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PLANTARUM MINUS COGNITARUM

CENTURIA III.

compleꝺtens

PLANTAS CIRCA BYZANTIUM

&

IN ORIENTE OBSERVATAS

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Per

J. C. Buxbaum., Acad. Scient.

Socium.

PETROPOLI,

EX TYPOGRAPHIA ACADEMIAE.

cIↄ Iↄcc XXIX.

Tab. I.

Fig. I.

Limodorum Creticum, flore magno, lineis purpureis ſtriato. Tournef. Coroll.

Differt hæc a Limodoro Auſtriaco Cluſii non ſolum floribus maioribus, purpureis ſtriis diſtinctis, ſed & quod pauciores eosque longius disſitos geſtet, qui e longinquo parvos mentiuntur Irides. Differt ab Orchide (inquit Tournefortius) Limodorum radicibus fibratis, ab Helleborine flore calcari donato. Sed maior differentia mihi ſita videtur in habitu aphyllo ſeu foliis viridibus de-

ſtituto. Hinc novam Limodori ſpeciem quam Comment. Acad. Reg. Pariſ. conſtituunt mallem adnumerari Helleborines aut Pſeudo-orchidis ſpeciebus. Ob faciem ſcilicet totius plantæ cum Helleborine convenientem. Si enim orchides flore caudato & non caudato coniungere licet, quid impedit quo minus in Helleborine hoc fieri poſſit.

Fig. II.

Orobanche minor cœrulea, non ramoſa.

OCcurrit inter ſaxorum acervos circa vineas in Inſula Chalcide. *Orobanche ſubcœruleo flore* ſive II. Cluſii eſſe nequit, quippe quæ maiore eſt flore. Caulis flaveſcit aut pupuraſcit, flores vero dilute cœrulei in ſpicam raram diſpoſiti, floret Maio.

Tab. II.

Orobanche maior, thyrſo florum ſpecioſo.

CUm Orobanche vulgari convenit radix, a qua noſtra differt magnitudine, pedalis enim eſt & ſæpius altior. Flores fert albicantes, levi purpura tinctos, magnos, ſpecioſos, patentes valde, in thyrſum ſeu ſpicam denſam & craſſam copioſe diſpoſitos. Caulis purpuraſcit, cuius ſuperior pars ſaltem hic exhibetur.

Lu-

Luxuriat inter ſegetes circa antiquæ Chalcedoniæ rudera, nec non in Inſula Proti Maio. *Orobanche radice coralloide* C. B. P. ob florem polypetalum Orobanche eſſe nequit, novum hinc Corollorhizæ genus conſtituit Rupp. in Fl. Ien. ſed ſine neceſſitate, commode enim poteſt referri ad Nidum avis.

Tab. III.

Orchis montana humilis, flore maiore.

QUam hic delineari curavimus, minor eſt ob chartæ anguſtiam, folia obtinet alias multo latiora, rigida & nervoſa, caulem ad ſummum fere cingentia. Flores in umbellam quaſi digeſti, magni, quorum galea & alæ obſcurius purpureæ & ſtriatæ, labellum vero prominens cordatum, dilute roſeum marginibus undulatis ex cuius nervo medio ſtriæ eleganter ad margines excurrunt, pediculi florum ſunt pariter purpurei, foliolis purpureis cincti. Radix magna exacte ſphærica. Occurrit frequens in montanis circa Boſphorum Martio & Aprili. An *Orchis Orientalis, flore maximo ferrugineo Tourn. Coroll.*

Tab. IV.

Orchis pratenſis anguſtifolia, latiſſima floribus rubellis, calcaribus longis.

RAdix teſticulata parva, ex qua caulis pede altior foliis veſtitus uno aut duobus circa radicem, ſemun-

ciam lato, breviore & ad terram reflexo, reliqua folia caulem vaginæ in modum ambiunt anguſta & rigida. Flores in ſummo dilute purpurei in ſpicam brevem habitiorem digeſti, parvi, quorum galea anguſta ſurrecta duabus alis ad latera extantibus, labellum vero prominens, trifidum. Longis ſunt præditi calcaribus pariter rubellis. Collegi in pratis montanis circa Trapezuntem.

Tab. V.

Orchis palmata montana, calcaribus ſurrectis.

RAdix oblonga lata & bifida, ſublutea. Caulis albicans cuius folia anguſta ipſum non cingunt, ſed reflectuntur & a caule extant minus rigida, obſcure viridia, quaſi convoluta. Flores amœne purpurei, in ſpicam longam minus denſe, intermixtis foliolis viridibus, diſpoſiti, quorum galea & alæ ſurrectæ, labellum vero prominens, latum & trifidum, medium linea alba percurrente. Calcaria ſurrecta ſunt uti in Delphinio. Creſcit in montoſis ſterilibus circa Boſphorum.

Tab. VI.

Orchis palmata minor, flore viridi barba longa.

EXigua trifida plerumque radix. Folia Ophiogloſſi ſurrecta bina vel terna caulem cingentia. Flores

res virides quorum barba oblonga in duas partes diviſa, inter folia anguſta, longiſſima, floribus concoloria. Magnitudine hic depicta collegi in collibus Iberiæ gramineis.

Tab. VII.

Orchis lingua oblonga candicante flore minore. Tournef. Coroll.

MIhi videtur eſſe varietas *Orchidis montanæ Italicæ flore ferrugineo, lingua oblonga* C. B. P. in montoſis occurrens. Radices Orchidis Turci & Perſæ vocant *Salep* & exinde parant potum cum melle & zinzibere Salep pariter dictum, quem calide bibunt & ceu inſigne aphrodiſiacum extollunt. Adhibetur inprimis radix Orchidis Morionis fæminæ C. B. P. quæ omnium copioſiſſima & multo lætior quam in regionibus ſeptentrionalibus occurrit, quam tamen a noſtrate ſpecie non diſtinctam facio. Diſtinxit Tourneſortius in Coroll. cui audit *Orchis Orientalis Morio fæmina, flore candidiſſimo.* Nec diverſa videtur ſpecies *Orchis fæmina procerior, maiori flore Tournef. Inſt.* Quæ ſequuntur Orchidum ſpecies Africam agnoſcunt patriam & licet huius loci non ſint, ob elegantiam tamen Botanophilis communicare fas duxi, eadem ſcilicet uſus libertate, qua Bœrhavius arbores Africanas plantis Horti Lugdunenſis admiſcuit.

Tab. VIII.

Orchis lutea, caule geniculato.

RAdix cordis figuram referens. Caulis rubens duobus foliis, infra ubi ex terra egreſſus, veſtitus, latis, nervoſis, ſibi oppoſitis, uti in Ophride. Unciali ſpatio ſupra hæc occurrit geniculum & folium vaginæ amplæ inſtar caulem amplectens, inferne ſtriis purpureis pictum, ſuperne viride, acuminatum & ſurrectum. Simili modo duo adhuc caulem circumdant folia. Flores in ſpicam rariorem diſpoſiti, lutei, calcare donati reflexo. Foliola interiecta reflectuntur purpurea, quo colore totus etiam gaudet caulis.

Tab. IX.

Orchis lutea, humilior, galea ampliſſima.

SUbrotunda radix prope caulem multum fibroſa. Caulis viridis qui folia perforat liliacea, convoluta, quorum ſupremum unicali a ſpica florum diſtat ſpatio. Flores in ſpicam ſatis denſam gracilem congeſti, aurei, quorum galea ampla, cui duæ parvæ appenduntur alæ; labium inferius eſt trifidum, cui aliud cordatum incumbit. Folia floribus interiecta viridia ſunt & reflexa.

Tab.

Tab. X.

Orchis lutea caule purpureo, maculato.

RAdix oblonga, ex qua caulis pedalis, rubens, maculis fuſcis diſtinctus. Folia vaginæ in modum amplectuntur caulem, quorum inferius ſtatim ſupra radicem parvum, baſi qua caulem ambit ex purpureo fuſcum, maculatum, (quod de reliquis foliis omnibus notandum, quæ parte cauli proxima maculis variegata ſunt,) ſuperiore vero parte viride, liratum, huic inſidet aliud, maius tamen & longius, & hæc duo foliola ſub terra deliteſcunt. Caulem terræ proximum vero ambiunt duo folia magna liliacea, rigida & ſtriata, quæ ſequuntur denuo duo exigua, illis radici proximis fere ſimilia. Spica florum biuncialis aut altior compoſita ex floribus luteis, galea ampla acuminata, duobus amplis foliis lateralibus & barba trifida inſtructis. In inferiore ſpicæ parte floribus ſubiiciuntur folia purpurea reflexa, in ſuperiore vero his deſtituitur. An *Orchis maximus flore luteo Breyn. Cent.* 180.

Tab. XI.

Orchis coccinea, foliis ſerratis, in capreolum abeuntibus.

FIgura depicta exhibet radicem unicam multis fibris

bris circum circa obſitam, hinc tuberoſa videtur. Caulis ex viridi albidus duobus parvis foliolis intra terram cinctus. Ex terra egreſſus folia fert ſemunciam lata ſuperius nigricantia, prona vero parte viridia, ſine ordine ſerrata & quaſi criſpa, in filum inſtar capreoli terminata. Flores eleganter coccinei, in ſpicam digeſti, quorum galea rotunda, ad latera quatuor alis rotundis prædita, calyci purpureo ſtriato inſident. Interiecta ſunt folia viridia vaginæ in modum calycem ambientia, rigida & ſtriata.

Tab. XII.

Orchis alba, galea acuta.

Radix nigricans oblonga acuta, multis fibris fuſcis coronata. Caulis ex viridis fuſcus, foliis cinctus brevibus caulem amplexantibus, quæ ubi oriuntur nodum aliquem formant & caulem quaſi geniculatum reddunt, rigida ſunt & ſtriata. Flores albi, quorum calyx pariter albus & incurvus florem mentitur monopetalum. Folia his interiecta viridia ad folia caulis accedunt.

Tab. XIII.

Orchis barba carens, flore luteo viridi.

Radix oblonga, nigricans. Caulis dilute viridis cuius folium inferius reliquis anguſtius & longius carina-

rinatum, ſuperiora paulo latiora erecta & ſtriata. Flores dilute virides, in oris lutei, quorum galea interius eleganter ſtriata eſt. Calyx floribus concolor, ſtriis nempe luteis & viridibus variegatur. Folia has ſuſtinentia longa cum foliis caulis ſuperioribus conveniunt.

Tab. XIV.

Orchis purpurea, ſpica magna, folioſa.

RAdix rotunda, ſuperne & inferne fibris prædita. Caulis purpureus, maculis oblongis inſignitus. Folium inferius caulem ſtatim ſupra radicem vagina ſua pariter purpurea & maculata involvit, quod ſupra terram explicatur, ſtriatum & rigidum. Reliqua brevibus vaginis nodos mentientibus amplectuntur caulem. Spica craſſior conſtans ex floribus roſeis, quorum galea ingens cucullata & quatuor alæ laterales amplæ, labio inferiore & calcare videtur deſtituta. His interiecta ſunt folia caulis foliis ſimilia, niſi quod in exortu ſtriis fuſcis pulcre notata.

Tab. XV.

Orchis rubra, Helleborines facie.

RAdix oblonga fuſca, fibris coronata. Caulis viridis ſtriatus, foliis veſtitus Helleborines foliis ſimilibus. Flores obſolete rubri, ſtriati, galea ampla ſatis, cucullata & labio propendente rotundo inſtructi. Fo-

lia interpoſita reliquis foliis & colore & conſiſtentia reſpondent. Calyces etiam rubri & ſtriati, niſi in baſi ubi leviter virideſcunt.

Tab. XVI.

Orchis anguſtifolia maculata, floribus cœruleis.

RAdix craſſa, fuſca, & qua caulis exit & ubi terræ inſiſtit, parvis fibris donata. Caulis fuſcus, maculatus, in quo duo folia anguſta, ſuperiore parte maculis fuſcis inſignita, quibus maculis prona pars deſtituitur, niſi ubi caulem ambit & vaginalis eſt. Flores ſpicati cœrulei, ex duobus quaſi labiis conflati, quorum calyx (ſi calyces) pariter cœruleus, bifolius. Incertus ſum, an iſta duo folia colorata cauli proxima ſint calyx, anne floris petala, & an ex piſtillo fructus oriatur? quod iis diiudicandum relinquo, quibus occaſio erit videre hanc recentem, ex ſicca enim & pictura nihil certi determinare queo. Floribus nulla interiecta ſunt folia.

Tab. XVII.

Orchis monophyllos, flore liliaceo luteo.

RAdix parva rotunda, inferius & ſuperius fibroſa. Caulis iuxta radicem albicans & tenuis, ſuperne viridis

ridis & multo craſſior ex quo unicum prodit folium latum & ſtriatum. Flores lutei hexapetali, penduli, irregularis figuræ & nonnihil incurvi, ſtaminibus luteis præditi, nullo inſidentes calyci ſed nudi. Conveniunt cum floribus Orchidis Friſiæ hirſutæ I. B. cuius figuram apud ipſum vide Tom. II. 769.

Tab. XVIII.

Orchis craſſa, Orobanches facie.

HAdix rotunda tuberoſa & inæqualis, hinc inde fibroſa, fuſca. Caulis craſſus non conſpicuus, ſed totus occultatus ſub vaginis foliorum brevium auricularum inſtar a caule extantium. Coloris ſunt hæc folia viridis & qua caulem arcte cingunt purpurei, eleganter ſtriati, ſuperius ſpicæ florum immediate ſubiectum eſt. Flores ſpecioſi purpurei in baſi ex luteo vireſcentes ſtriati, liliacei quaſi ex ſex petalis amplis, quorum ſuperius galeam repræſentat, compoſiti, nullis interiectis foliolis. An fructus intra florem, an vero ex calyce fiat, neſcio. Propter parva folia a caule parum extantia Orobanches ſpeciem refert.

Tab. XIX.

Orchis hyacinthoides, monophyllos flore coccineo.

CUm Hyacintho convenit radice & flore nudo cuius piſtillum in fructum abit. Convenit vero cum

Orchide facie, & quia flos manifeſte irregularis huc referre malui, quam ad Hyacinthum. Caulis dilute viridis, maculatus, unico folio a radice ſtatim exeunte, amplo, convoluto, prona parte viridi, ſtriato, ſupina inſuper maculis fuſcis notato inſtructis. Flores in ſummitate aliquot coccinei, reflexi, irregularis figuræ, in quinque nempe lacinias diſſecantur; quarum duæ ſuperiores galeam, inferiores vero labium referunt; pediculi florum breves pariter coccinei, quo colore etiam ſummus, ex quo egrediuntur, gaudet caulis.

Tab. XX.

Orchis hyacinthoides, foliis, caule & floribus maculatis.

HUius flores ſtructura conveniunt cum Orchide anguſtifolia maculata, floribus cœruleis, de qua ſupra Tab. XV. egimus; multo tamen longiores & incurvi, elegantiſſime maculati. Caulis purpureus aureis variegatur maculis, quem cingunt in inferiore parte folia duo, maius nempe & minus, quorum illud hoc in vagina ſua complectitur, ſature viridia, erecta & convoluta, maculis inſignita purpureis magnis, horum vaginæ usque ad radicem albicant. Radix bulboſa alba, multum fibroſa, cui altera acuta, uti in Dente canis, adnaſcitur.

Tab.

Tab. XXI.

Orchidi affinis, flore luteo.

FLos irregularis ſingularis ſtructuræ, de quo, an monopetalus, an polypetalus, dicere nequeo, huc ſubiungere ſuadet. Radix Hyacinthi fibroſo obducta cortice. Caulis inferior fuſcus, ſuperior viridis, foliis veſtitus duobus, ſtriatis, varie convolutis, caulem non longe cingentibus, ſed extantibus. Flores lutei galeam pulcre referentes, caudati. De quorum fructu pariter tacere cogor.

Tab. XXII.

Orchidi ſimilis, flore elegantiſſimo.

BUlboſa radix, cortice obducta fibroſo, fuſco. Caulis viridis cuius folia anguſta & ſtriata, non adeo longa, excepto inferiori, quod reliqua quadruplo longitudine ſuperat. Flores rari magni & ſpecioſi, ex ſex petalis conflati, quorum tria ſuperiora latiſſima ex violaceo purpurea, pulcre ſtriata. Tria inferiora vero anguſta, lutea ſuperiore parte, inferiore purpurea. Flores valde irregulares ſunt, petalum enim ſuperius, quod galeam quaſi refert, erectum, duo vero lateralia maiora retro flectuntur & tria parva pariter incurvata, quod & notandum de tribus longis ſtaminibus luteis. Calyx in hoc abit in fructum, quem quia non vidi, deſcribere nequeo.

Tab. XXIII.

Orchis fuciflora, galea & alis purpuraſcentibus. I. B.

DEſcribit & delineatam hanc dat I. Bauhinus T. II. 756. ſed figura minor, quæ flores non bene exprimit. En meliorem. Frequens in gramineis circa Boſphorum.

Tab. XXIV.

Orchis ſive Teſticulus ſphægodes, hirſuto flore I. B.

DEſcribit I. Bauhinus T. II. 767. ubi quoque figura, ſed minus bona, meliorem ergo dare voluimus. Opus enim eſt accuratis figuris in Orchidum Hiſtoria, *quæ*, (verba Raii) *magna confuſione & obſcuritate laborat, partim ob multitudinem ſpecierum & nonnullarum etiam ſimilitudinem, partim ob earum apud Botanicos deſcriptiones adeo breves interdum & generales, ut & una pluribus & plures uni alicui ſpeciei accommodari poſſint: unde perſpicaciſſimum quemque & in his ſtudiis verſatiſſimum perſæpe torqueant & perplexum reddant neceſſe eſt. At neque Icones nos expediunt, vel quia minus diligenter pictæ, vel quia notæ, quibus cognatæ inter ſe diſtingui poſſent, pictura exprimi nequeant.*

Tab.

Tab. XXV.

Orchis fucum referens lutea, labello ferrugineo.

RAdix craſſa rotunda. Caulis palmo altior, inferius aliquot foliis partim reflexis, partim erectis, rigidis & ſtriatis veſtitus, reliqua nudus. Flores in ſummo aliquot lutei, quorum galea ex tribus maioribus ex luteo virentibus & duobus anguſtis luteis conſtat petalis. Labium pariter luteum in medio macula ferruginea notatum, in cuius ſuperiore parte extuberantia carnoſa, qualem Breynius prorepenti ex ovo aviculæ oculis eminentibus & roſtro craſſo adunco comparat, cernitur cum corniculo in curvo. Differt ab *Orchide myode lutea Breyn. Cent. I.* labello non laciniato, macula ferruginea inferne bifida notato, nec non caule ſuperiore foliis deſtituto. Collegi in montibus aridis circa Kuruſcheſme ad Boſphorum.

Tab. XXVI.

Monorchis Ophiogloſſoides, unifolia Menzel.

HUius & eius varietatis cum altero foliolo adnato (quod tamen in plerisque fit) figuras habet Menzelius in Pugillo ſatis elegantes, ſed a planta iuniore de-

ſumtas,

ſumtas, quæ adultior aliam acquirit faciem & incautis pro diverſa imponere poteſt ſpecie. Coronidis itaque loco huius iconem a maiore deſumtam addimus. Radici bulboſæ globoſæ, quam deſcribit Menzelius, alius adnaſcitur bulbus rotundus, uti figura noſtra demonſtrat. Videtur hanc iam deſcripſiſſe Cluſius, cui eſt *Pſeudo Orchis monophyllos* Hiſt. 269. Deſcriptio noſtræ ſatis convenit, excepto folio, quod dicit ſemuncialis latitudinis, & caule ſemipedali, ſed hæc valde variant. Certe huic ſimilior, quam *Orchidi bifoliæ minori ſabuletorum Zelandiæ & Bataviæ I. B.* cum qua an eadem ſit *Pſeudo Orchis Cluſii* quærit C. Bauhinus, Pin.

Tab. XXVII.

Paſtinaca Orientalis, foliis eleganter inciſis. Tourn. Coroll.

PEdalis planta cuius caulis non recta ſurgit, ſed in aliquot ramos (quorum unus hic exhibetur) dividitur. Flores in umbella lutei exigui, ex quinque æqualibus petalis conflati. Semina ſequuntur cordata.

Tab. XXVIII.

Caucalis Orientalis arvenſis, tenuifolia, flore purpureo, magno fructu. Tourn. Coroll.

BIpedalis & altior. Radix craſſa, barbata. Flores

ex

ex petalis inæqualibus compoſiti, in nonnullis purpurei, in aliis albicantes. Summum ſaltem ramum, quantum ſcilicet Tabula capere potuit, delineare curavi. Creſcit in Iberia.

Tab XXIX.

Bugloſſum Orientale, flore luteo Tourn. Coroll.

HUius pariter ſummum ſaltem ramum delineari curavimus, quatenus flores fert. Planta eſt ſeſquipedalis, foliis veſtita molliter hirſutis. Flores lutei in foliorum alis naſcentes, calyces inſtar veſicæ inflantur poſt flores delapſos. In ruderibus & iuxta muros floret æſtate.

Tab. XXX.

Aſclepias Orientalis, latifolia, flore viridi Tourn. Coroll.

FOlia huius craſſa ſunt & valde tomentoſa. Caules procumbunt. Occurrit in montoſis Cappadociæ Maio.

Tab. XXXI.

Fig. I.

Trifolium vernum repens, purpureum.

CAuliculis repit palmaribus, terræ adfixis, ex quibus prodeunt flores ſurrecti, longi, non in capitulum,

uti in aliis Trifolii ſpeciebus obſervamus, collecti, ſed longa ſerie unus alterum excipientes, monopetali, eleganti purpura rubentes. Folia parva virore ſplendentia, acuminata. Radix perennis. In montoſis apricis circa Conſtantinopolim & Peram primo ſtatim occurrit vere.

Fig. II.

Trifolium vernum repens, flore albo exiguo.

Differt a præcedente non ſolum floribus, monopetalis quidem, ſed longe minoribus, albis, verum etiam foliis rotundis cordiformibus. Creſcit iisdem locis & floret paulo ſerius.

Tab. XXXII.

Trifolium luteum maius, Meliloti facie.

Planta eſt ſemipede altior, erecta & ut mihi videtur annua; Folia maiora quam Meliloti vulgaris, margine integro prædita. Flores lutei in ſpicam denſam craſſiorem digeſti, calyce cincti quinque aculeis ſatis rigidis inſtructo, qui poſt florem delapſum ſuperius clauditur & arcte includit ſiliculam unico ſemine fœtam. Facies totius plantæ cum Meliloto convenit. Collegi in Inſula Proti in agris mari vicinis.

Tab.

Tab. XXXIII.

Trifolium longius radicatum, floribus ſingularibus, luteis.

RAdix fuſca ſimplex, pro modo plantæ craſſa, alte in terram demiſſa. Ex hac aliquot cauliculi palmares aut longiores reclives & erecti virides, foliis veſtiti cordatis. Flos in ſummitate plerumque unicus luteus papilionaceus, ampla inſtructus galea. Fructum non vidi.

Tab. XXXIV.

Trifolium longius radicatum, ſpica laxa purpurea.

RAdice cum præcedente convenit, a quo differt foliis ex rotundo parum acuminatis, & floribus amœne purpureis in ſpicam laxiorem diſpoſitis. Fructum non vidi.

Tab. XXXV.

Trifolium elegans, florum capitulo quaſi umbellato.

PArva & fibroſa radix. Caulis palmo altior non ramoſus, foliis cinctus ex vaginis egredientibus. Flores amœne purpurei erecti, parvam umbellam referentes. Semen pariter non vidi.

Tab. XXXVI.

Fig. I.

Trifolium ſylvaticum, capitulo Lupuli, viridi.

DIffert a *Trifolio lupulino vulgari* foliis longioribus acuminatis & floribus ex luteo viridibus, in corollæ formam diſpoſitis, nec non loco natali, ſylvas enim amat umbroſas & ſepes. Collegi circa Boſphorum Iunio. *Trifolium bitumen redolens C. B. P.* occurrit ſæpius plane inodorum, quod iamdudum adnotavit Beſlerus in Hort. Eyſt. Non itaque erat neceſſe tres novas fingere ſpecies Tournefortio in Coroll. qui *Trifolium Creticum, bituminoſo ſimile, plane inodorum flore cœruleo, purpureo* & *albo* protulit. Ambo tam odorum quam inodorum paſſim proveniunt circa Conſtantinopolim.

Fig. II.

Aſtragalus parvus, ſiliquis falcatis.

FOlia huic anguſta, glabra. Flores purpurei, quos ſequuntur ſiliquæ incurvæ. Radix annua & caules plerumque reclives. Totam plantam figura noſtra delineat, uti collegi in tectis Mediæ.

Tab.

Tab. XXXVII.

Aſtragalus incanus fruticoſus, foliis Viciæ.

RAdix craſſa lignoſa, tortuoſe repens. Caulis pariter lignoſus cinereus, donec in ramos aliquot, quorum unum figura noſtra exhibet, dividitur. Folia incana quaſi exſucca. Flores purpurei in ſpicam laxam diſpoſiti, ſiliquæ longæ incurvæ, præcedentis ſiliquis ſimiles, niſi eſſent maiores. In ſqualidis Mediæ occurrit Iulio.

Tab. XXXVIII.

Fig. I.

Aſtragalus humilis, Serpilli foliis.

FLores cœrulei in ſpicam congeſti, quos ſequuntur ſiliquæ breves inflatæ, quas nondum maturas videre contigit. In gramineis Armeniæ Iunio. Totam plantam præter folia quædam humi ſtrata ſiſtit noſtra figura. An *Aſtragalus Orientalis Nummulariæ folio, glabro Tournef. Coroll?*

Fig. II.

Aſtragalus acaulos, flore luteo.

COllegi cum præcedente. An *Aſtragalus acaulos ferme, flore luteo Tournef.* Coroll?

Tab. XXXIX.

Aſtragalus repens, ſiliquis undulatis.

MUltis repit caulibus in orbem ſparſis, foliis glabris veſtitis. Flores ex pediculis in foliorum alis natis egrediuntur ſubpurpurei. Siliquæ tortuoſæ, huc illuc flexæ, plures coniunctæ, ſulcatæ, fuſcæ, tenui conſtantes membrana & ſeminibus fœtæ luteis. Ad littora Wolgæ circa Aſtrakanum frequens Septembri. In hortis ſatus erigitur, & valde luxuriat.

Tab. XL.

Aſtragalus dumetorum maximus, ſpicatus.

BIpedalis & altior. Folia Viciæ maioris. Flores ochroleuci, maculis nigris uti Fabarum flores notati, in ſpicam magnam congeſti. Folia in noſtra figura pendula ſunt, planta enim quum delineabatur erat iam marcida. In dumetis circa pagos ad Pontum Euxinum in Thracia.

Tab. XLI.

Orobus ſylvaticus, foliis circa caulem auriculatis.

HIc ſe ſatis diſtinguit ab aliis foliis conſtanter binis in uno ramulo poſitis, nervoſis & rigidis. Flores ampli purpurei & ſiliquæ erectæ, quarum una depicta eſt.

eſt. In ſylvis umbroſis Thraciæ floret Maio, magnitudine cum *Orobo ſylvatico purpureo, verno C. B. P.* convenit. An *Orobus Orientalis totus ramoſus, foliis unica coniugatione diſpoſitis Tourn. Coroll?*

Tab. XLII.

Fig. I.

Lathyrus luteus latifolius Bot. Monſp.

QUia huius nondum proſtat figura, hic exhibere placuit. I. Bauhino dicitur *Lathyri ſpecies lutea*.

Fig. II.

Lathyrus folio tenuiore, floribus rubris I. B.

FIgura Bauhini minus bona, meliorem ergo hic damus. Collegi in montoſis gramineis circa Boſphorum cum præcedente.

Tab. XLIII.

Fig. I.

Lathyrus pratenſis, foliis Viciæ, flore purpureo.

INter frutices ad ripas Cyri in Media ſcandit. Folia rotundiora, Viciæ obſcure viridia. Flos unicus dilute purpureus, longo inſidens petiolo, quem ſequitur ſiliqua depreſ-

depreſſa latiuſcula, ſeminibus rotundis fœta. An *Lathyrus Orientalis rotundifolius, flore rubro Tourn. Coroll?*

Fig. II.

Clymenum foliis anguſtis, flore purpureo.

FLos purpureus unicus in ſingulo pediculo ex ala folii egrediente. Siliqua brevis depreſſa. Caulis leviter alatus. Creſcit cum præcedente. Clymeni ſpeciem recenſuimus in Centuria II. hic quærimus, anne ſit *Clymenum Græcum, flore maximo, ſingulari Tourn. Coroll?*

Tab. XLIV.

Clymenum maius, floribus Craccæ.

CAulis alis latis præditus. Folia Viciæ ſubrotunda ſature viridia. Flores cœrulei albis lineis ſtriati, plures ſimul longis ſuſpenſi petiolis, uti in Cracca maiore videmus. Siliquæ latæ ſeminibus rotundis fœtæ. Creſcit cum præcedentibus.

Tab. XLV.

Fig. I.

Niſſolia parva, flore purpureo.

RAdix fibroſa, annua. Caulis non ramoſus. Folia graminea vaginæ in modum caulem amplexantia. Ex ſummorum foliorum alis egrediuntur pediculi longi nunc

nunc unus, nunc duo, nunc vero tres, ex uno folio ſingulus, florem ſuſtinens parvum coccineum, quem excipit ſiliqua brevis depreſſa & lata. In montoſis gramineis Thraciæ circa Boſphorum creſcit Maio. An *Niſſolia Orientalis, flore purpureo Tourn. Coroll*?

Fig. II.

Cracca floribus albis, foliis circa caulem denticulatis.

RAio dicitur *Aracus maior*, an *Vicia Lathyroides ſiliquis in eodem pediculo binis in Suppl.* 448? ubi habes deſcriptionem. In agris circa Peram æſtate. Ob flores in petiolis pendulos ad Craccam cum Rivino refero.

Tab. XLVI.

Glycirrhiza ſiliquis nodoſis, quaſi articulatis.

FAcie tota convenit cum Glycirrhiza ſiliquoſa. Flores exigui luteoli in ſpicam parvam digeſti. Siliquæ longæ multis nodis interceptæ, in quorum ſingulo ſemen oblongum ex rotundo. Folia ipſa ſuperiora interdum in capreolos abeunt & plantis vicinis ſe adſociant. Diu fui dubius, quorſum referrem, tandem ob faciem externam huc retuli. Creſcit copioſe ad margines agrorum Mediæ, item ad ripas rivi, qui urbem Ienſchi ſecat. Erat circa illum rivum in glareoſis frequens *Teucrium Orientale an-*

guſtifolium laciniatum, flore magno, ſuave rubente & ſub-cœruleo Tourn. Coroll. quod minime nova planta eſt, ſed iam olim delineata a Dodonæo, ubi vocatur *Chamæpityos ſpuriæ alterius altera icon.* Sed præſtat figura Commelini Plant. Rar. *Glycirrhiza Orientalis ſiliquis hirſutiſſimis Tourn. Coroll.* eſt varietas vulgaris.

Tab. XLVII.

Acacia ſiliquis alatis.

IN Horto Præfecti Regis Perſarum vidi elegantem hunc fruticem in urbe Ienſchi, cuius ramulum figura noſtra exhibet. Siliquæ ſingularis ſtructuræ quatuor alis inſtructæ. Quot enim ſunt nodi foliacei, tot peculiares ſiliquæ bivalves, intercedente pediculo diſtinctæ, utrinque acuminatæ, quæ ſemen continent ovatum. Plures ſimul in brevi naſcuntur pediculo, hinc ad Acaciam retuli, flores enim non vidi.

Tab. XLVIII.

Senna Perſica ſpinoſa, foliis exiguis.

PArvi huius fruticis deſcriptionem habet Columm. in Rech. ubi appellatur *Frutex foliis Acaciæ Meſopotamicus.* Fructum pulcre delineatum dedit Breynius Cent. I. qui accepit nomine *Siliquæ Nabathææ ex Perſia adlatæ.* Hic habes ramum cum floribus, qui ſunt polypetali, hexapetali plerumque, ex petalis acutis anguſtis, copioſa ſtamina cingentibus conflati, ex luteo virides,

ſpicatim

ſpicatim diſpoſiti. Commode poteſt referri ad Sennam, hinc ad differentiam Alexandrinæ, Italicæ &c. Perſicam nominavi. Occurrit in ſqualidis Mediæ circa pagos & floret Iulio. Fructus maturus pulpa molli nigricante ſcatet & ſemina continet gigartea, uti Sennæ vulgaris.

Tab. XLIX.

Chenopodium maritimum, ramulis virgatis.

PEdalis planta eſt & altior, interdum ſeſquipedalis & bipedalis. Caulis durus quaſi lignoſus ex viridi rubeſcens, in ramos diviſus inſtar virgarum erectos & in nullos alios ſubdiviſos. Caulem ſuperiorem & ramos cingunt folia parva anguſta, in quorum alis copioſe naſcuntur capſulæ quinquifidæ ſtellatæ, ſemine nigricante fœtæ. Ad mare Caſpium circa Derbentum frequens Auctumno.

Tab. L.

Fig. I.

Cataria montana, folio Veronicæ pratenſis.

AN *Cataria Orientalis Teucrii folio*, an vero *Cataria Orientalis folio ſubrotundo*, *flore intenſe cœruleo*, aut *Cataria. Orientalis Lavandulæ flore Tourn. Coroll?* determinare non poſſum. Noſtra floribus cœru-

leis in calycibus purpuraſcentibus occurrit in montibus gramineis circa Erzeron Iunio.

Fig. II.

Marrubium Orientale, foliis ſubrotundis, flore purpureo Tourn. Coroll.

IN Iberia & Media frequens Iulio.

Tab. LI.

Fig. I

Thymus humilis, latifolius.

EX radice fibroſa cauliculus prodit palmaris in aliquot ramos brachiatus, foliis Clinopodio minori ſive Acino ſimilibus, niſi quod multo maiora, veſtitos. Flores in capitulo, ex foliis latis cum caulis foliis conuenientibus conflato, purpurei, quorum galea retro flexa, uti in floribus Roſmarini, non diviſa ſed integra cum barba exigua tripartita. In montibus apricis Armeniæ Iunio. Differt a *Thymo Luſitanico, cephaloto, ſquamis capitulorum amplioribus Tourn. Inſt.* ſtatura humili, foliis latioribus & capitulo breviore.

Fig. II.

Thymus humilis, foliis anguſtiſſimis.

FLores huius in capitulum congeſti, cuius folia anguſta confertim poſita. Galea horum pariter non

eſt

eſt bifida, ſed indiviſa longiſſima. Occurrit cum præcedente.

Tab. LII.

Bidenti ſimilis, foliis latiſſimis ſerratis.

PLanta eſt ſeſquipedalis in plures diviſa ramos. Folia ex adverſo bina atro-viridia glabra. Flores lutei aliquot cohærentes, compoſiti floſculis parvis quadrifidis vel quinquifidis diſcum & ſemifloſculis pariter exiguis quinque plerumque, radium conſtituentibus. Perianthium eſt multiſciſſum & echinatum, cuius ſingula lacinia unum includit ſemifloſculum, alio præterea donatur calyce puſtulato & quinquifido. Semina matura non vidi, hinc ad certum genus hanc plantam referre nequeo. Ob faciem externam Bidenti ſimilem appellavi. Obſervavi in Media circa pagos Iulio.

Tab. LIII.

Iuncus hirſutus, foliis articulatis.

IN pratis uliginoſis prope Boiuckteri ad Boſphorum creſcit magnitudine hic delineata. Caulis anguloſus incanus & hirſutus cum foliis. Panicula florum minus ſparſa & ſemina in capitulum *Iunco capitulis Pſyllii Tourn. Inſt.* ſimile rotundum collecta.

Tab. LIV.

Gramen aquaticum panicula ſparſa, locuſtis Graminis Amoris.

COllegi ad margines rivulorum udos in Bithynia circa Pruſam. Huius forſitan figuram habet iam Barrelierus Ic. 7. qui vocat *Gramen miliaceum aquaticum, Brizæ locuſtis, ſemine rufo.* Hoc Iuſſieu pro *Gramine fluviatili Tab*. habet, ſed mihi videtur eſſe noſtrum. Panicula enim Graminis fluviatilis non ita ſparſa eſt & locuſtæ multo maiores & longiores quam in noſtro.

Tab. LV.

Rhagroſtis ſemine Paſtinacæ.

OCcurrit ad littora Wolgæ arenoſa hæc planta radice fibroſa annua, caule palmo altiori, foliis gramineis alternatim poſitis, in quorum alis ſeſſiles globi ex multis ſquamis compacti, intra quas latent ſemina depreſſa rotunda, ſeminibus Paſtinacæ ſimilia. Flores non vidi, quos tamen apetalos ſtamineos eſſe iudico. Rhagroſtis dicitur quaſi Gramen Wolgæ.

Tab. LVI.

Rhagroſtis foliis arundinaceis.

ALia quoque occurrit cum præcedente ſpecies multo maior & ramoſior, cuius radix pariter annua fibroſa, caulis dodrantalis anguloſus & ſtriatus, folia rigida ſtriata

ta incana arundinacea. Semina huius a præcedentis diverſa ſunt, duplici enim aculeo brevi prædita viſuntur.

Tab. LVII.

Lychnis Behen albo ſimilis, maior, perfoliata.

Bipedalis eſt, foliis latis atro-viridibus caulem amplexantibus. Flores cum Lychnide Behen album dicta conveniunt. Ad pagos Bithyniæ circa Olympum reperi Auguſto. An *Lychnis ſive Behen album Alpinum, rotundiore folio, flore purpuraſcente Schol. Bot?*

Tab. LVIII.

Lychnis maritima, caule folioſo.

Radix craſſa albicans perennis, ex qua caules aliquot ſemipedales, foliis veſtiti oblongis glabris, diluto virore præditis, ſine ordine totum caulem tegentibus. In ſummo umbella florum purpureorum, quorum calyces pariter purpurei. Ad littora Boſphori floret circa æquinoctium auctumnale.

Tab. LIX.

Fig. I.

Lychnis ſegetum, Vaccaria dicta, flore parvo.

Differt a vulgari floribus multo minoribus, foliis anguſtioribus & parvitate. Collegi inter ſegetes circa Chalcedoniam.

Fig. II.

Fig. II.

Lychnis prolifera, folio Filaginis.

RAdix fibroſa annua. Caules dodrantales hirſuti & incani, foliis veſtiti pariter incanis inſtar foliorum Filaginis, alterno ordine naſcentibus, ſuperius in aliquot ramos diviſi, quorum ſingulus ſuſtinet capitulum ex multis ſquamis rubentibus paleaceis conflatum. In hoc reconduntur calyces aliquot florum purpureorum, quorum unus floret & hoc marceſcente alter ſuccreſcit & aperitur, uti videmus in *Armeria prolifera Lobelii.* Petala diverſæ ſunt ſtructuræ, tria enim latiora duo minora occultant, ut primo adſpectu flos videatur tripetalus. In glareoſis Cappadociæ Iunio. Poſſet etiam referri ad Caryophyllos.

Tab. LX.

Alſine Orientalis altiſſima, gramineo folio, flore albo Tourn. Inſt.

VAlde ramoſa eſt planta, cuius partem hic delineare curavimus. Creſcit in collibus Iberiæ Iunio.

TAB. LXI.

Alſine altiſſima, folio Plantaginis.

VIri altitudinem adſequitur inter virgulta imprimis umbroſa creſcens. Folia inferiora latiſſima ſubhirſuta, ſuperiora vero anguſtiora. Flores exigui albi, caly-

cibus ſtriatis excepti, hinc poſſet referri ad Lychnidem. In Media ad fluvium Cyrum Iulio.

Tab. LXII.

Fig. I.

Spergula verna, flore albo, ſpecioſo.

FOlia brevia hirſuta, obſcure virentia. Flores magni ex petalis quinque acuminatis conflati, colore albo & levi purpura rubente variantes, hanc ab aliis diſtinguunt. An *Alſine verna hirſuta, flore albo & ſvaverubente Tournef. Inſt?* In montoſis gramineis circa Boſphorum floret Martio.

Fig. II.

Spergula purpurea, minima.

EXiguam hanc plantulam, floribus purpureis pro modulo plantæ magnis inſtructam, collegi ad littora Propontidis prope Selibriam.

Tab. LXIII.

Helianthemum Plantaginis folio, perenne Tournef. Inſt.

HUius nondum bona proſtat figura, quam hic damus. In montoſis apricis circa Peram frequens Maio. Huius varietas exhibetur in Tabula ſequenti figura 2. quæ a I. Bauhino vocatur *Ciſti ſpecies annua anguſtifolia.* Cum hac forte eadem planta *Helianthemum Luſitanicum Bupleuri folio, flore maculato Tournef. Inſt.*

Raius eandem putat plantam *Tuberariam noſtratem I.B. Tuberariam maiorem & minorem Myconi. Ciſtum annuum* II. *Cluſii & Ponæ* & *Ciſti ſpeciem annuam anguſtifoliam I. B.* cui aſſentior, ſed quomodo conciliari poſſint, quod Tournefortius vocat perennem, Cluſius vero & I. Bauhinus annuam, neſcio.

Tab. LXIV.

Fig. I.

Ciſtus Ladanifera Cretica, flore purpureo Tournef. Coroll.

FLore maiore & minore variat. Parvus hic delineatur ramulus. Synonyma vide in Coroll. Tournef.

Tab. LXV.

Fig. I.

Fucus folliculaceus, foliis inferioribus Linariæ, ſuperioribus Salicis.

AD littora Propontidis in Thracia prope Rodoſto collegi. Colore cum Fuco vulgari convenit.

Fig. II.

Muſcus marinus rubens, Tamariſci foliis.

CUm præcedente occurrit. Quia in Botanicorum libris plantarum marinarum plerarumque figuræ deſunt

ſunt & deſcriptiones ſæpius adeo breves, ut nihil certi ex ipſis elicere liceat, omnes de quibus incertus ſum delineari curavi, quamvis plures iam deſcriptas eſſe exiſtimem. Non alia enim ratione confuſio tolli poteſt.

Fig. III.

Muſcus marinus rubens, Muſci filicini facie.

VAlde tener eſt in tenuiſſimos diviſus ramulos inſtar fere Muſci filicini minoris. An *Muſcus Islandicus rubens, pennatus, foliis mire ſerratis Muſ. Pet. Raj. Suppl?* In littore Chalcedonenſi.

Fig. IV.

Muſcus marinus, purpureus, parvus, foliis oblongis, Millefolii fere diviſura Rai. H.

HUius figura iam occurrit in Plukenet. Phytographia, ſed mihi videtur minus accurata. Collegi cum præcedente.

Tab. LXVI.

Fig. I.

Muſcus marinus denticulatus parvus, ramulis falcatis.

ADdnaſcitur ſaxis Boſphori, colore arenaceo.

Fig. II.

Muſcus marinus, Corallinæ in modum articulatus, ex albo rubeſcens Rai. Synopſ.

DEſcriptionem vide apud Raium, nos hic exhibemus figuram. Inter reiectamenta maris in Inſula Principum.

Fig. III.

Muſcus marinus pumilus, denticulis alternis.

UNciam non ſuperat coloris arenacei. In ſaxis Boſphori.

Fig. IV.

Muſcus marinus denticulis alternis, tenuiſſimus & ramoſiſſimus.

ALbicans eſt & occurrit cum præcedente.

Fig. V.

Muſcus marinus rubens, maior & craſſior, denticulis alternis longe diſſitis.

CIrca Heracleam Propontidis ad littus eiectam collegi.

Fig.

Fig. VI.

Muſcus marinus Corallinæ in modum articulatus, pumilus, apicibus acutis plerumque bifidis.

PLanta vix uncialis mollis, vitrei aut rubeſcentis coloris, ſaxis Boſphori adhæret.

Tab. LXVII.

Fig. I.

Fucus planus villoſus.

REcenſuimus in Cent. II. *Fucum teretem villis quaquaverſum obſitum Doodii Rai.* hic alium exhibemus planum et membranaceum villis pariter obſitum, obſcure viridis eſt aut rufeſcens. Occurrit circa Selibriam in littoribus.

Fig. II.

Fucus planus niger, extremitatibus teretibus, articulatis.

NIgricans eſt & valde ramoſus. Extremitates ramulorum ſenſim ex plano rotundæ evadunt, tandem inſtar Corallinæ articulis diſtinguuntur. Collegi cum præcedente.

Fig. III.

Fucus minor viridis, foliis anguſtis.

TEner valde & dichotomus occurrit in littore Chalcedonenſi.. An *Fucus membranaceus, dichotomus, gramineus Rai. H?*

Tab. LXVIII.

Fig. I.

Muſcus marinus Cuſcutæ facie.

INſtar Cuſcutæ hic alias plantas marinas involvit, albicantis eſt coloris. Non tamen eundem facio cum *Fuco conſervoide lendiginoſo ſeu Cuſcuta marina Dood. Rai*. Noduli enim, lentium figura, in noſtro deſunt. Poterunt ex noſtra figura iudicare, quibus Cuſcuta marina Rai. ad manus eſt.

Fig. II.

Muſcus marinus, Cuſcutæ facie, minor nigricans.

ELegans plantula eſt quæ inſtar fruticis foliis orbi alias plantas implicat. Collegi cum præcedente in Inſula Principum.

Fig. III.

Fucus Coralloides erectus Dood. Rai. Suppl.

NOſter eſt, uti ex deſcriptione colligo. Colore rubente, viridi & albo variat. An diverſiſint ab hoc

Fucus

Fucus teres, rubens, ramoſſimus Dood. *Fucus teres tenuiſſime diviſus* eiusdem & *Fucus ceranoides ramoſus, tenuiſſime diviſus* eiusdem, dubius ſum, nomina certe & deſcriptiones non magnum diſcrimen involvunt. Occurrit frequens in littoribus Propontidis.

Tab. LXIX.

Fig. I.

Lycopodium parvum, Herniariæ foliis.

RAmuli huius extremi in foliorum alis globulos proferunt rotundos ſulphuriferos, qua in re convenit cum *Muſco terreſtri abietiformi I.B.* ſeu *Selagine tertia Thalii*, ex quo nonnulli novum conſtituunt genus. In ſaxis Iberiæ ad rivulos reperi Iunio.

Fig. II.

Muſcus aquaticus, terreſtri vulgari ſimilis, ſed maior Rai.

HUius hic figuram damus cum capitulis in foliorum alis, brevibus pediculis inſidentibus, calyptra hirſuta præditis. Quando ſine capitulis occurrit, lætior creſcit & aliam plane faciem induit, uti ex figura noſtra cum aliis collata patebit. Capitulis his exacte cum aliis Muſcis convenit, nec cum Selagine confundi debet, quod fecit Dillen. Cat. Giſſ.

Tab.

TAB. LXX.

Fig. I.

Polygala Orientalis, linifolia, flòre magno, purpureo Tournef. Coroll.

OCcurrit in montoſis gramineis Cappadociæ Maio.

Fig. II.

Polygala Orientalis, myrtifolia, flore cœruleo & purpureo Tournef. Coroll.

AN cum hac eadem planta ſit *Polygala montana minima myrtifolia Tournef. Inſt.* iudicent, quibus hæc ad ad manus eſt. Duo maiora calycis folia albicant ſtriis cœruleis eleganter variegata. Occurrit in apricis glareoſis Armeniæ.

Tab. LXXI.

Polygala Lini folio latiore, flore magno.

EX radice ſimplici prodeunt caules aliquot ſurrecti, circa radicem interdum in alios diviſi, foliis crebris veſtiti. Folia duo maiora calycis externe ex viridi purpuraſcunt, intermixtis ſtriis varie implexis, interne vero colore ſuperbiunt roſeo & florem amplectuntur album,

am-

amplum, eleganter fimbriatum. An *Polygala Africana Lini folio, magno flore Oldenl. Tournef. Inſt?*

Tab. LXXII.

Polygala Lini folio anguſtiſſimo.

RAdix fuſca, craſſa, circulis multis notata. Caulis non longe a radice in duos vel tres diviſus ramos, foliis veſtitos anguſtis, longus diſſitis, dilute virentibus. Flores in ſummo purpurei, albis fimbriis ornati, laciniæ ſuperioris labii rotundæ ſunt non bifidæ, uti in aliis. Folia perianthii maiora rotunda ſunt, tria vero exigua hic plane deſunt, aut in figura ob exiguitatem omiſſa. An *Polygala Africana fruteſcens, anguſtiſſimo folio, minor Tournef. Inſt?*

Tab. LXXIII.

Heſperis pumila, ſiliquis longiſſimis articulatis.

FLores huius albicant aut levi purpura rubent, quos ſequuntur ſiliquæ longiſſimæ. Caulis nudus aut exiguis foliis, duobus plerumque, in medio cinctus. In ſcopulis terra opertis in Cappadocia circa metallifodinas Iunio. Similis huic delineatur in Barall. Icon. 1227. *Levcoium luteum minus, Hieracii folio.* Sed flores lutei diverſum indicant. Mentione Barallieri facta duas quæſtiones a Iuſſieu propoſitas hac occaſione ſolvimus. Quærit nempe Iuſſieu, quid ſit Gribegne Polonorum & Origanum inodorum Polonicum? Cui reſpondeo,

Gribegne Polonorum ſunt folia iuniora Aſari, Origanum vero inodorum eſt Clinopodium vulgare in Polonia frequens.

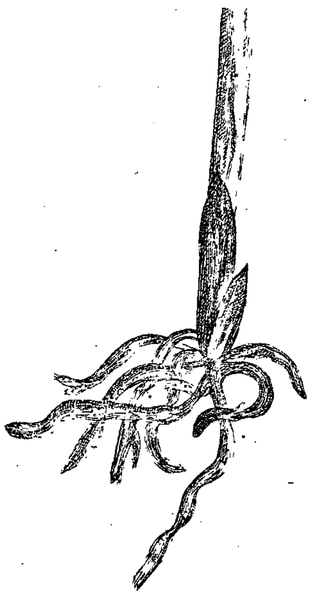
Tab. LXXIV.

Burſa paſtoris paluſtris, repens.

RAdix fibroſa. Caules reclives, ramoſi, repentes, qui hinc inde terræ adfixi radices agunt & foliis cinguntur Naſturtii foliis ſimilibus laciniatis. Superiora vero folia anguſta ſunt & integra. Flores parvi albi, quos ſequitur capſula parva, Burſæ paſtoris vulgari ſimilis, niſi quod minor & turgidior. In paluſtribus paſcuorum circa Aſtrakanum Auctumno.

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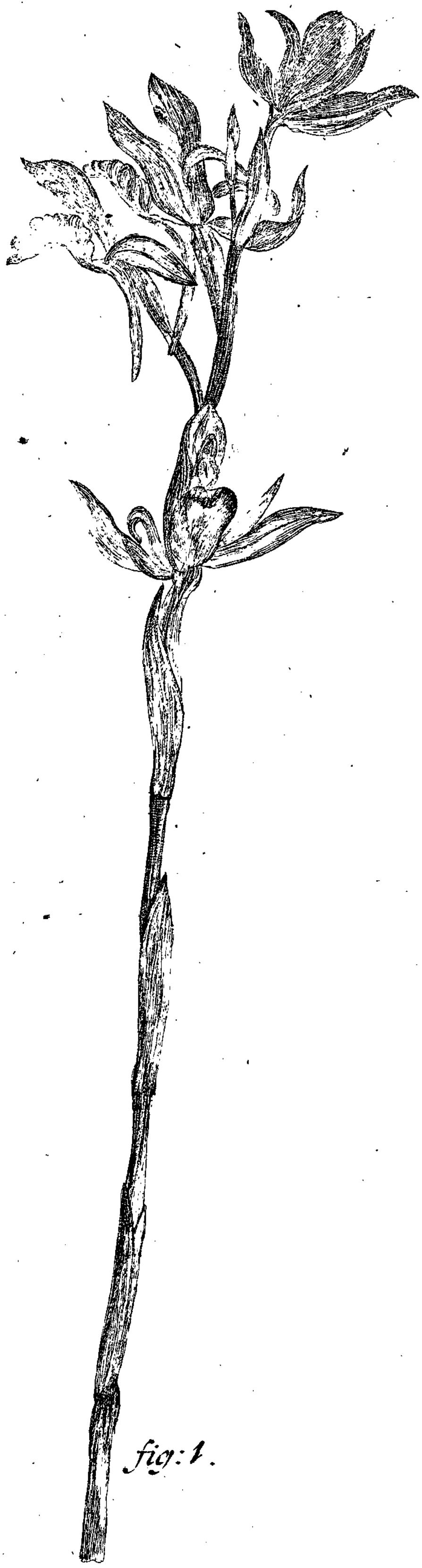


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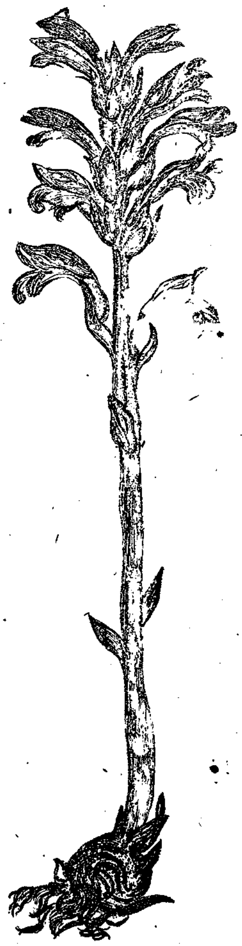


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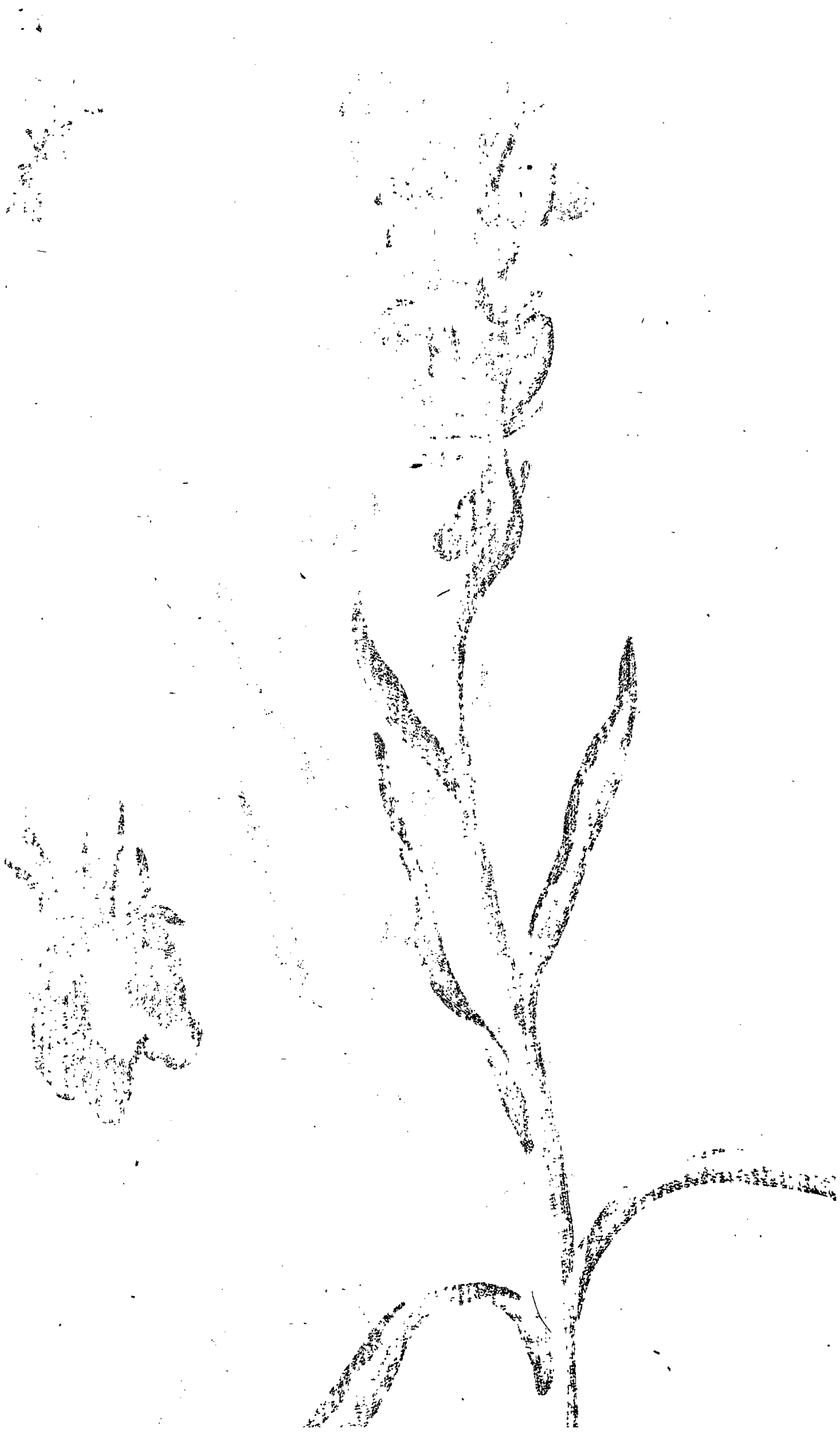


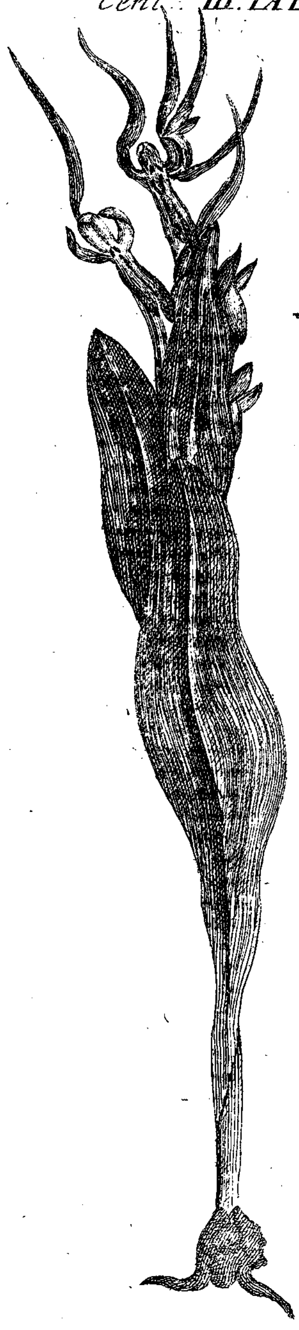






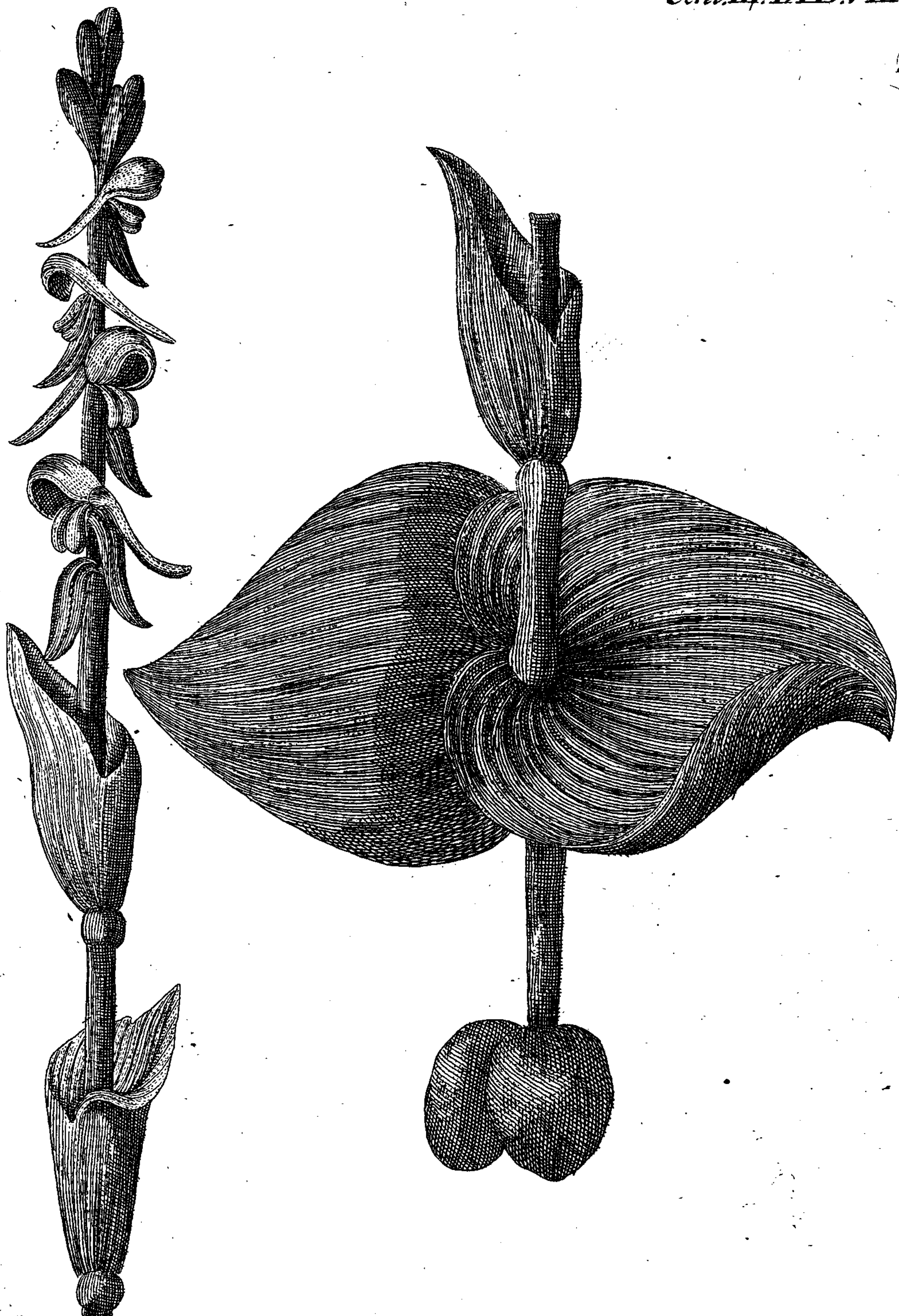






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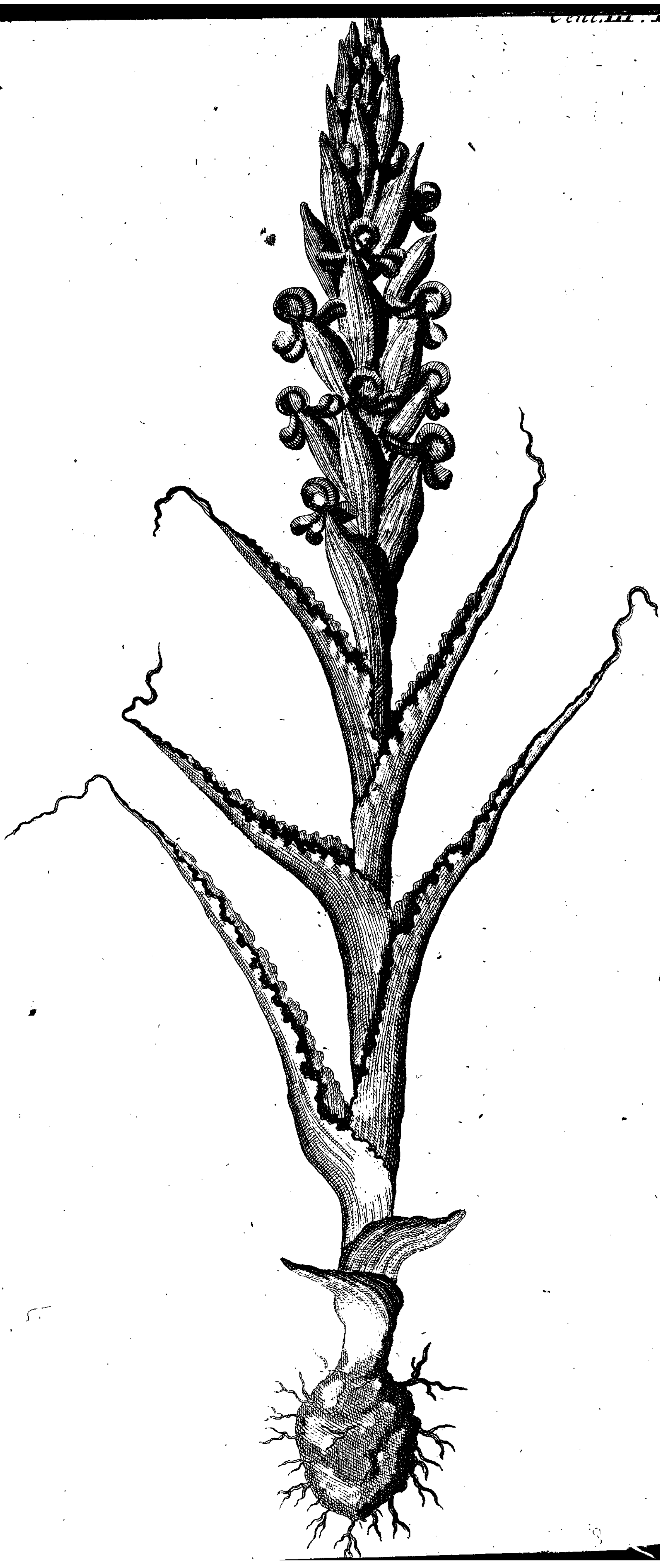


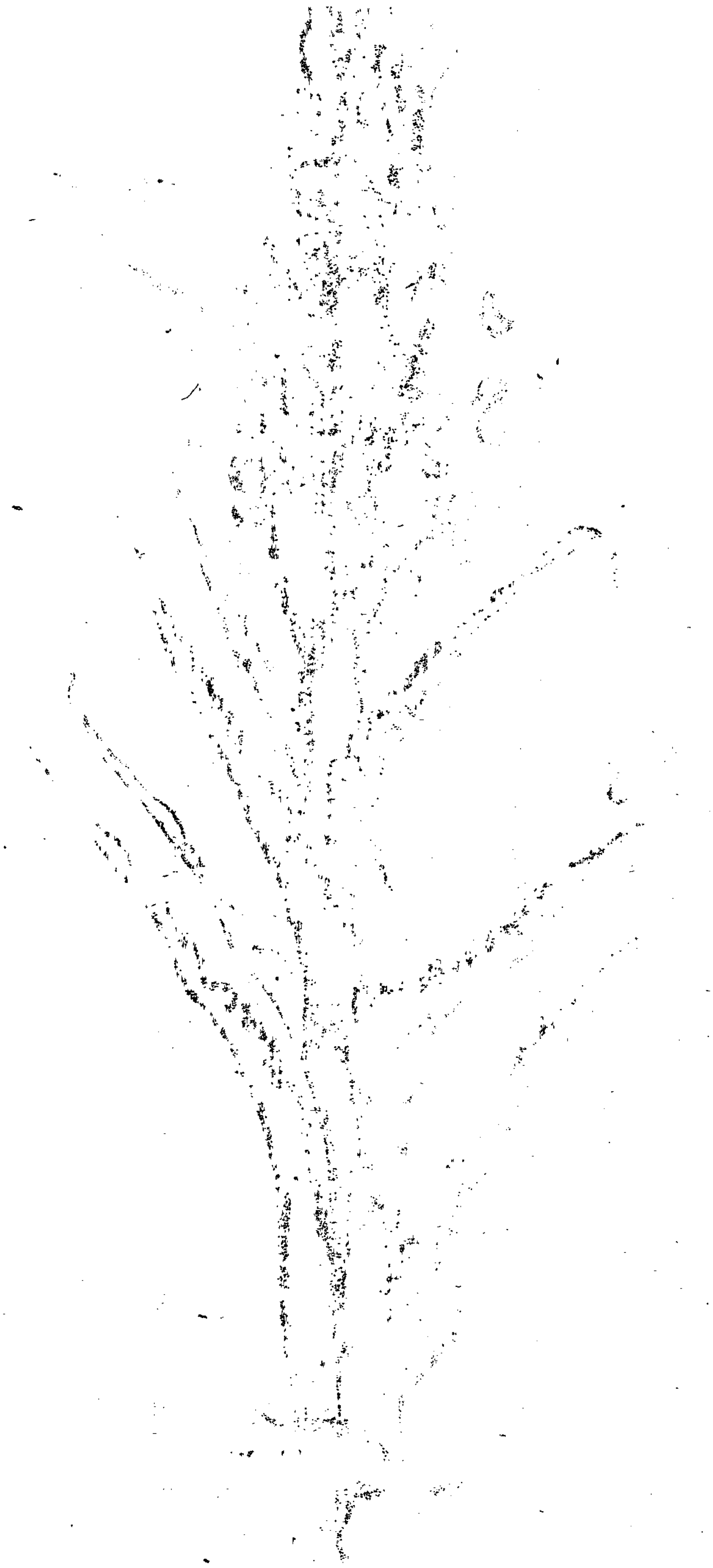




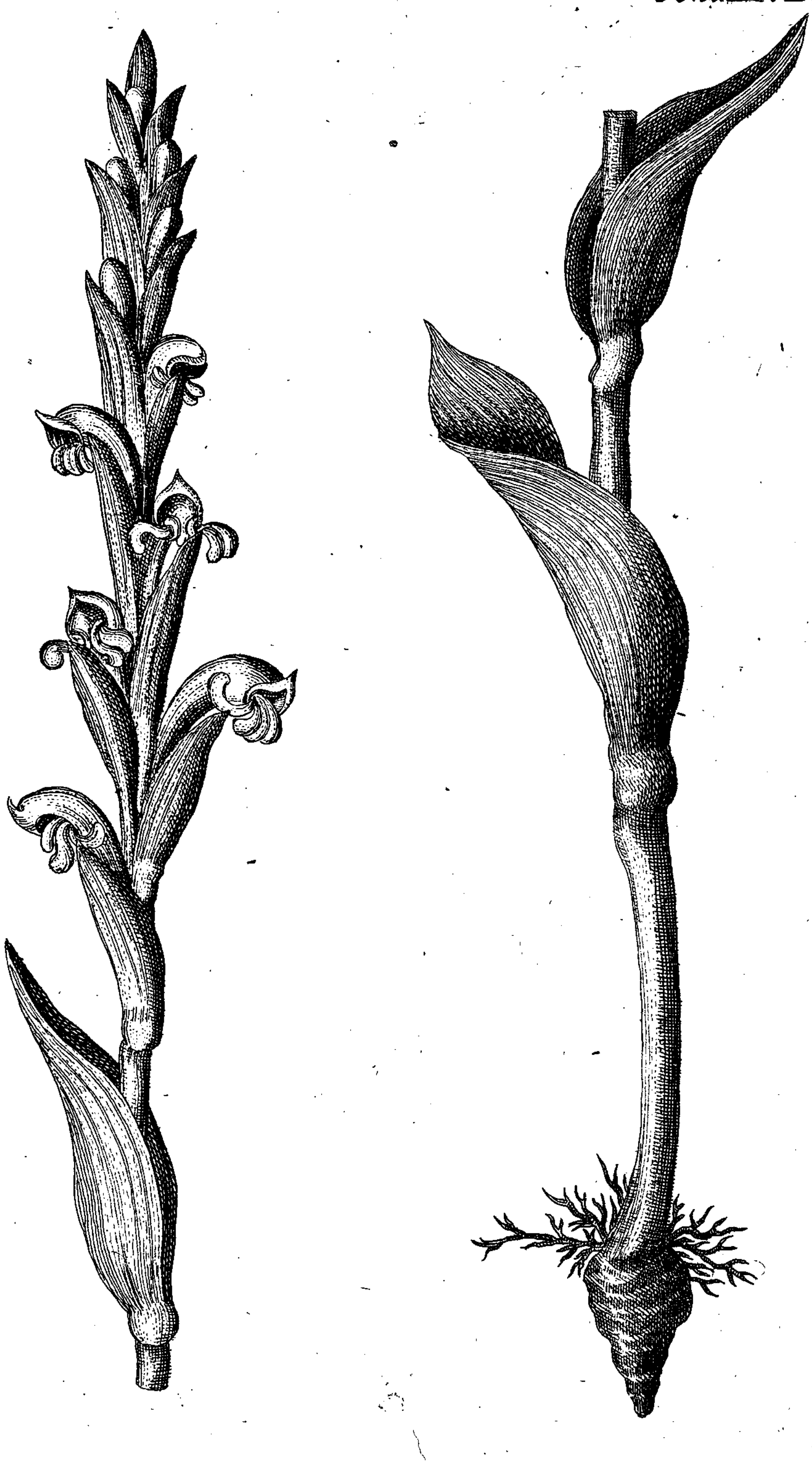
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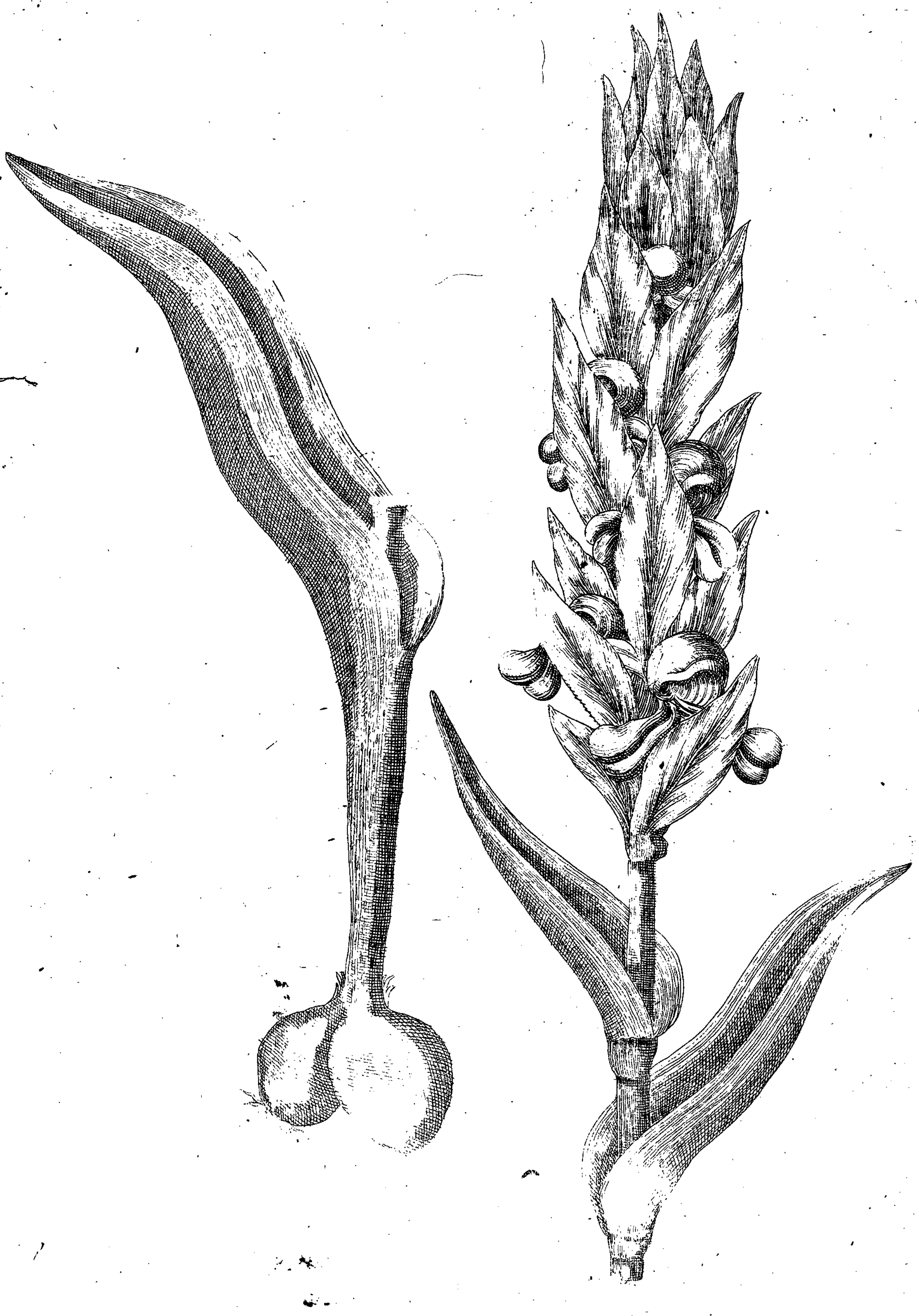


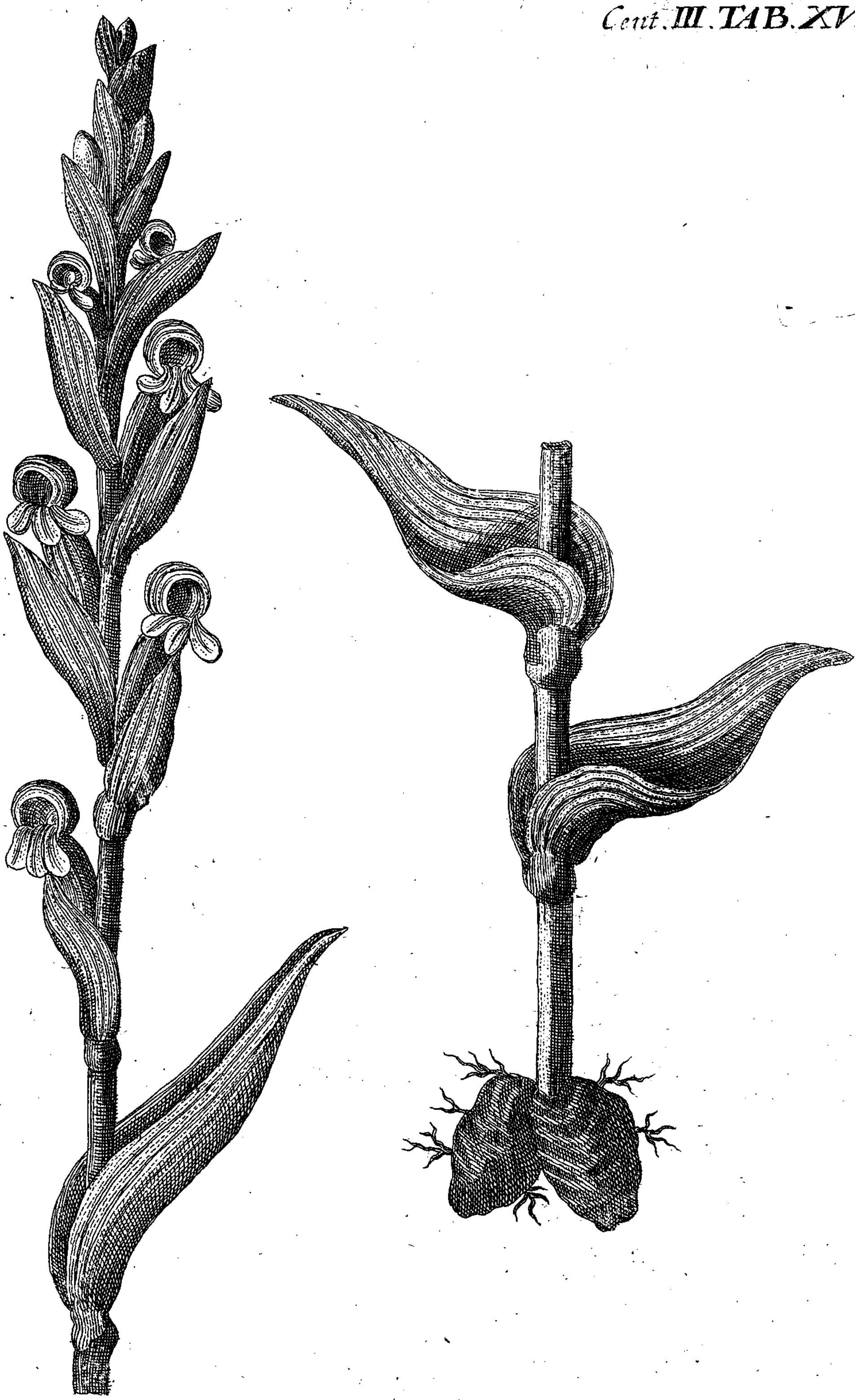
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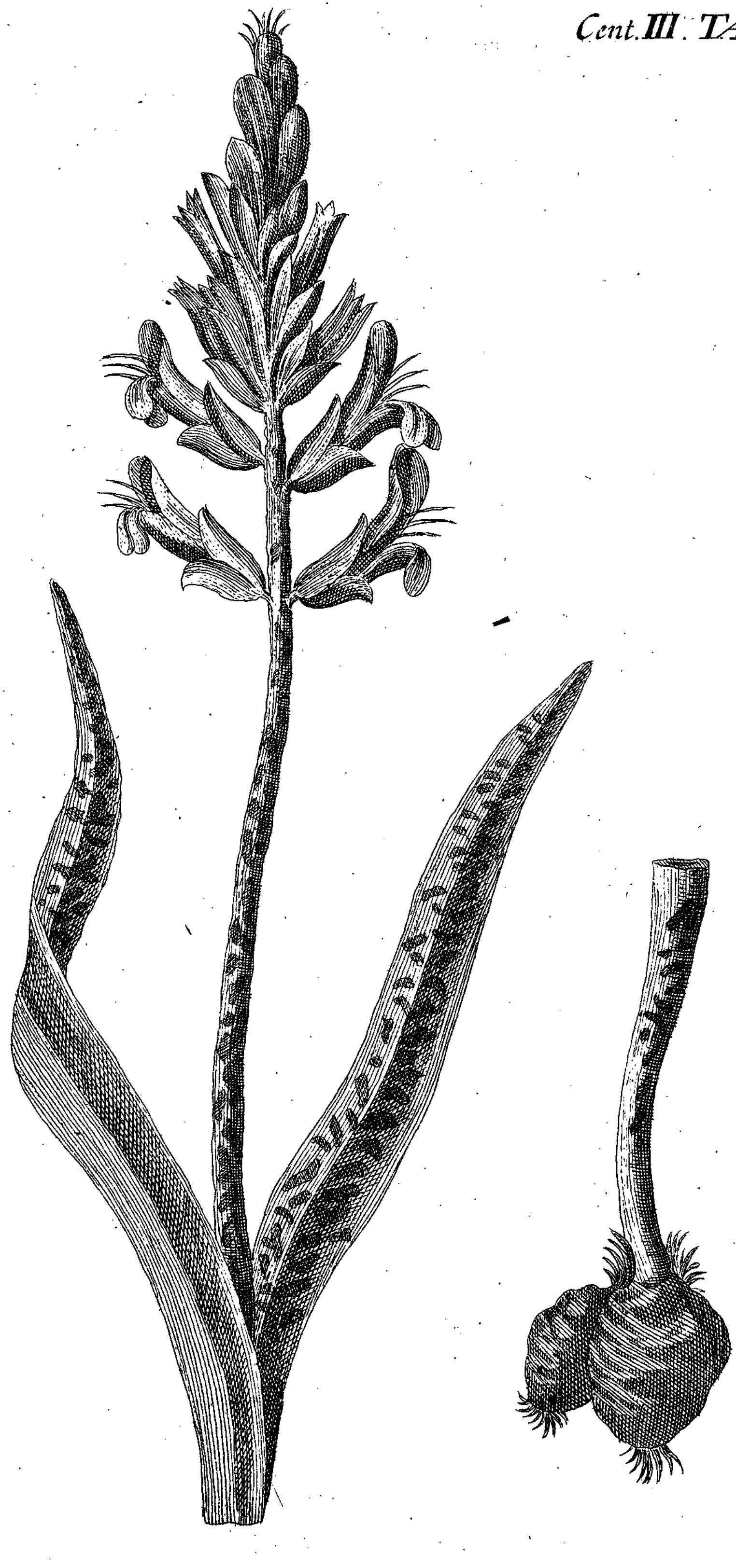


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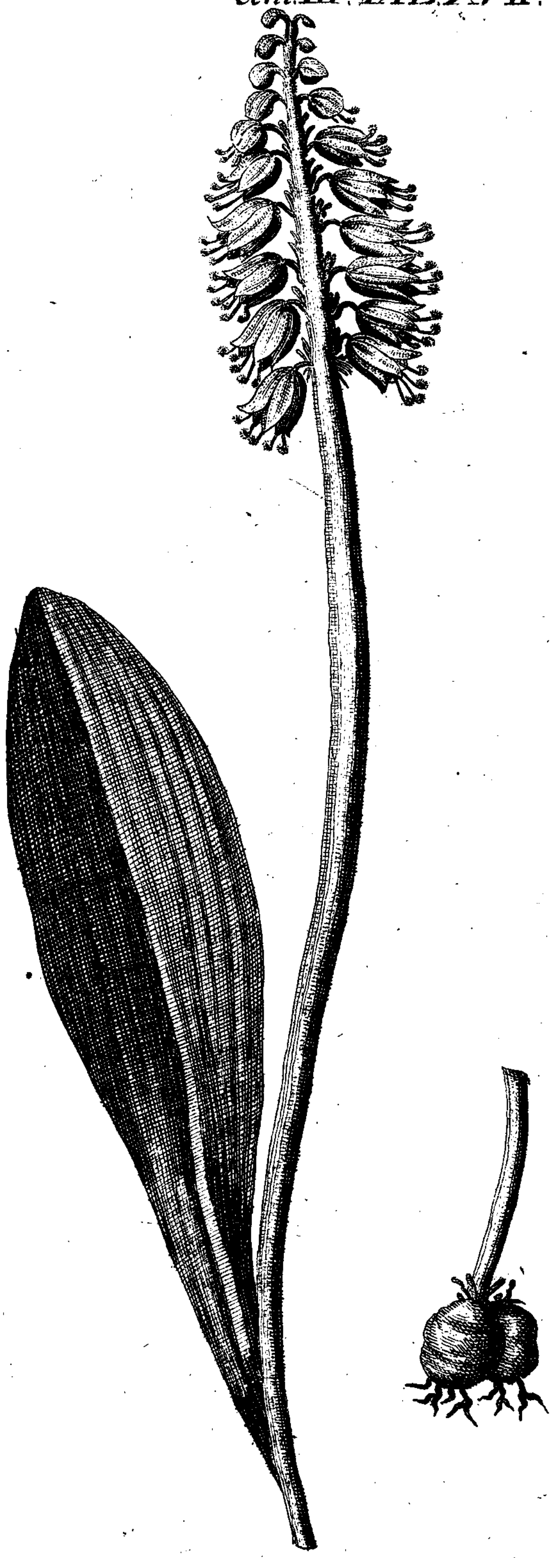


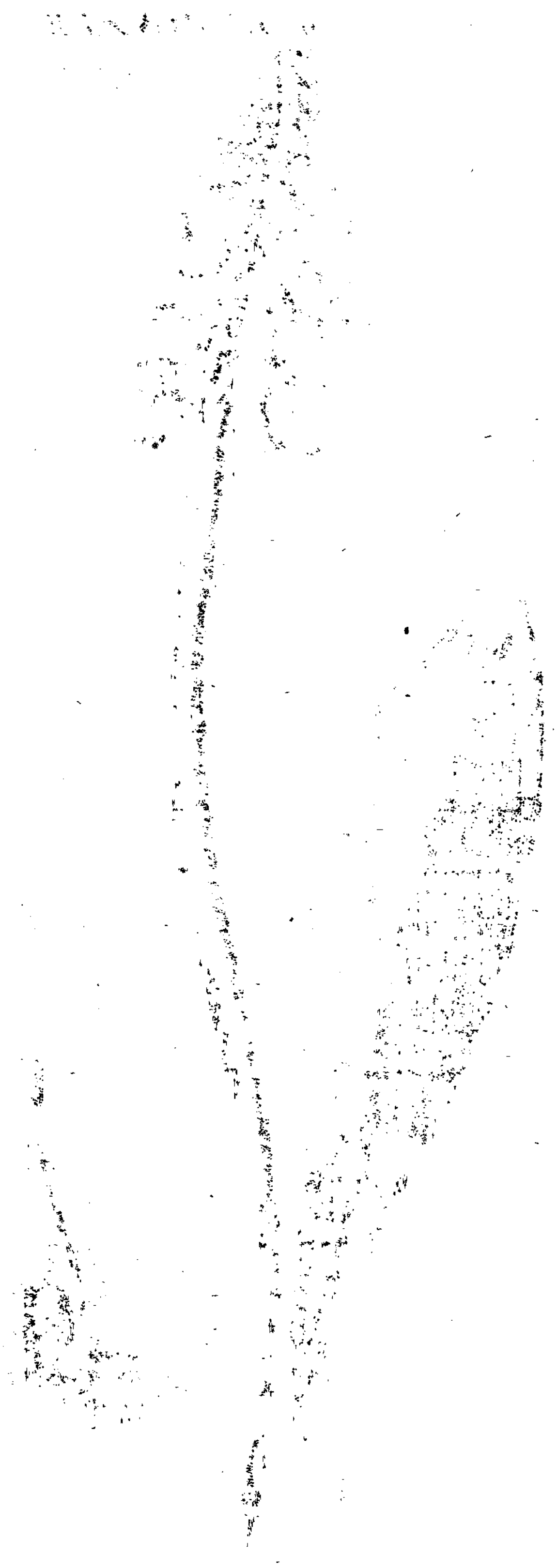




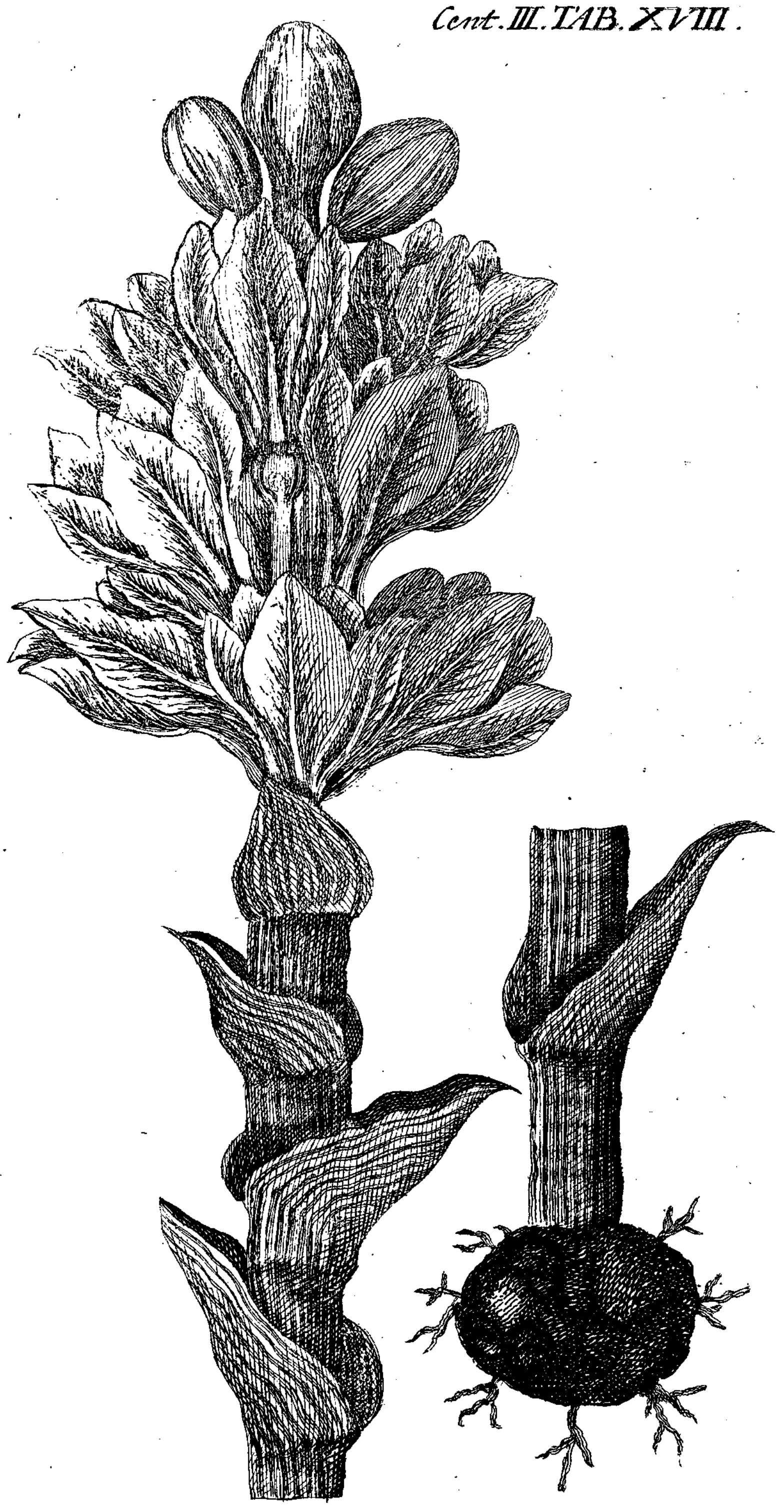


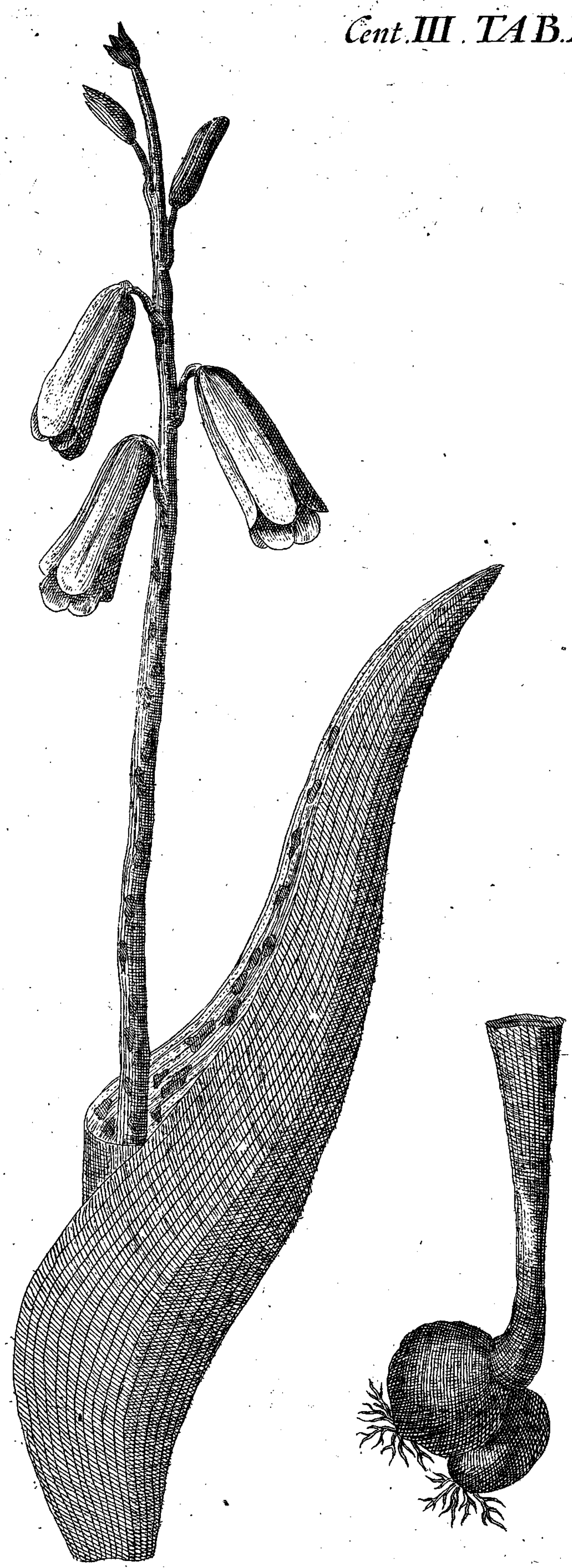
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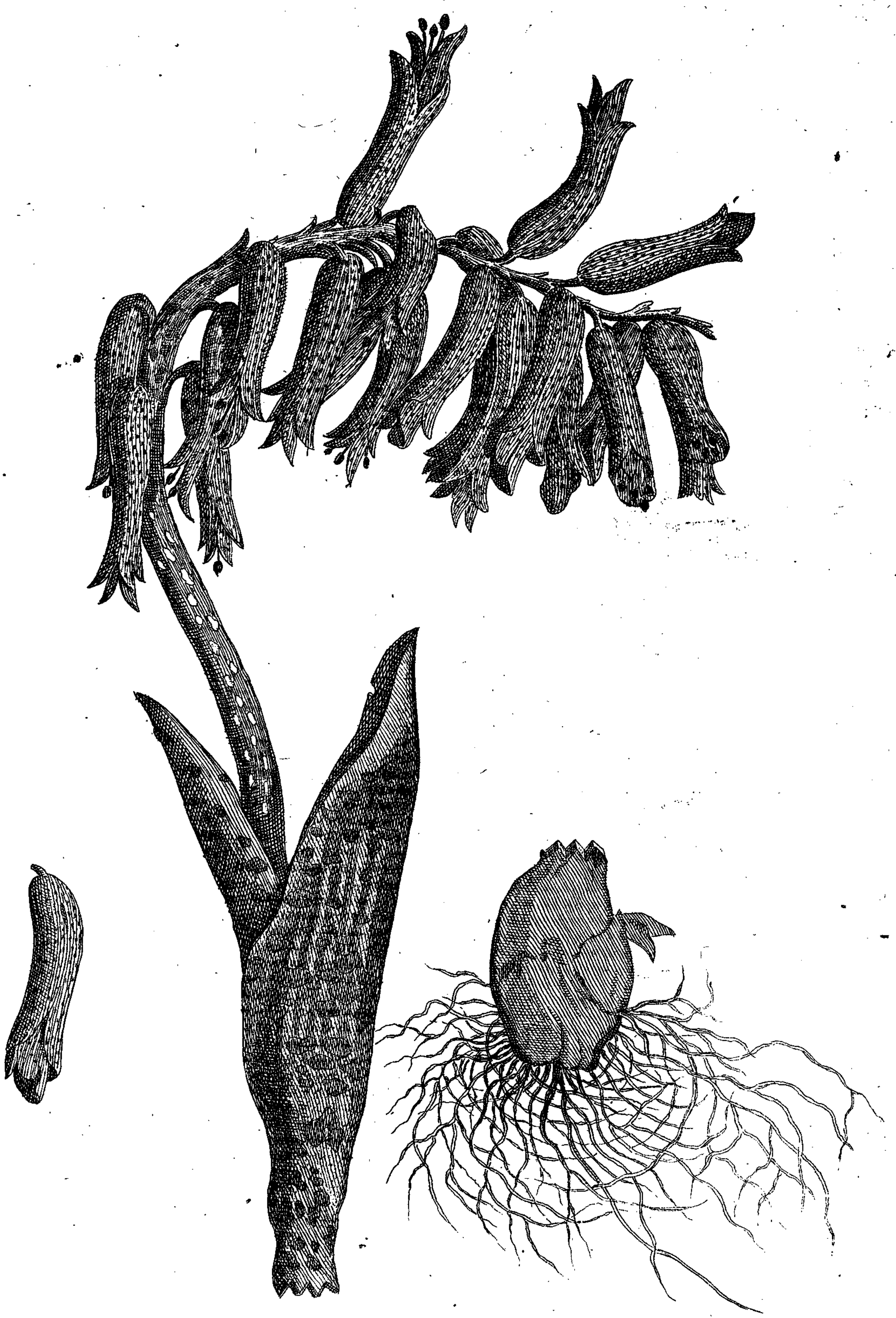




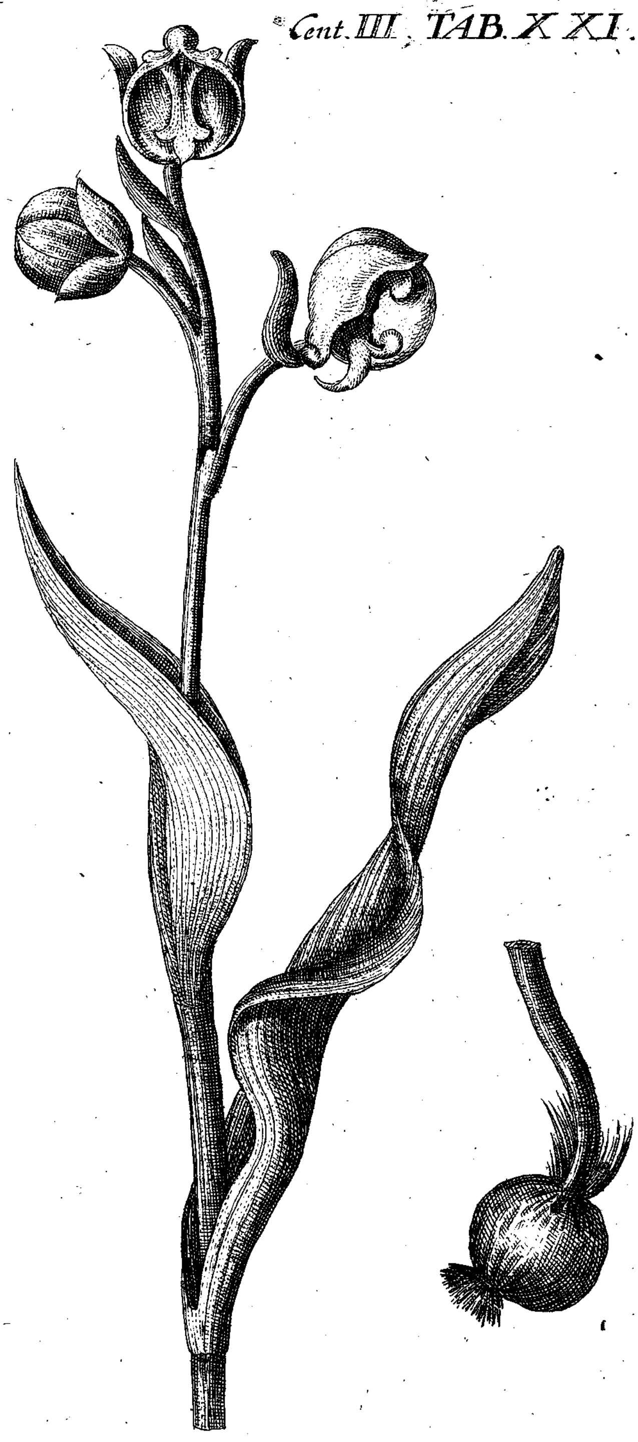
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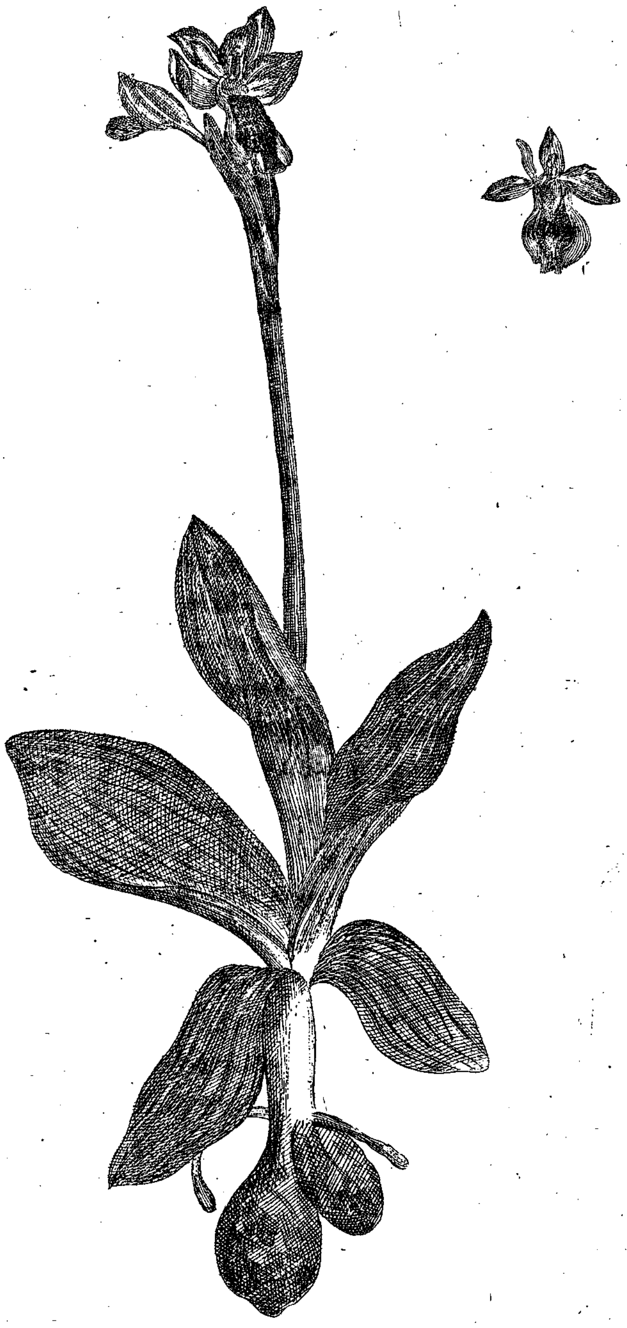


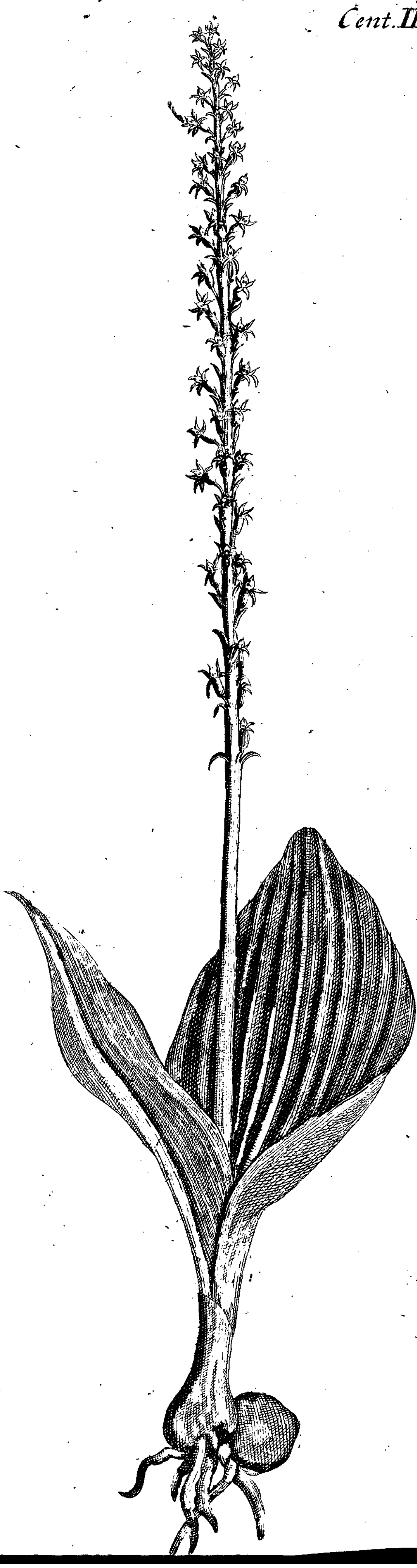


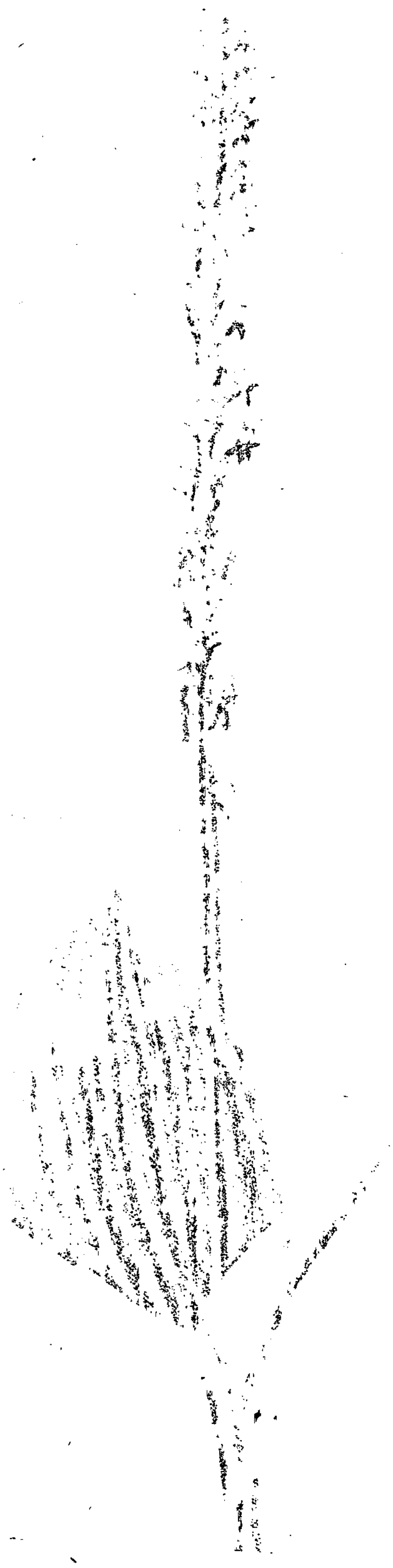
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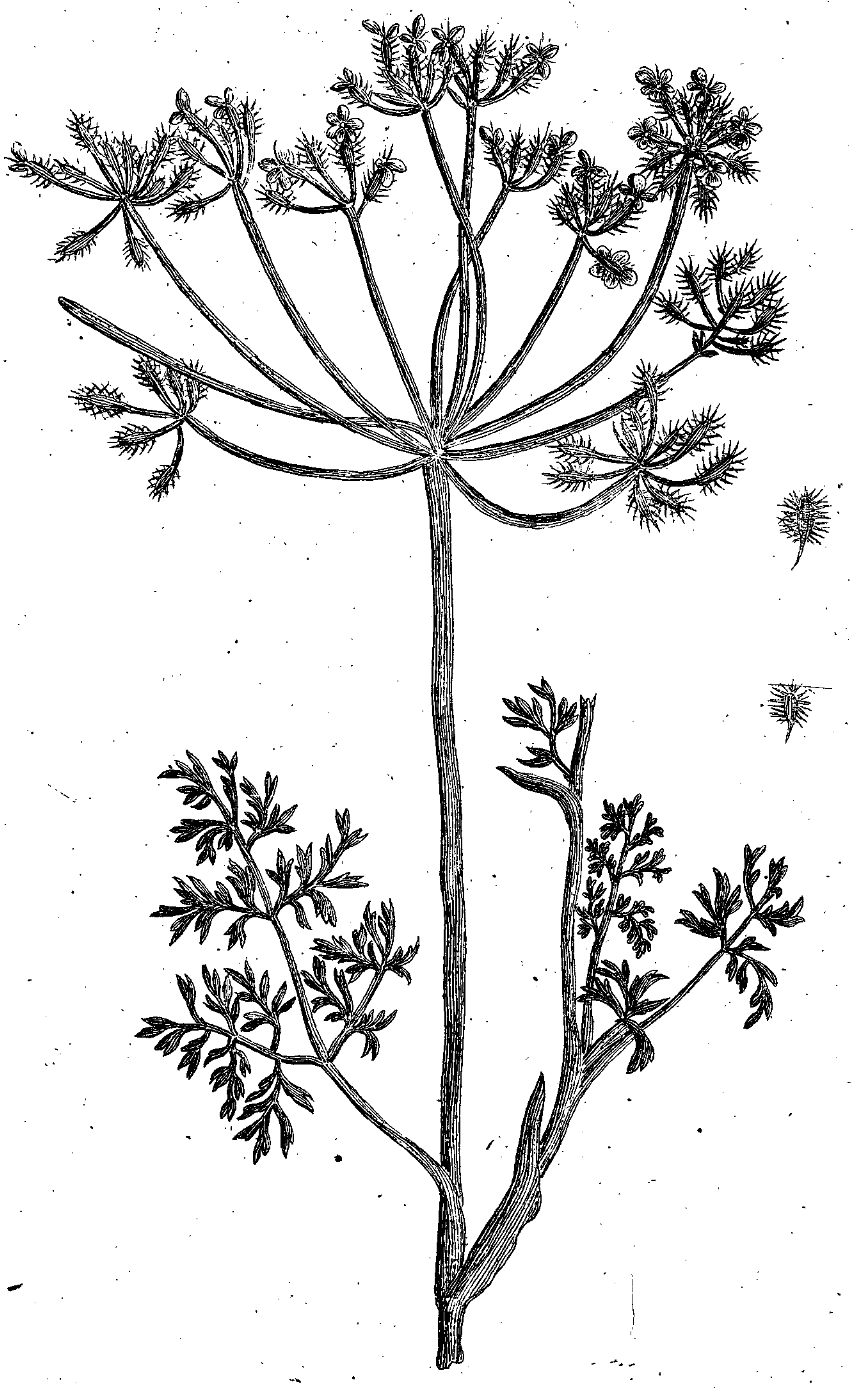


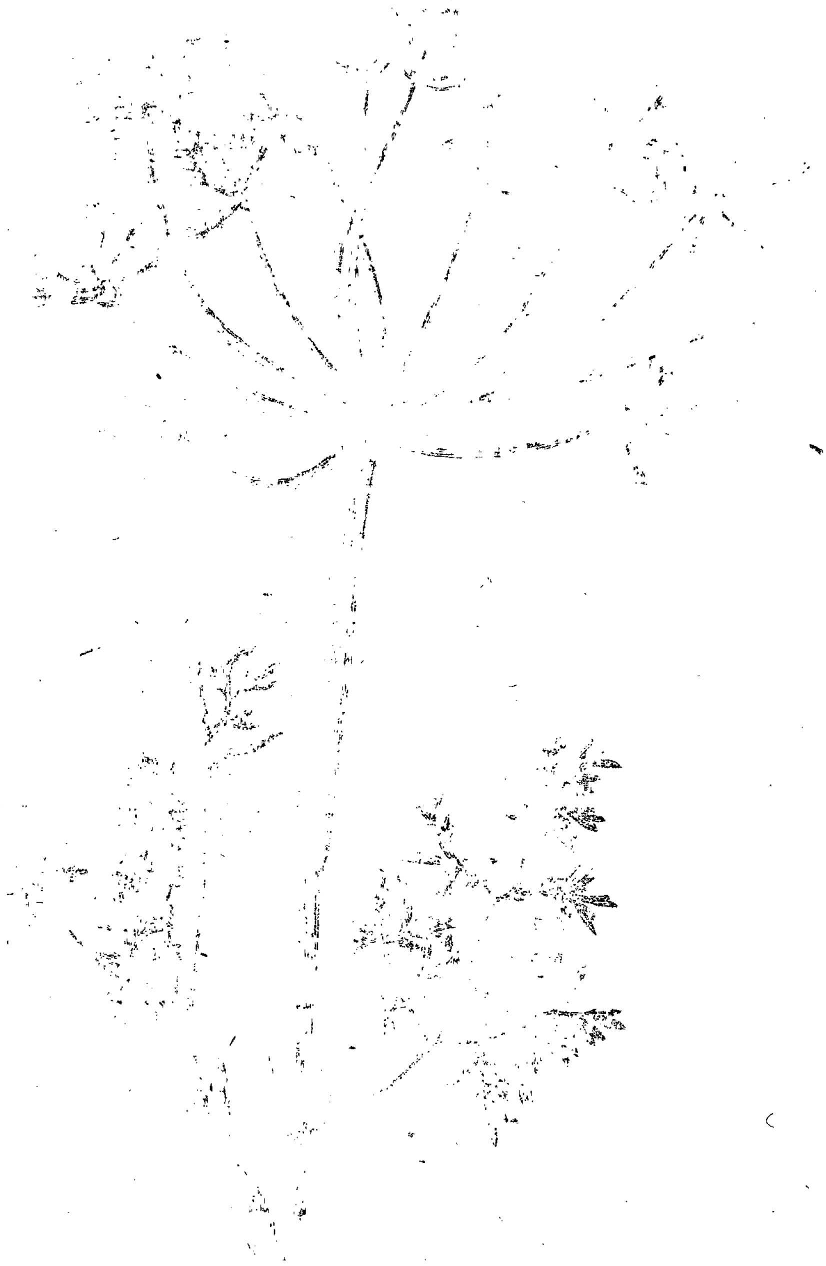


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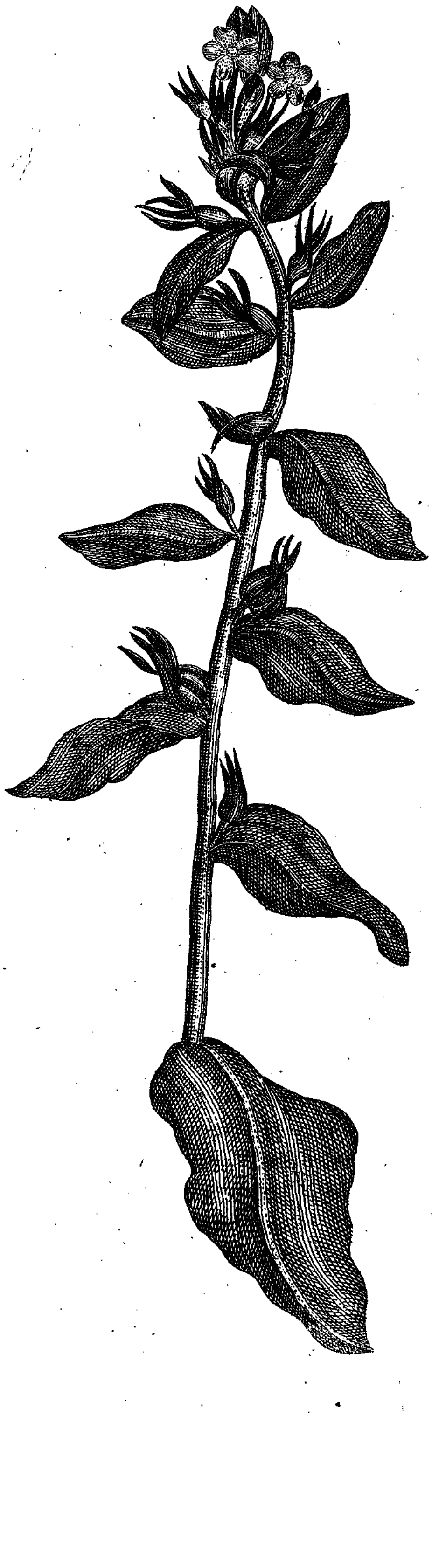


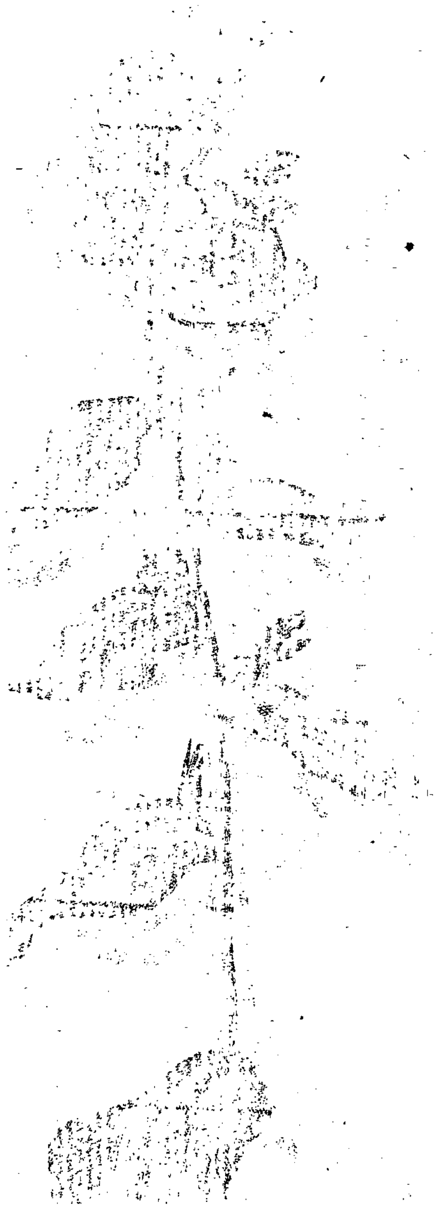
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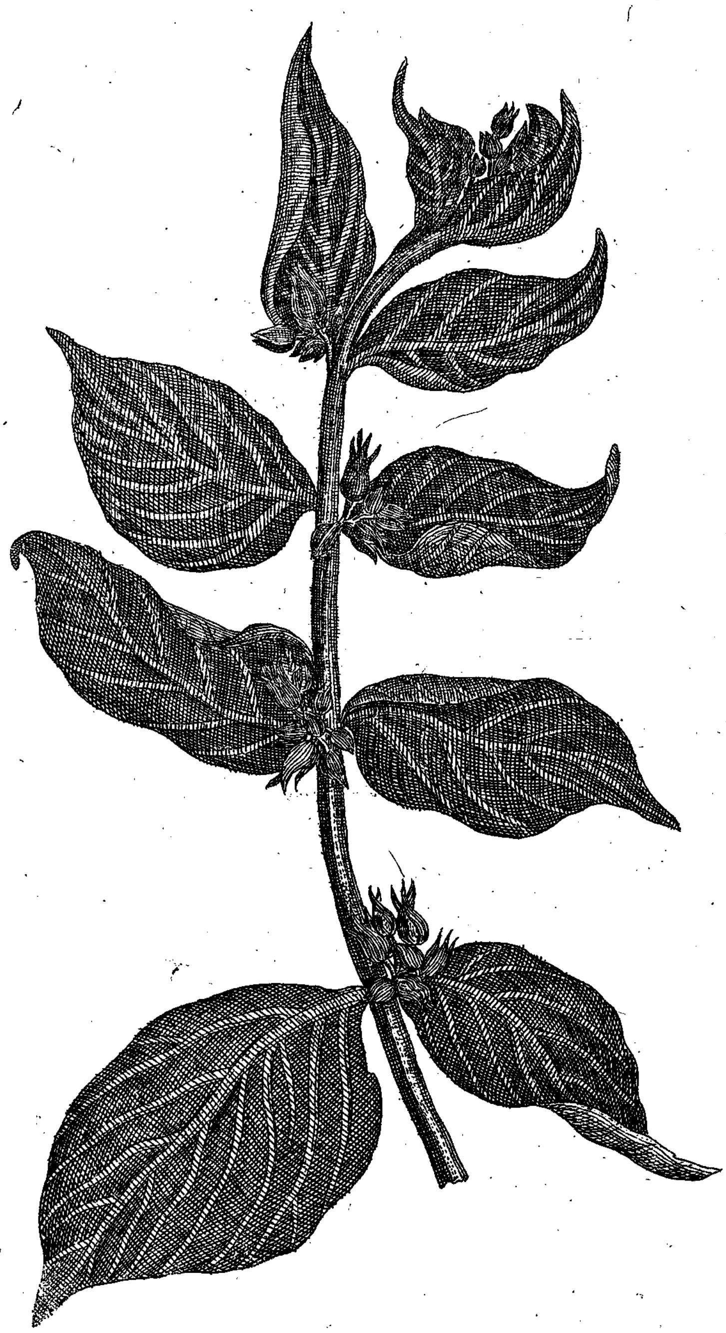


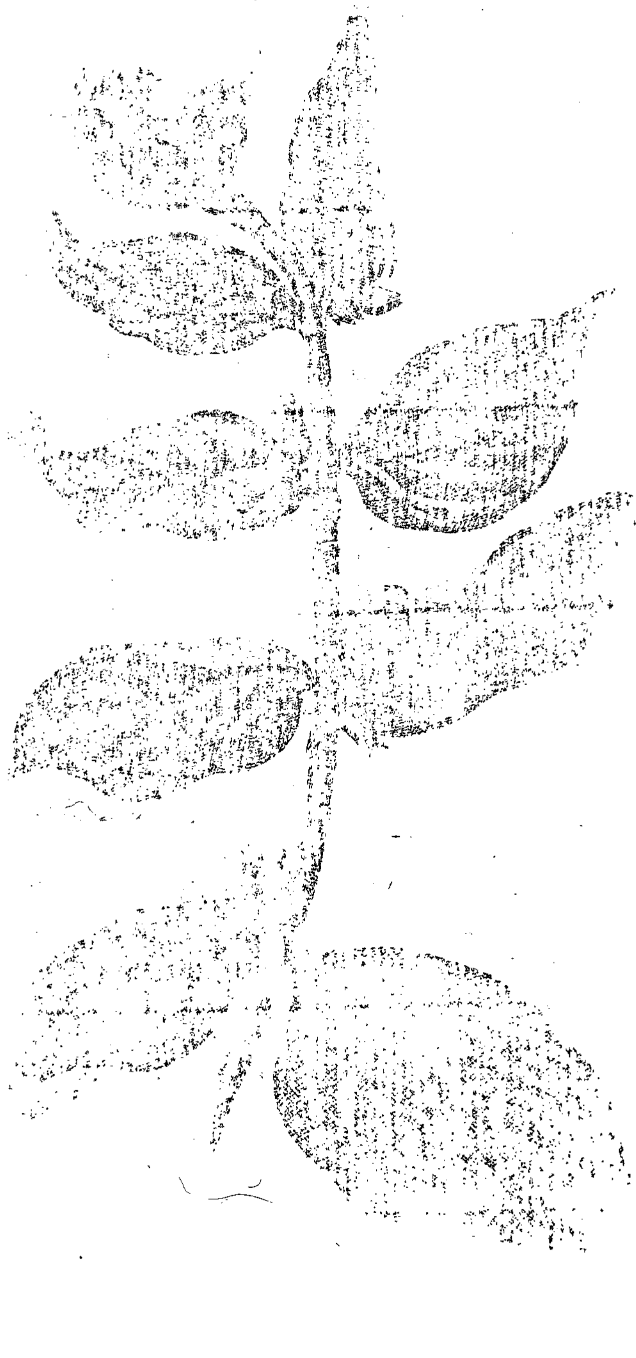


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Cent. III. TAB. XXXI.

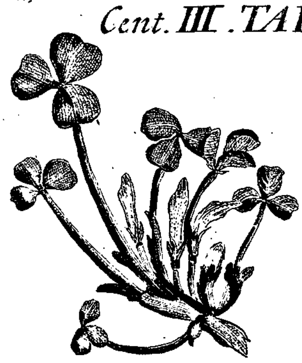
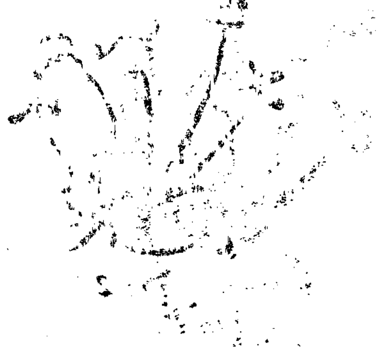


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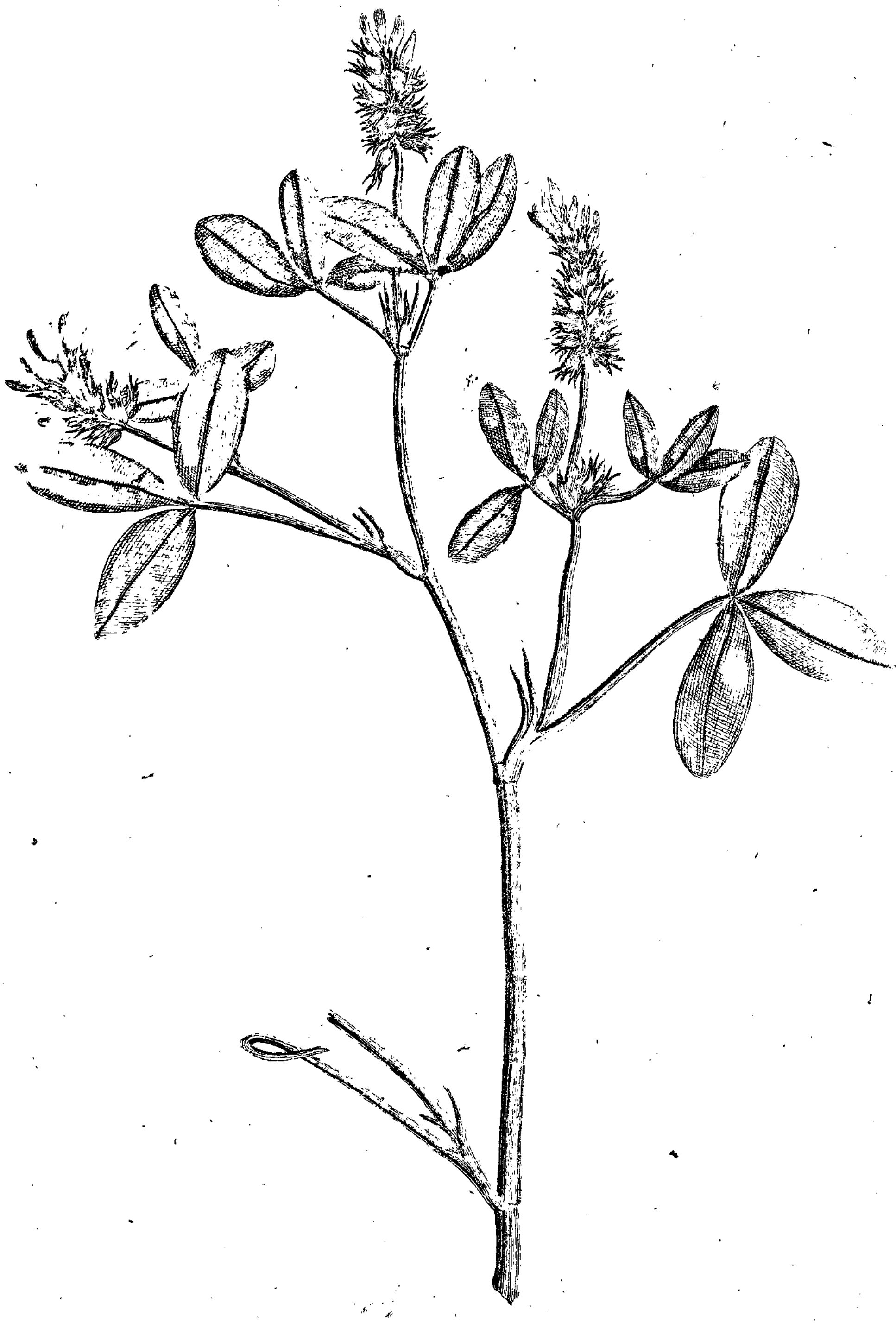


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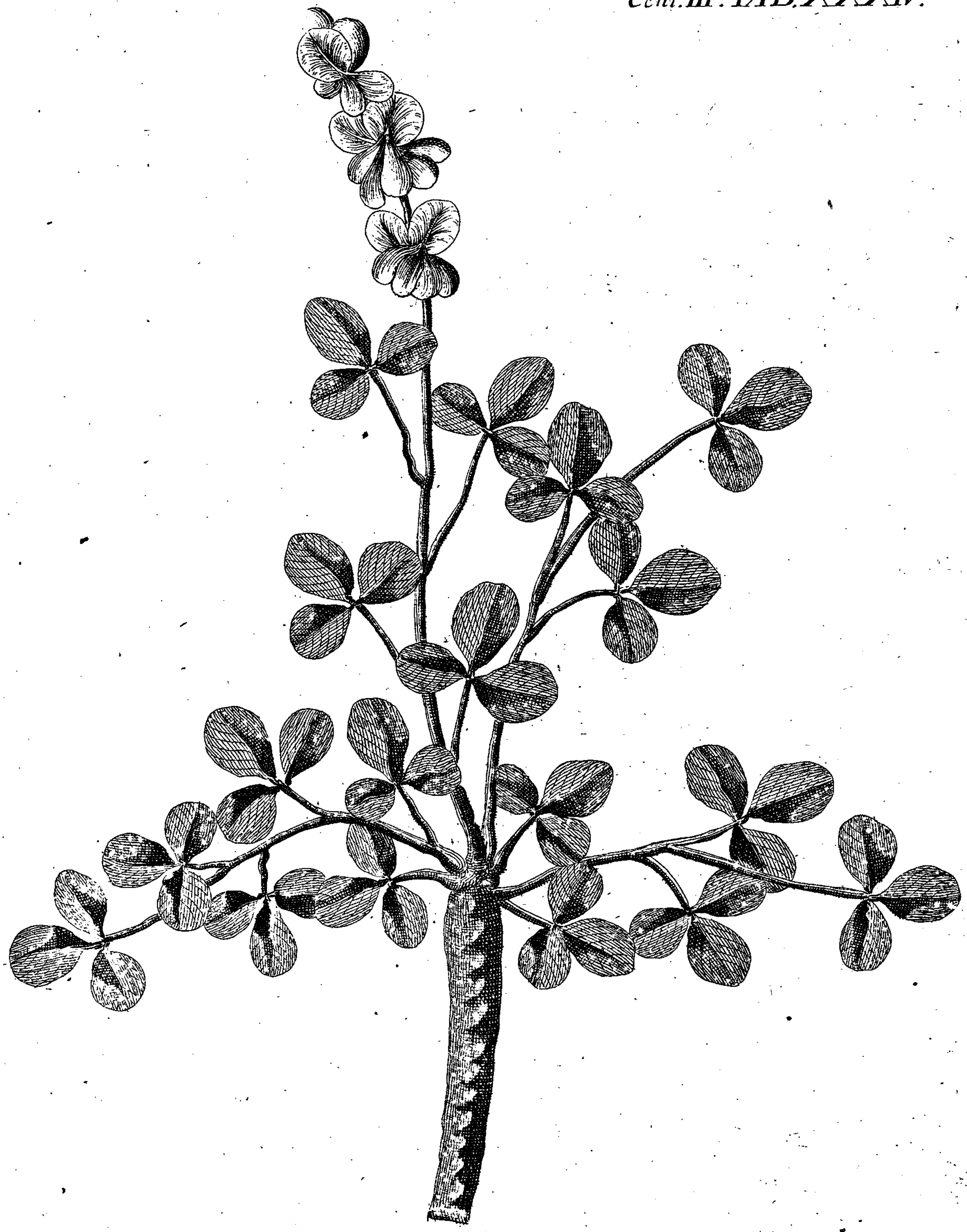


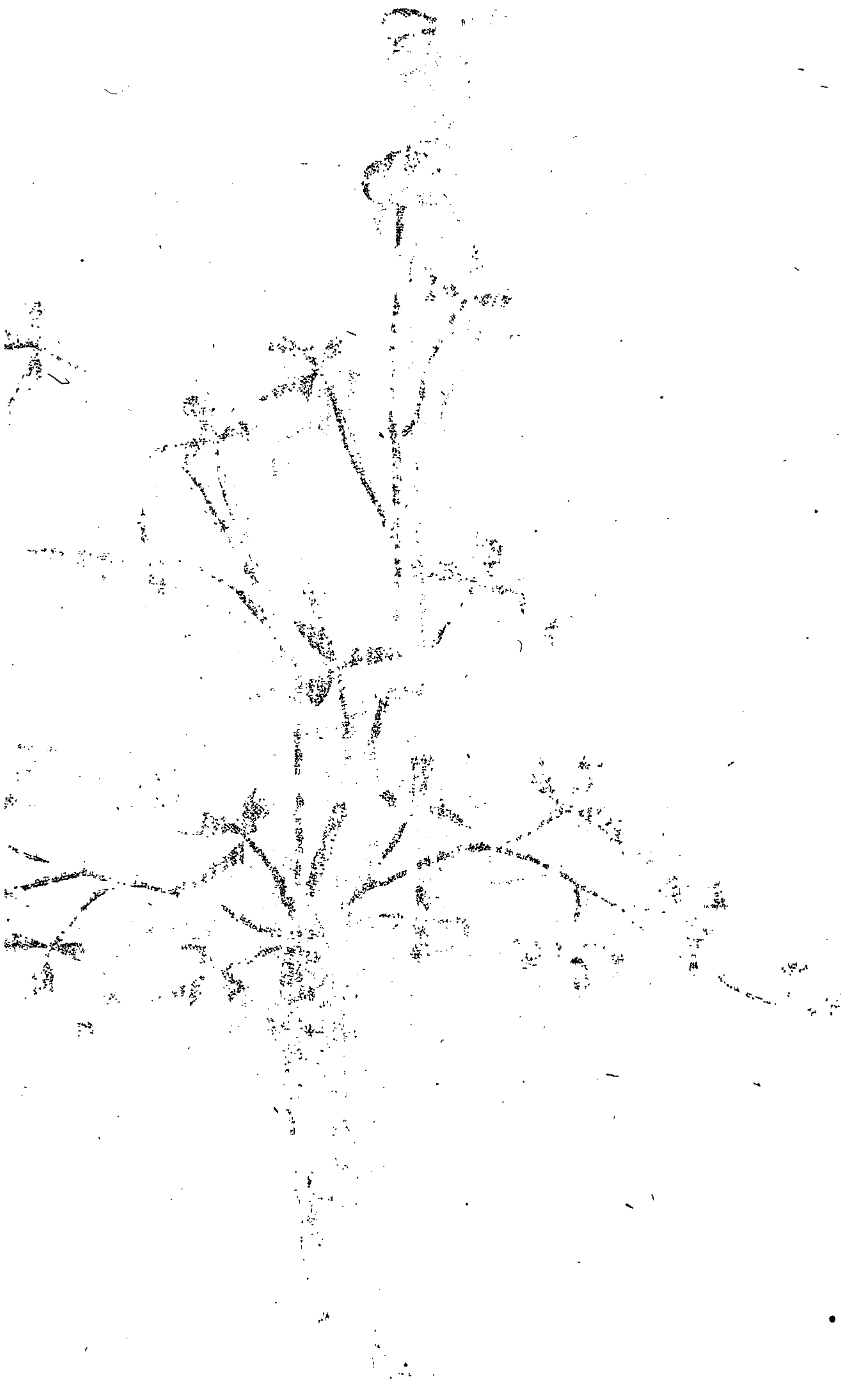


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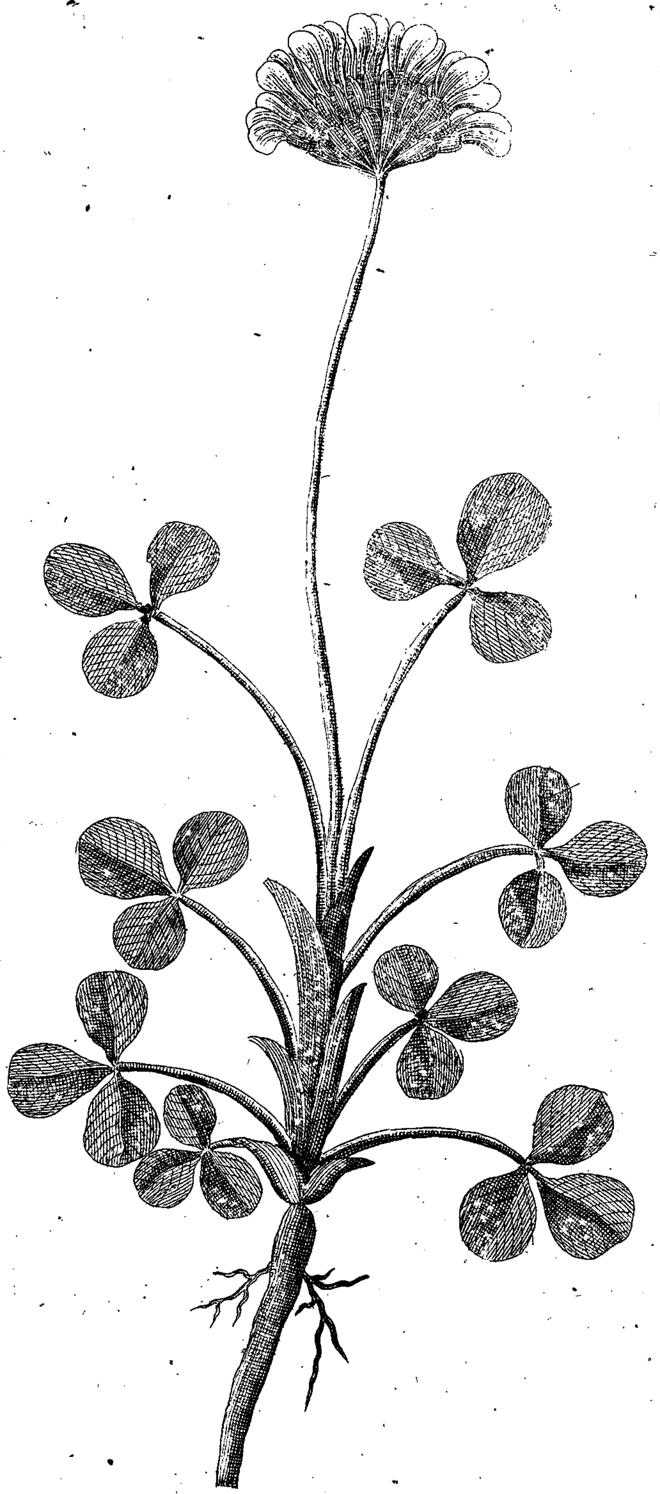








Cent III TAB XXXV





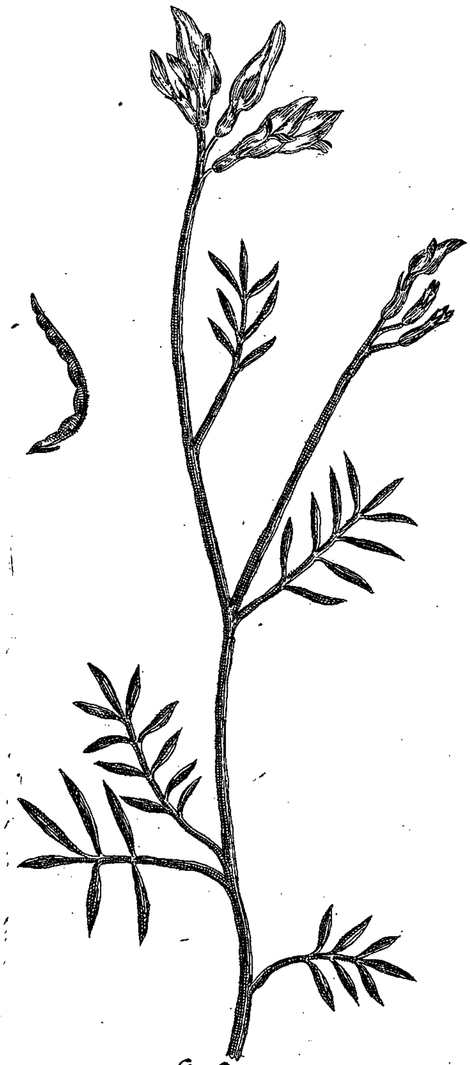


fig: 2.



fig: 1.





fig: 1.



fig: 2.



Cent. III. TAB. XL



Cent. III. TAB. XLI.




fig: 1
fig: 2



fig: 1

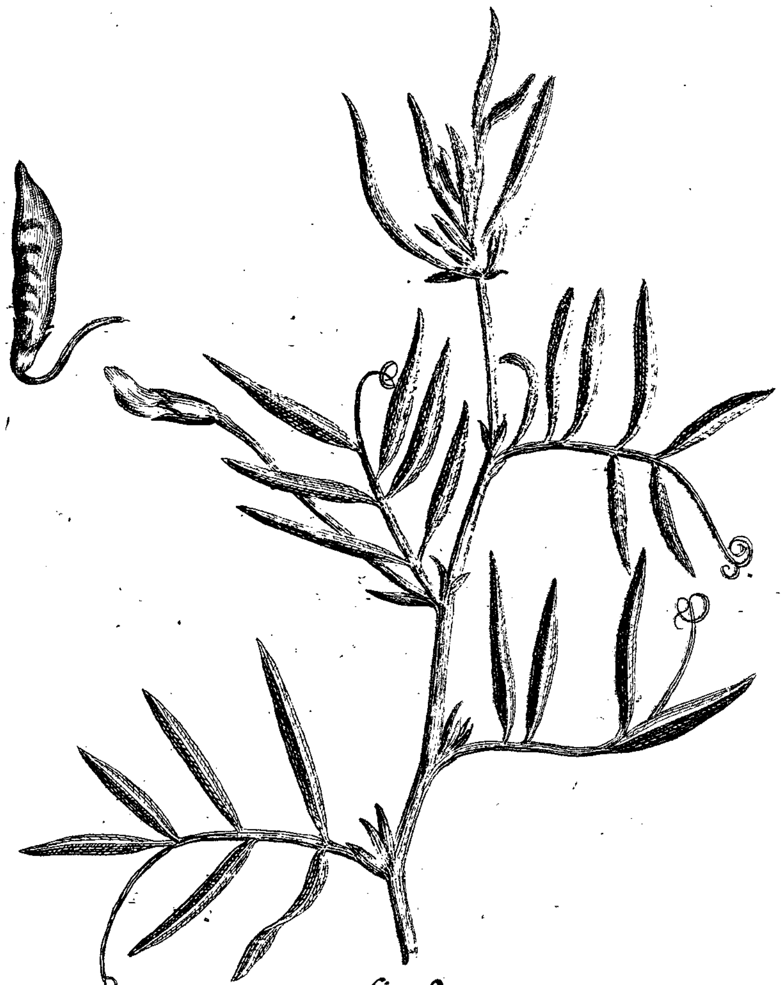


fig: 2



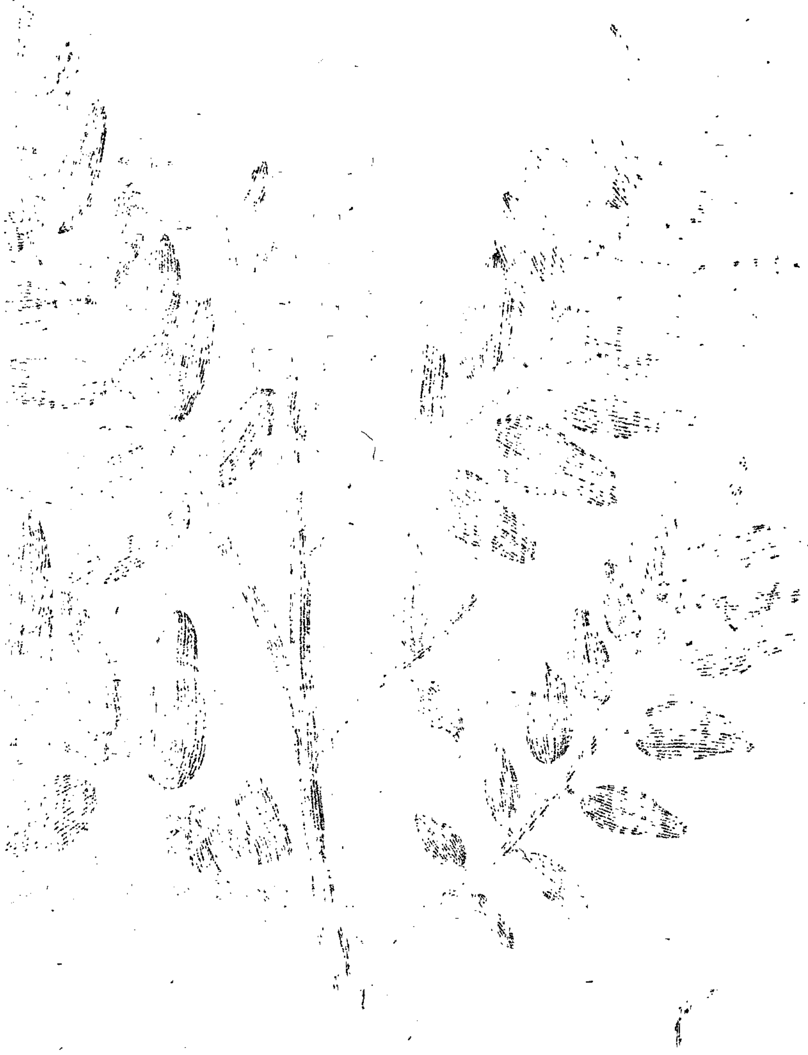




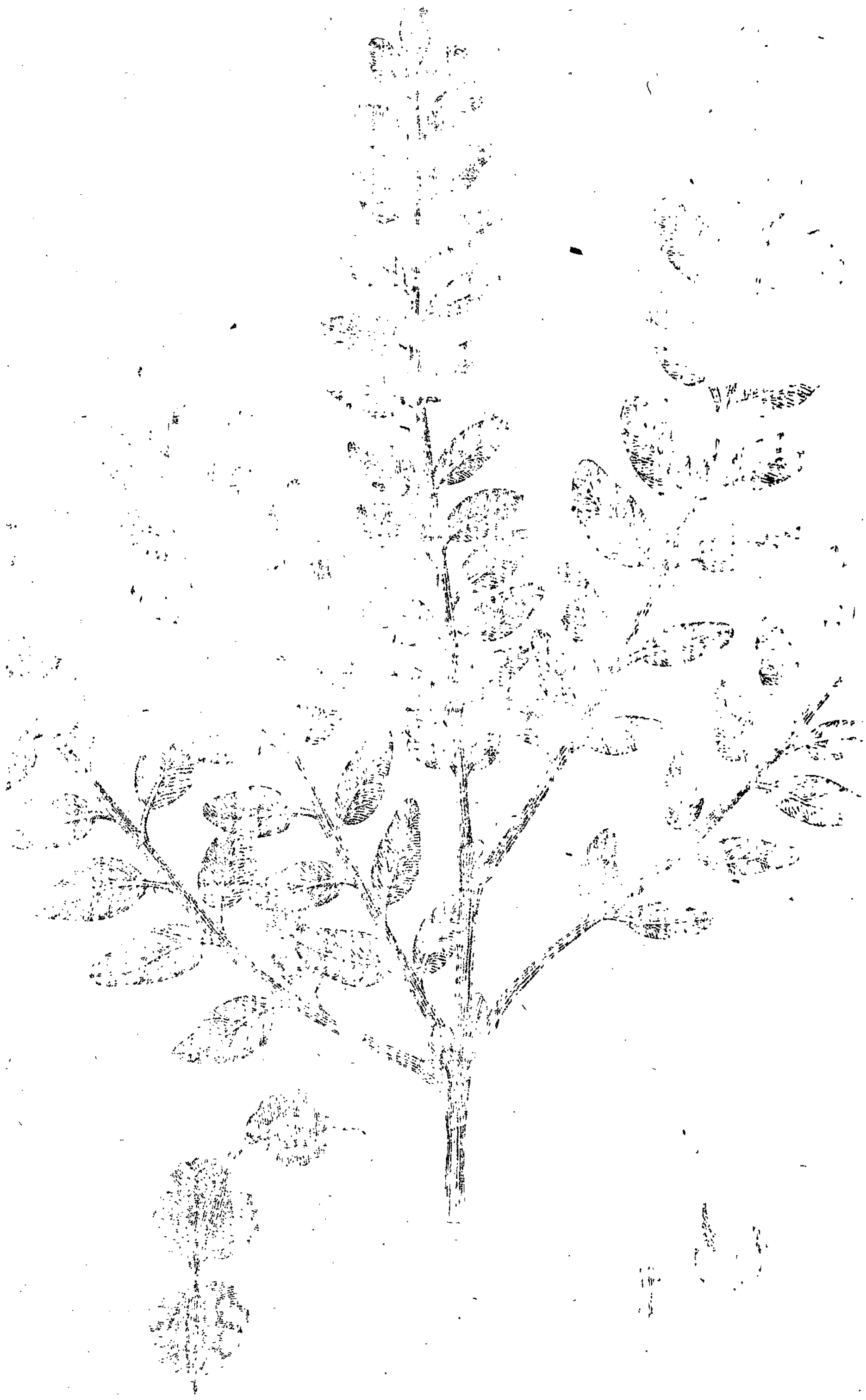
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fig: 2

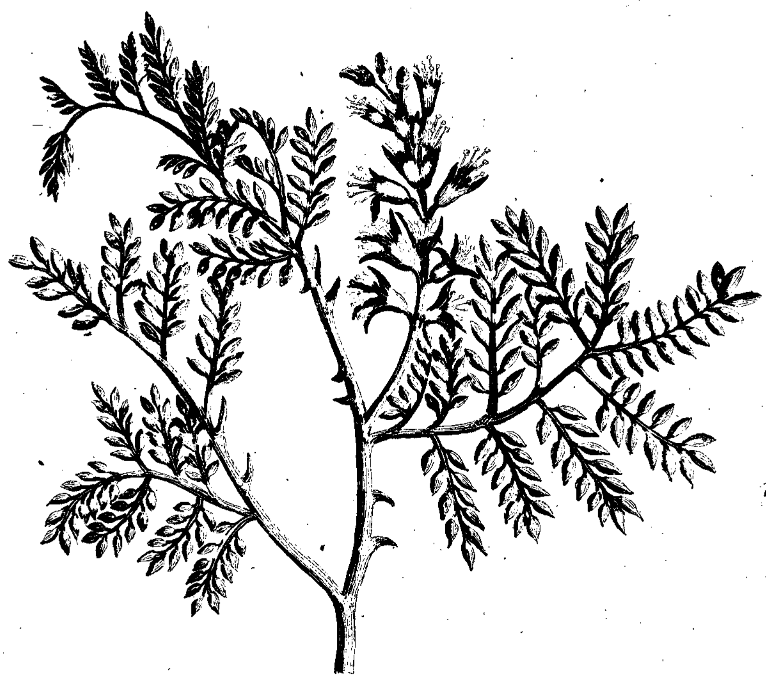




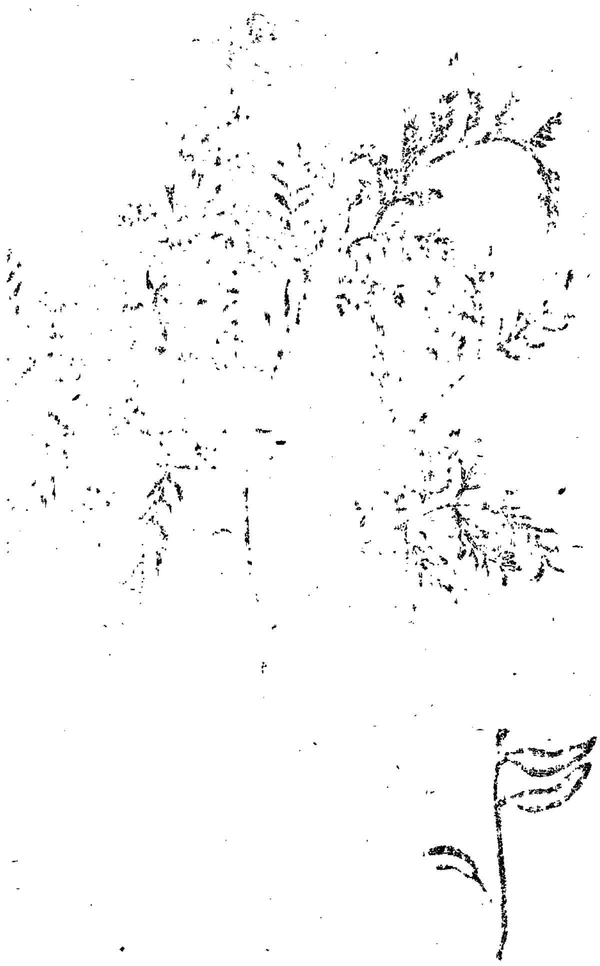


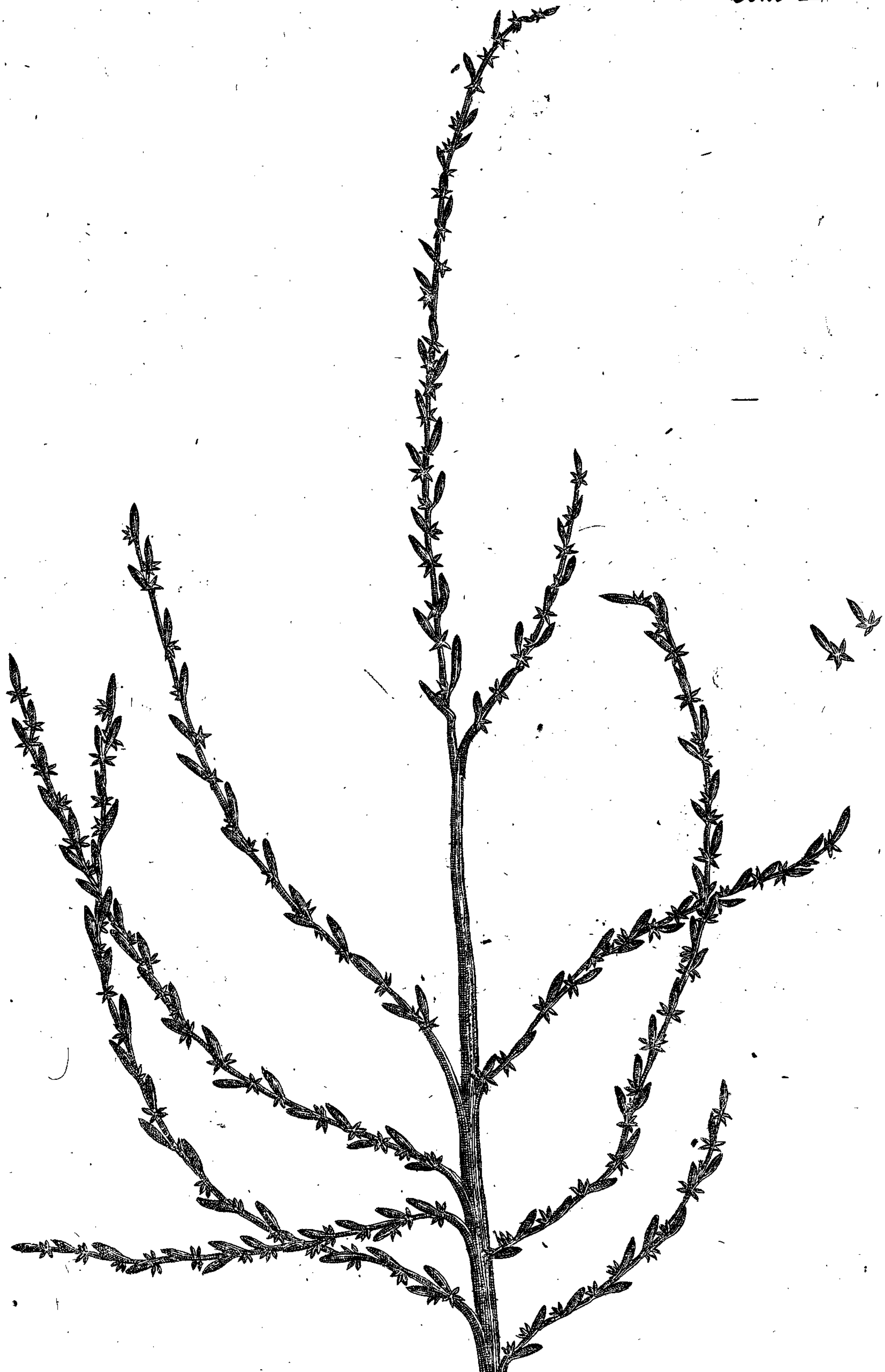


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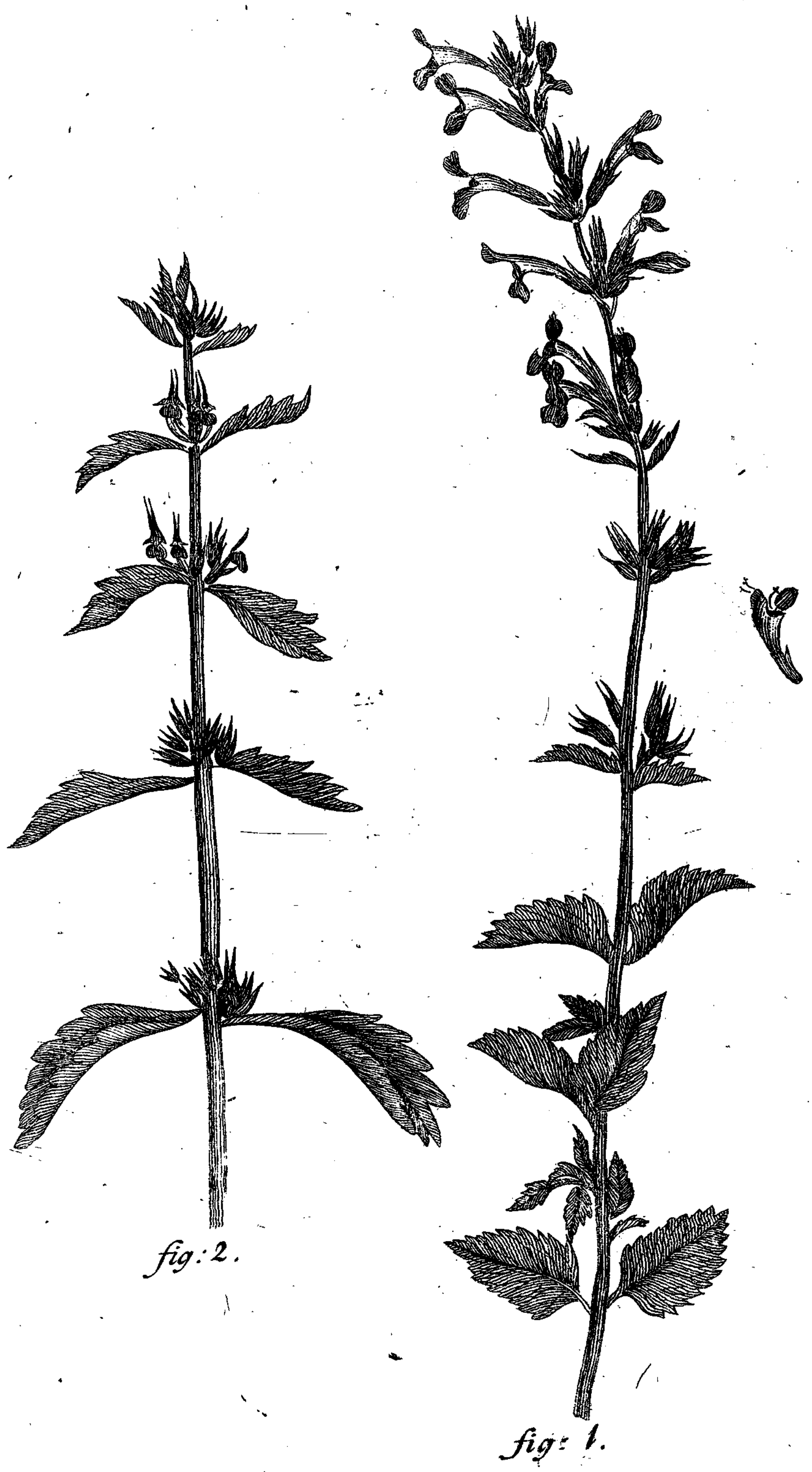

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fig: 1.



fig: 1.



fig: 2.





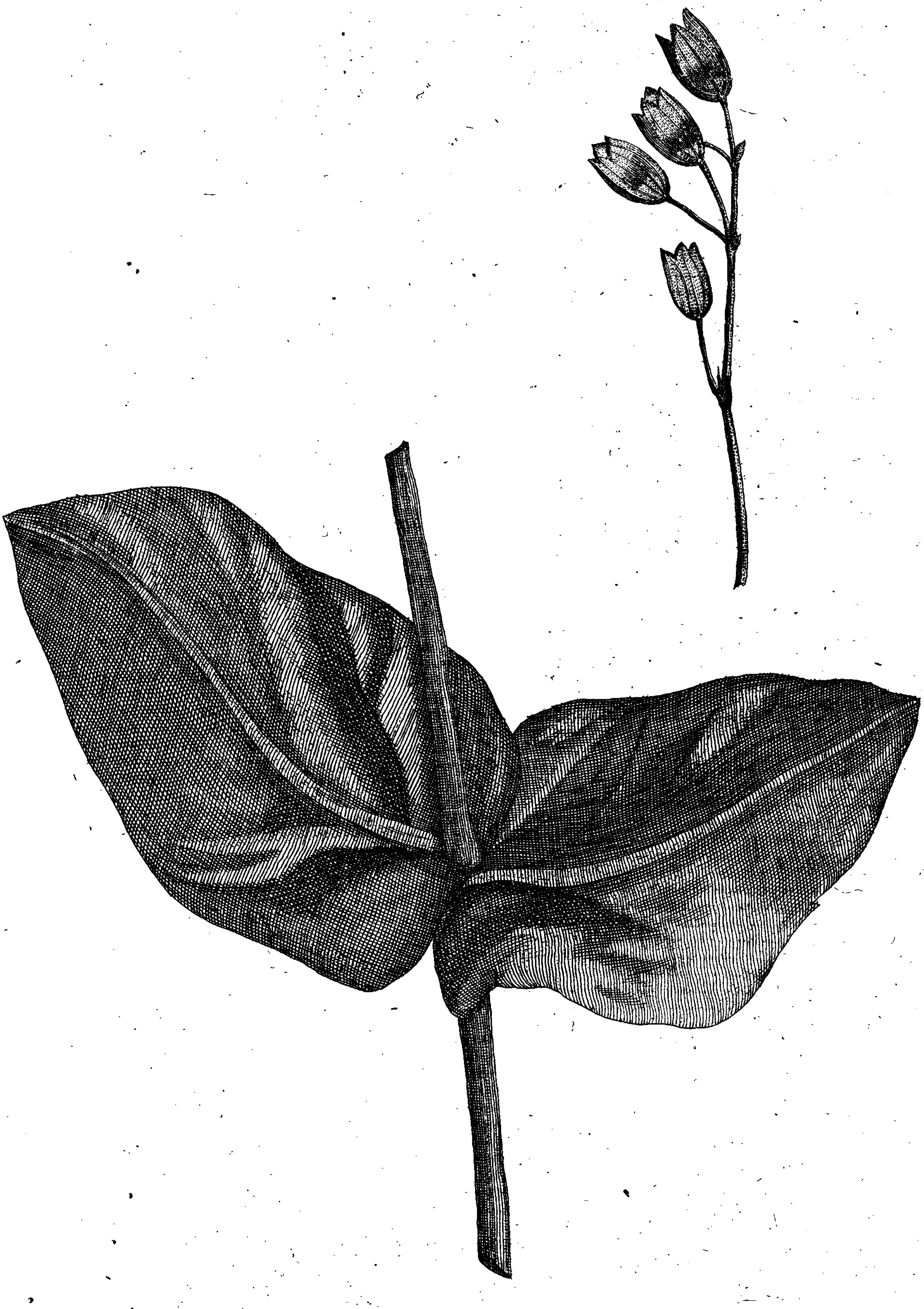




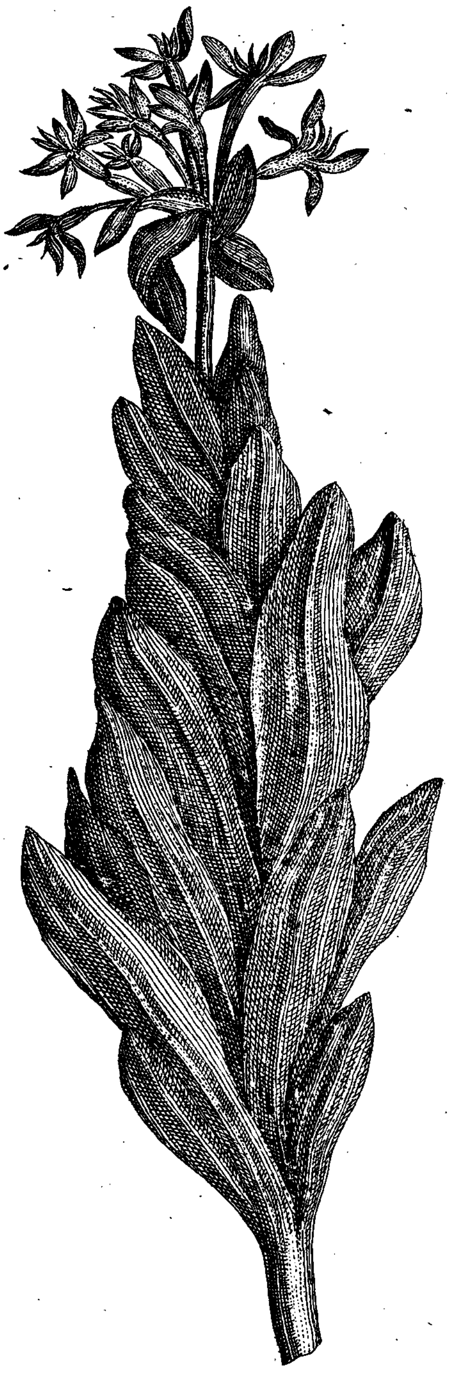
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Cent. III. TAB. L VIII.



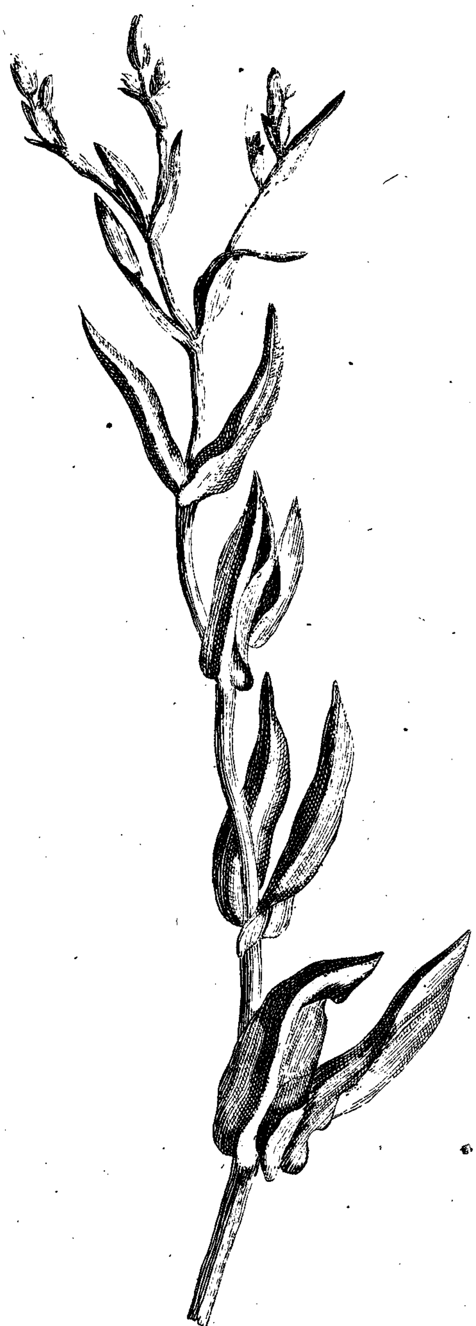
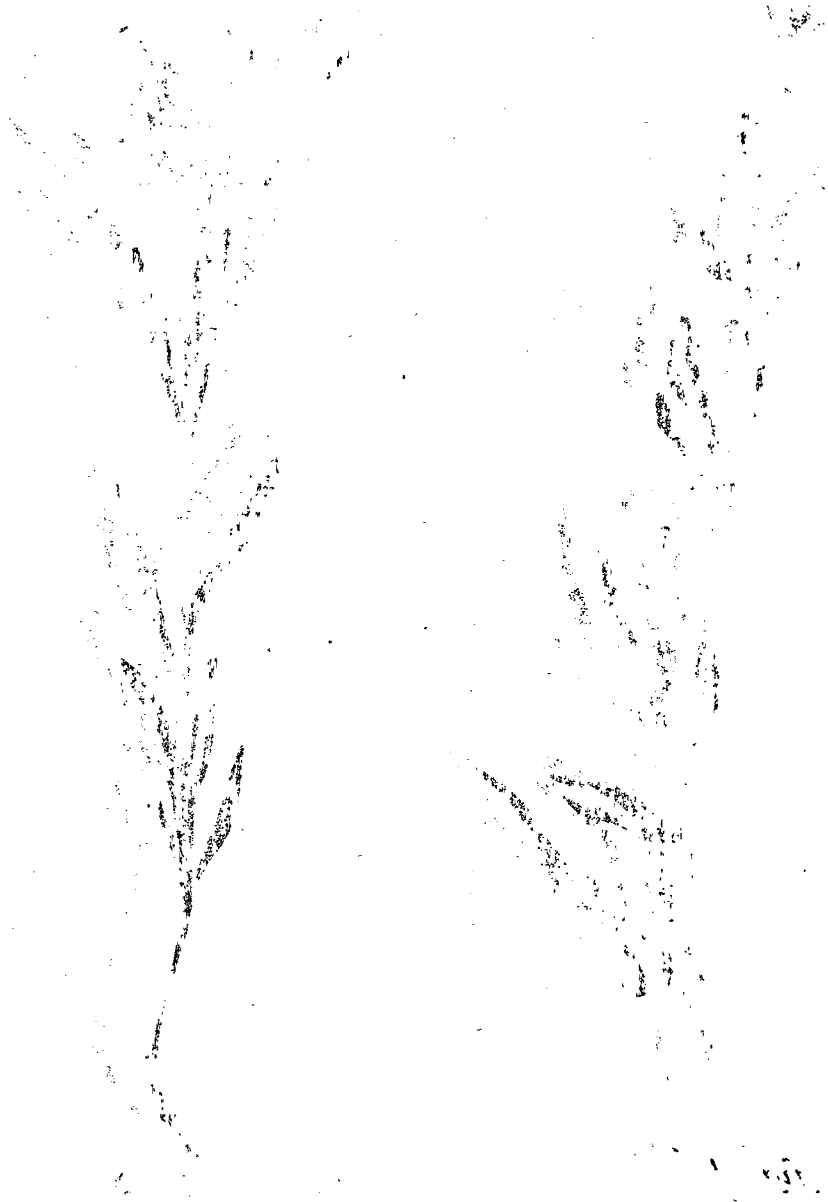
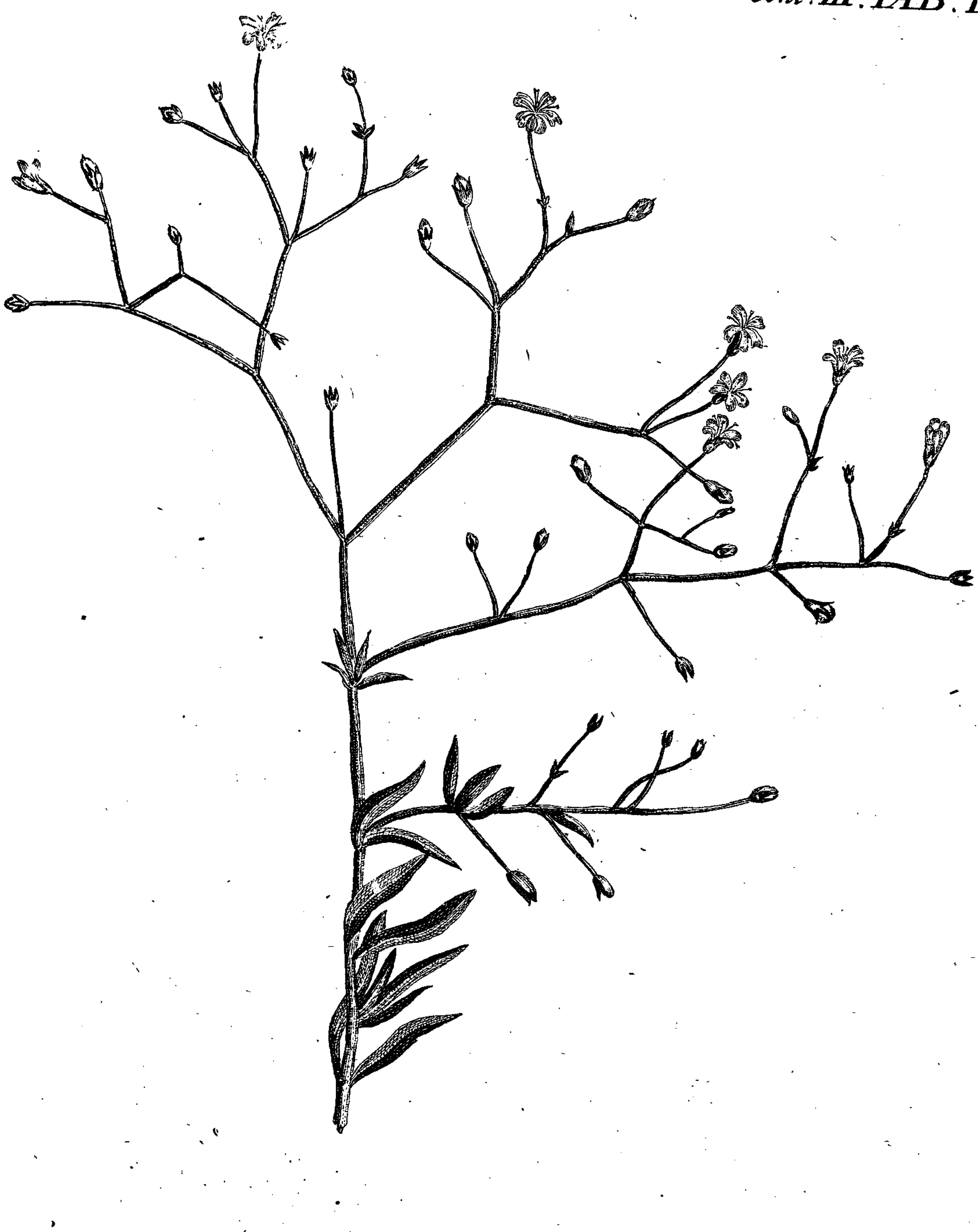


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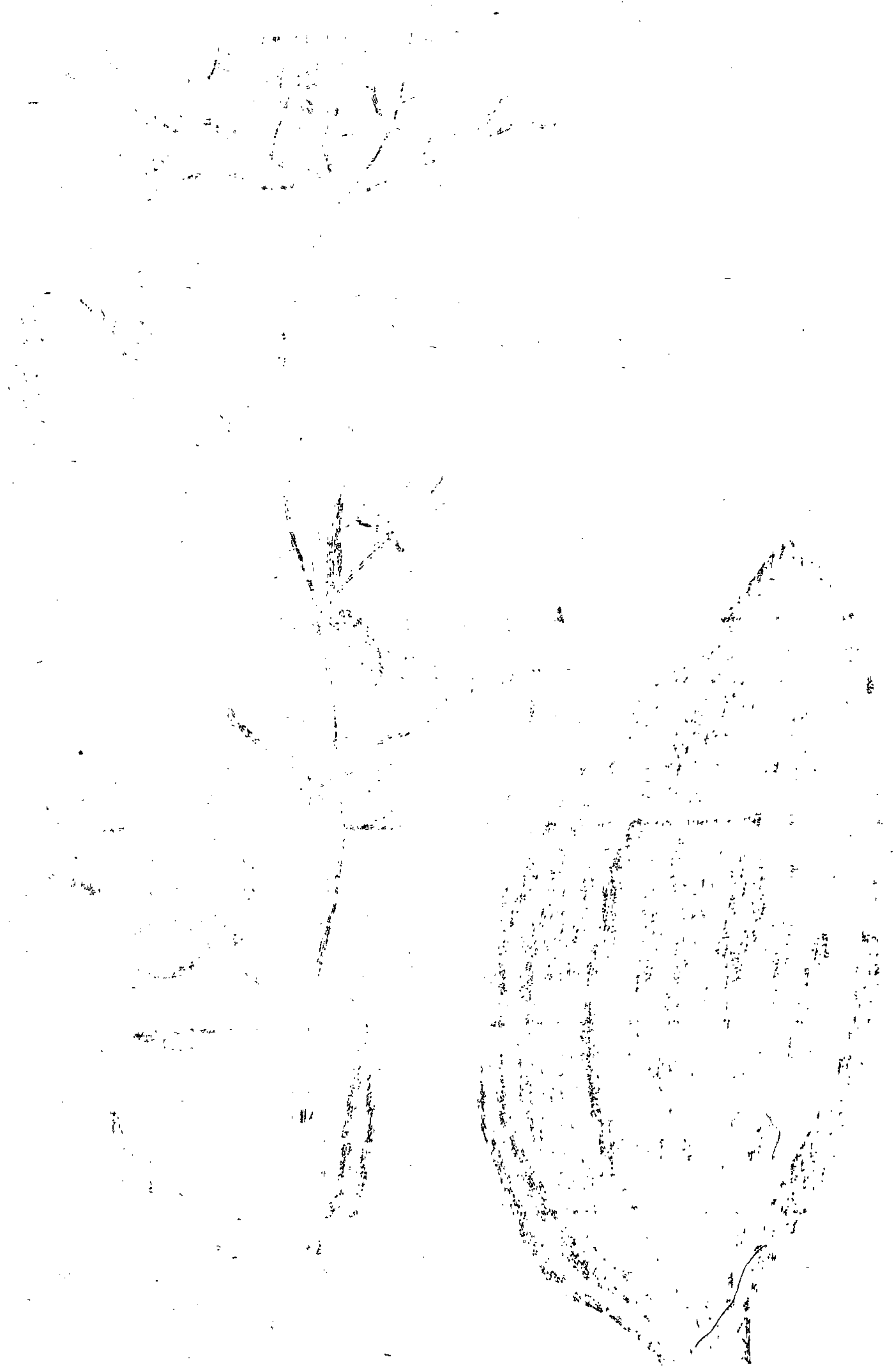
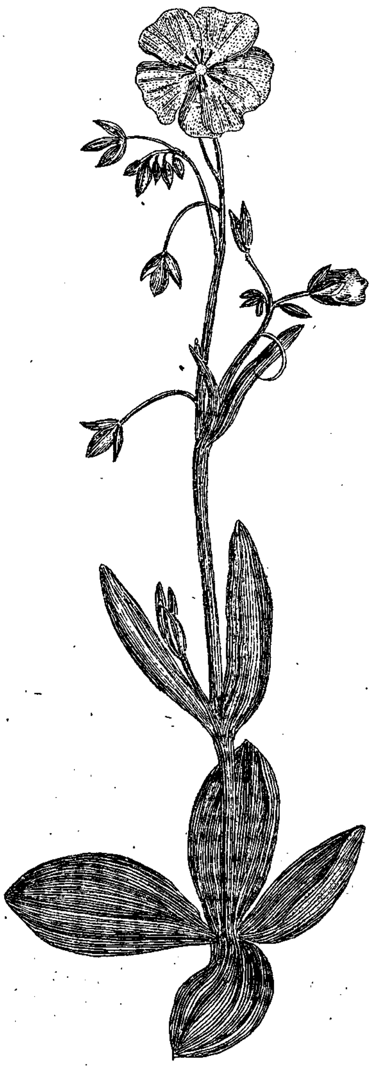




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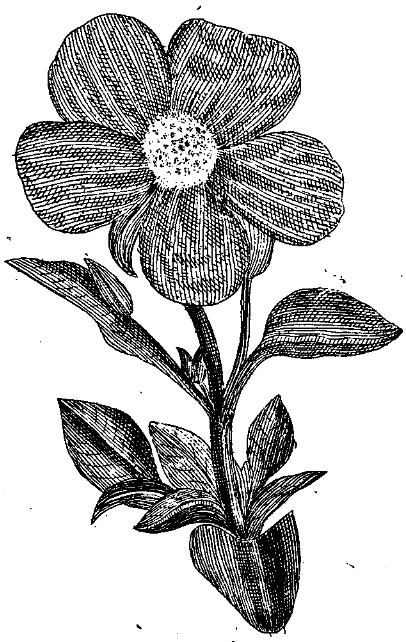


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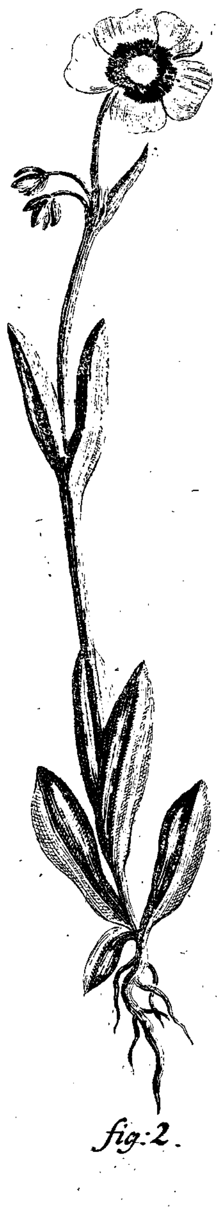


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fig: 3.



fig: 2.



fig: 1.



fig: 4.

Cent. III. TAB. LXVI.



fig: 3

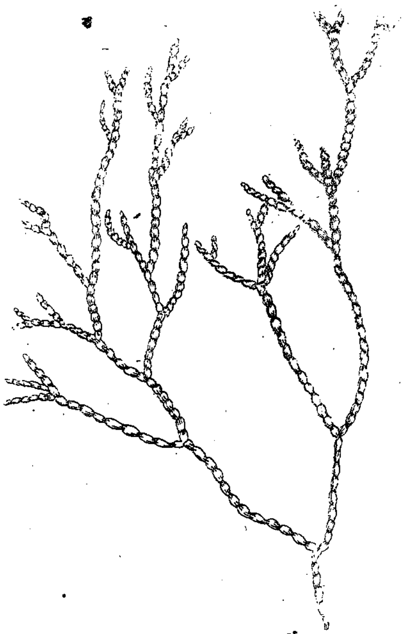


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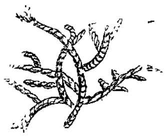


fig: 6.



fig: 5.

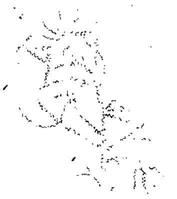


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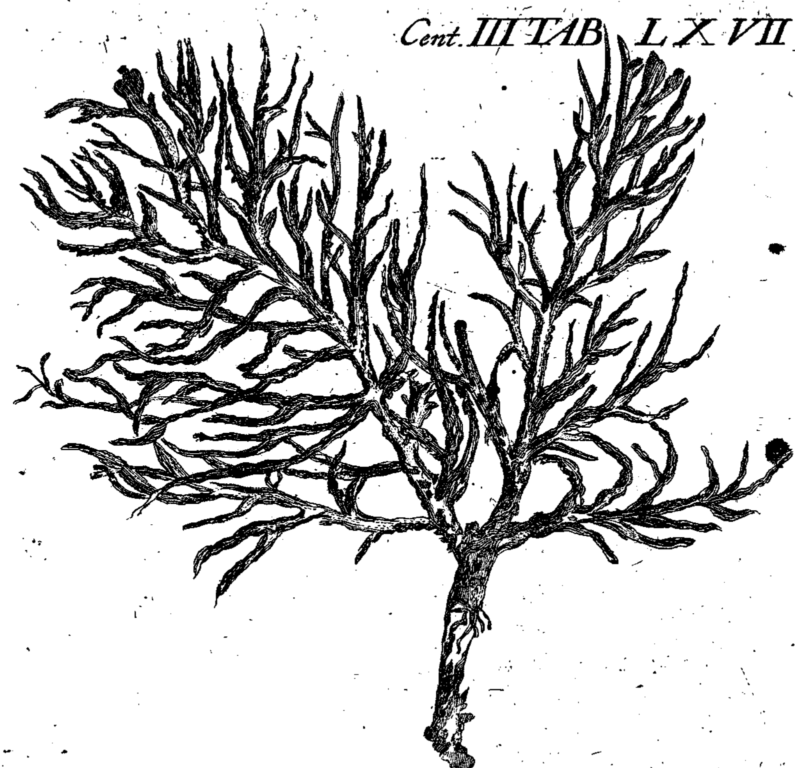


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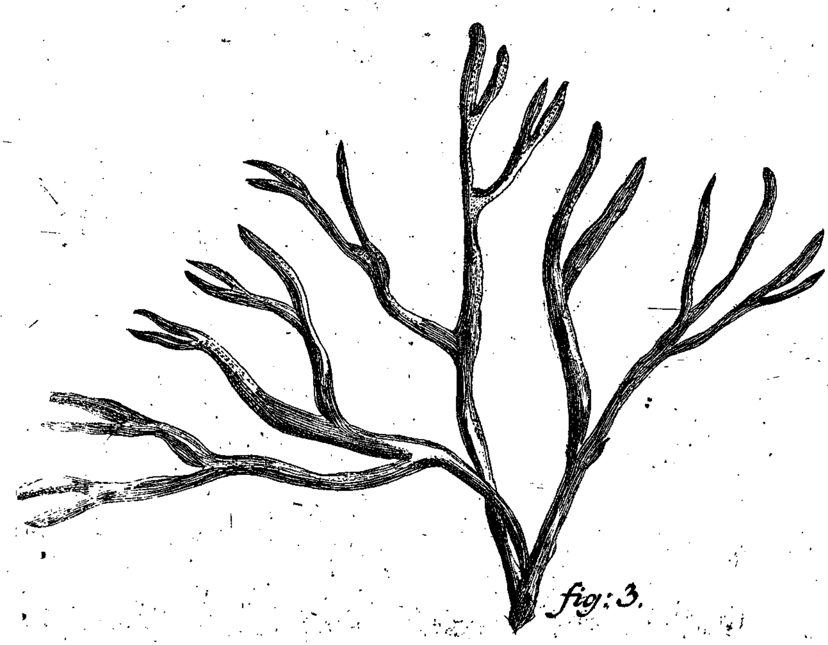


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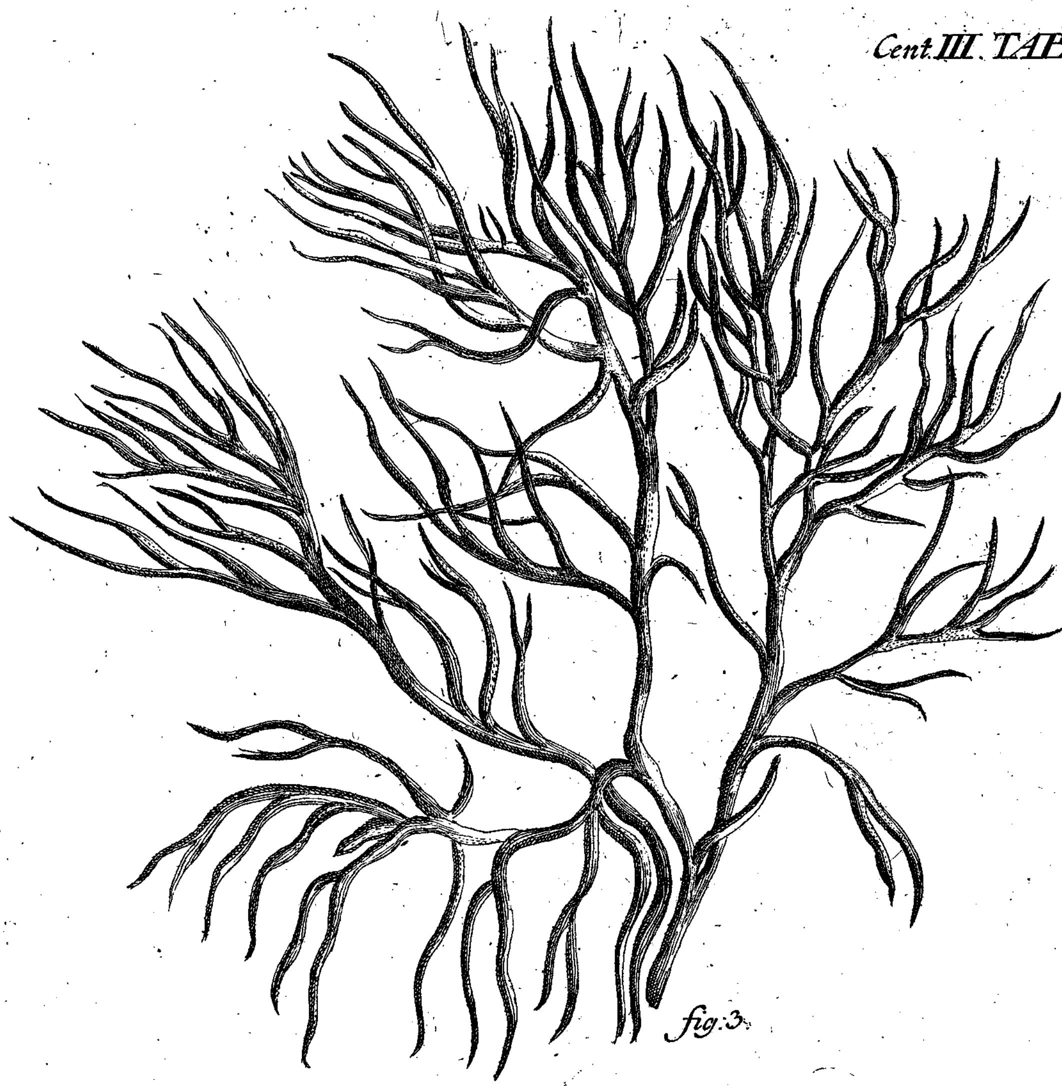


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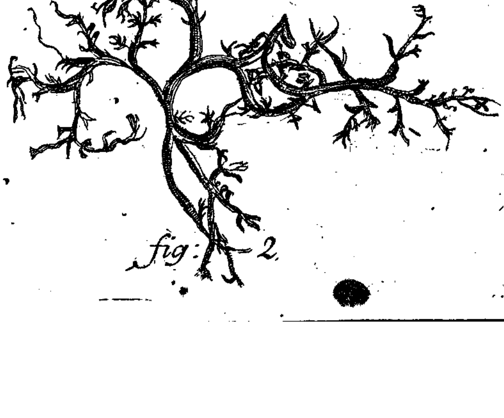


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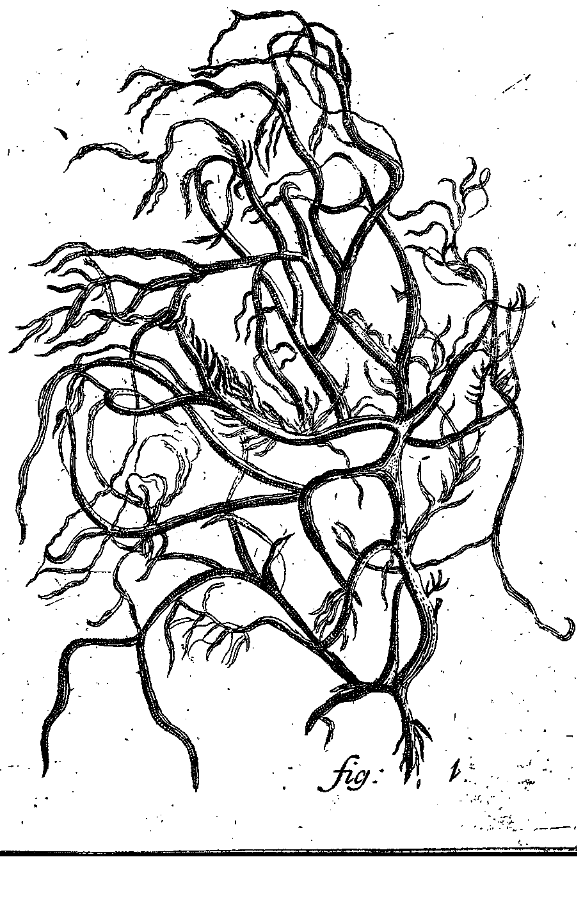


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fig: 1.



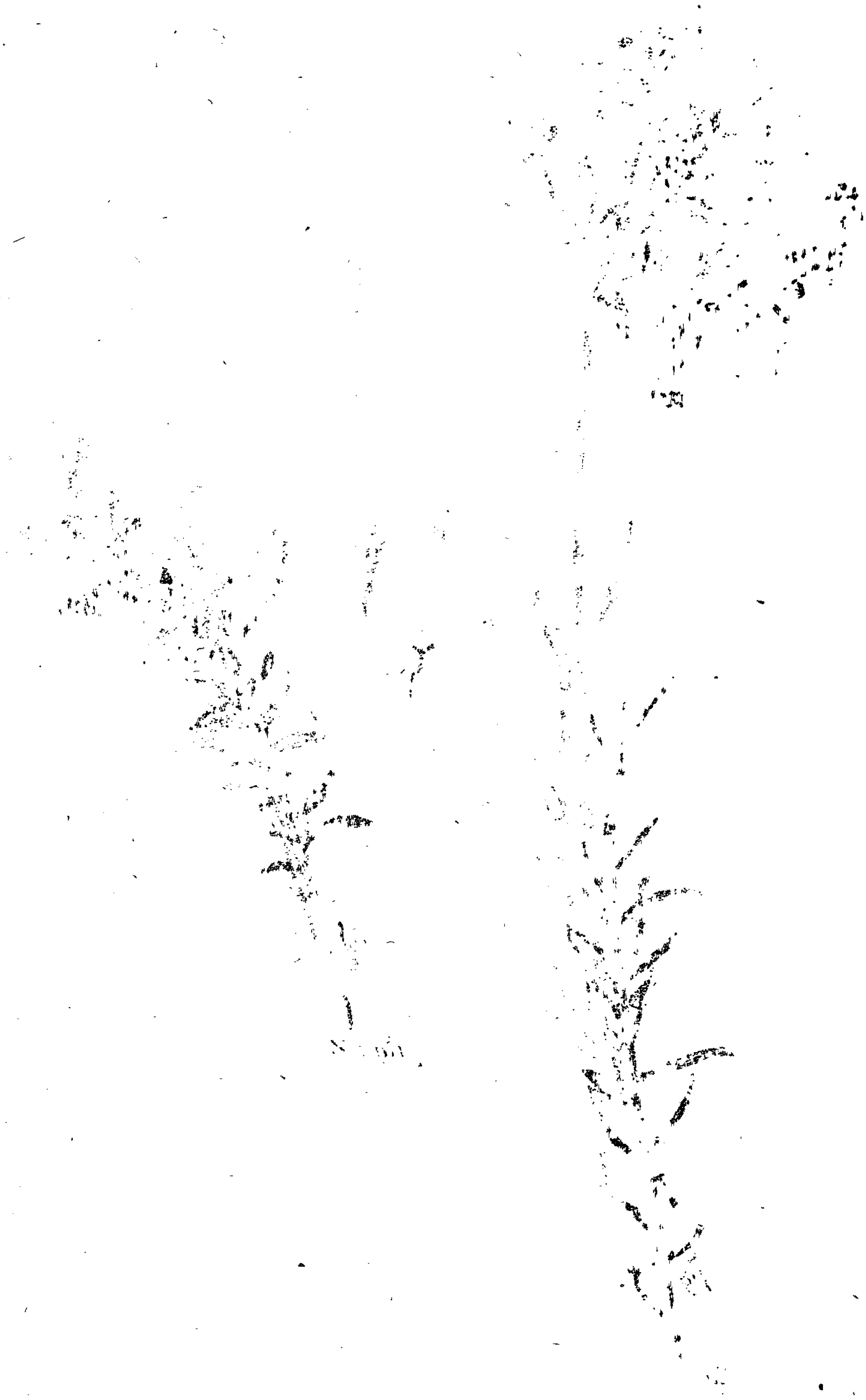
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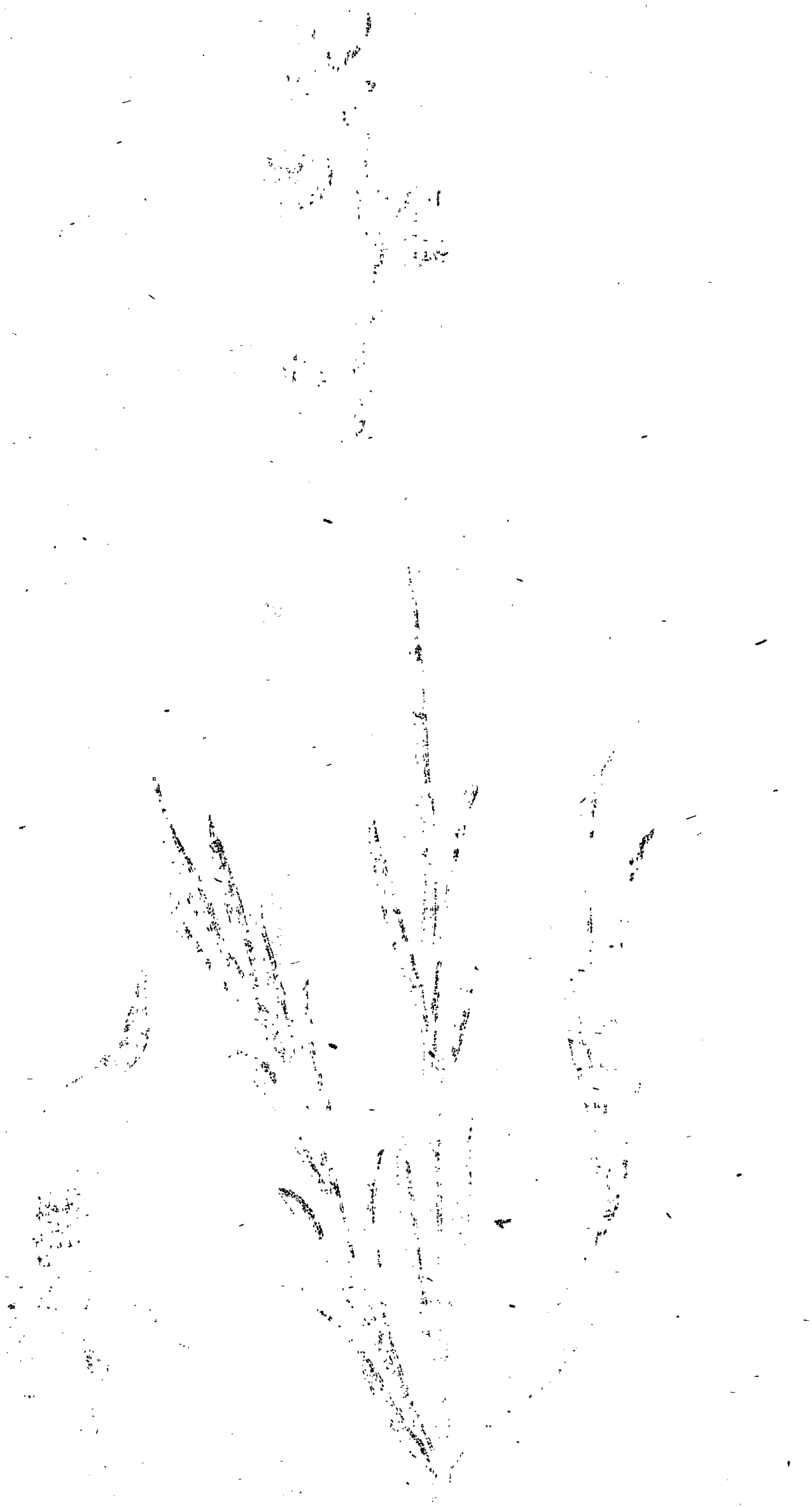


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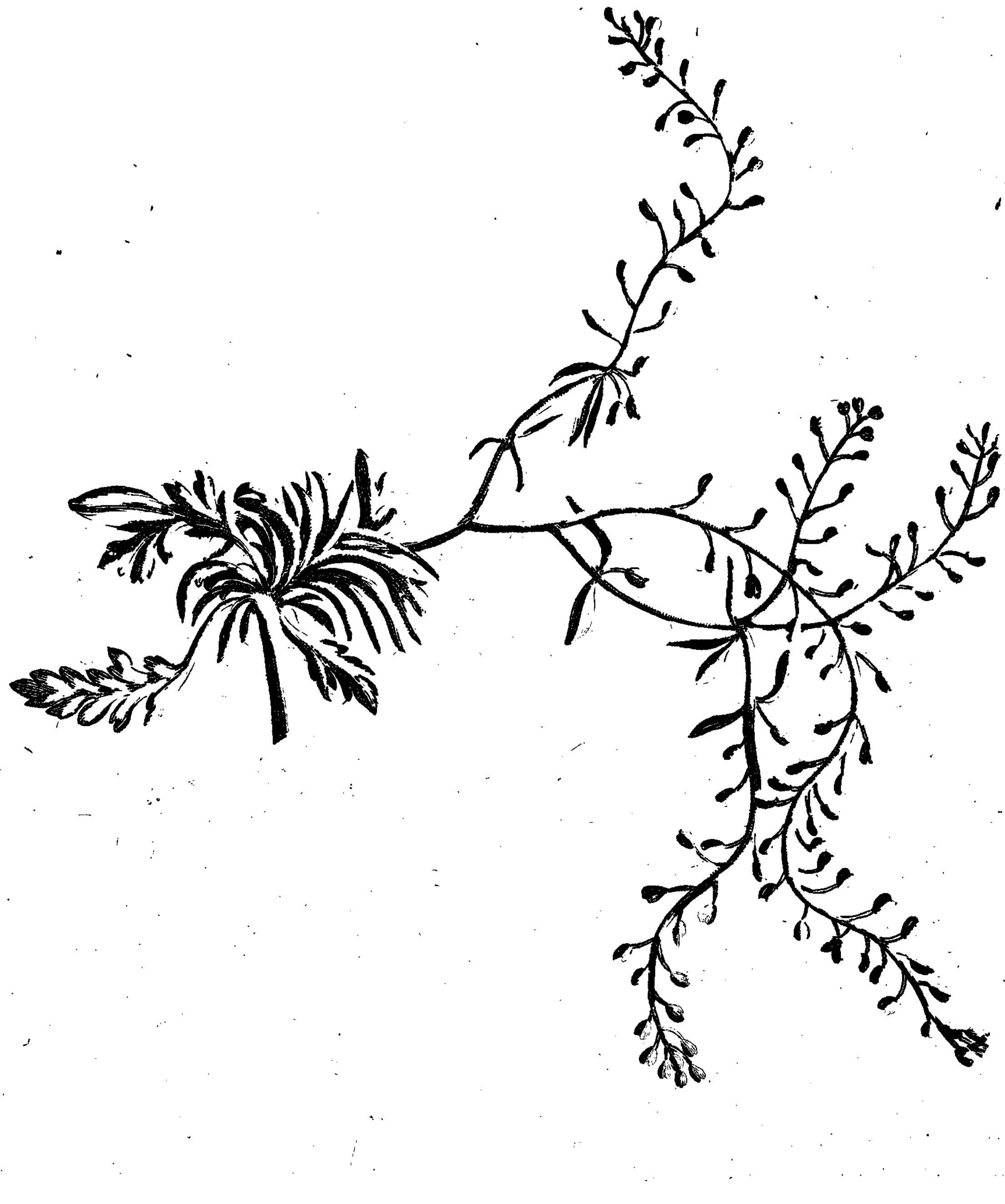


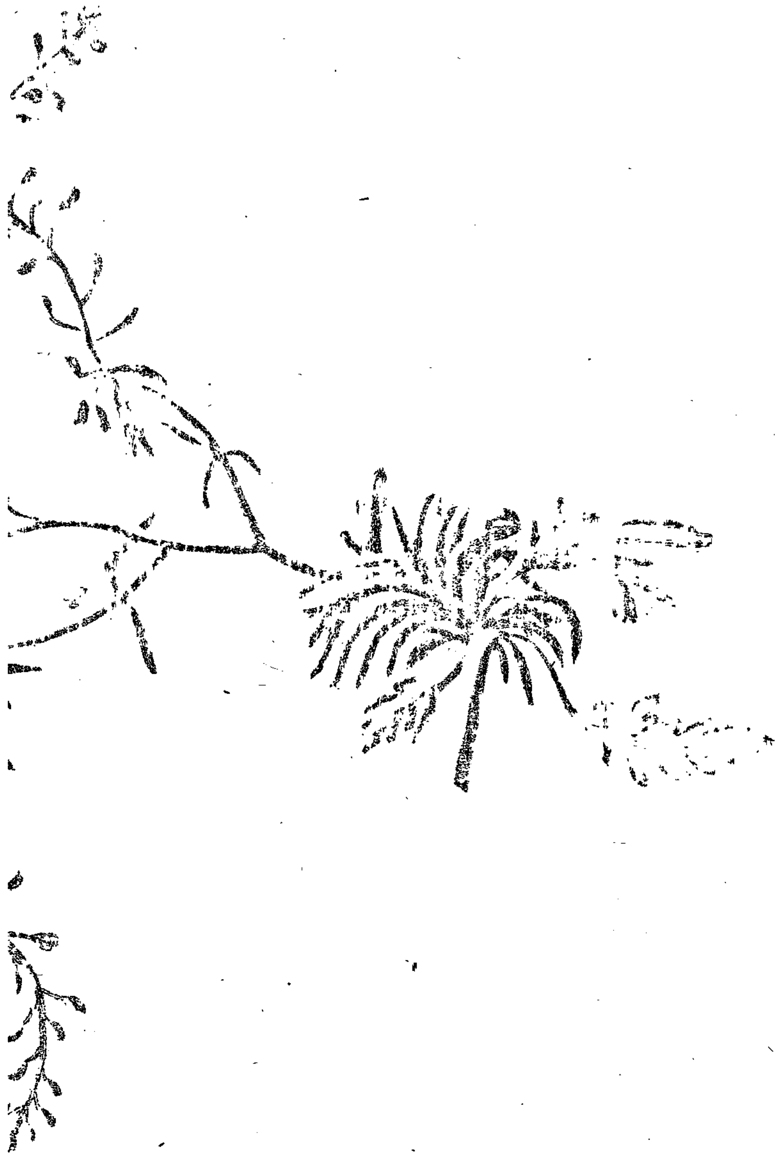




Cent. III. TAB. LXXIII.







PLANTARUM MINUS COGNITARUM
CENTURIA IV.
complectens
PLANTAS CIRCA BYZANTIUM
&
IN ORIENTE OBSERVATAS

Per
J. C. Buxbaum, Acad. Scient.
Socium.

PETROPOLI,
EX TYPOGRAPHIA ACADEMIAE.
cIↄ Iↄcc xxxiii.

Tab. I.

Fungus infundibulum referens, maximus, albus.

Semipede interdum altior hic fungus propter oras ſurſum flexas infundibulo valde ſimilis; coloris eſt albicantis, ſuſcedine quadam plerumque permixti. Lamellarum latarum laxius poſitarum quædam in pediculum inſeruntur, quædam, antequam pediculum attingunt, deliquium patiuntur. Umbroſa amat loca in quibus circa Duderoviam collegi. Occurrit apud Rajum in Suppl. fungus, qui dicitur Fungus maximus, pileolo pyxidato; Dood. quem ſcribit ſextarii dimidii capacem, cum quo an noſter idem? neſcio.

Tab. II.

Fungus infundibulum referens, viſcidus, ſerotinus.

COlore capituli varie ludit: modo enim ſpadiceus, modo fuſcus & lividus, interdum ſubluteus, interdum ærugineus, in ſuperficie capituli ſordidus. Lamellæ ſemper luteæ varie interdum flexæ, & diaphragmatis interceptæ; quod in nullo alio hujus generis fungo hactenus obſervavi. Pediculus cum aſperſa fuſcedine albicat. Occurrit in pinaſtretis arenoſis Octobri, & frigoris patiens diu perdurat. Joh. Bauhinus recenſet fungos infundibulum referentes, flaveſcentes, pernicioſos, ſed deſcribit, quod ſint valde exiles, quod noſtro non convenit.

Tab. III.

Fig. I.

Fungus infundibulum referens, paluſtris, nigricans.

EX fungis mediæ magnitudinis eſt, tener, & fugax, tactu glaber; capitulum, & pediculus depreſſe rotundus ac concavus, nigricant; lamellæ vero albeſcunt. Provenit inter muſcum paluſtrem in ſilvis uliginoſis Auguſto.

Fig.

Fig. II.

Fungus infundibulum referens, nigricans paſcuorum.

DIffert a præcedente non ſolum loco natali ſed etiam conſiſtentia duriore & lamellis magis albis. Capitulum umbilicatum eſt. An Amanita orbicularis parva ex nigro fuſca Dill. Cat? Fungorum hiſtoria magna laborat confuſione, &ſpecierum aut potius nominum multitudine: hæc adſcribenda diverſis variorum autorum appellationibus & defectui figurarum; paucæ enim, quas Cluſius & J. Bauhinus reliquerunt, non ſufficiunt. Huic defectui non aliter mederi poteſt, quam ſi neglectis aliorum nominibus dubiis nova imponantur nomina, & bonæ dentur figuræ. Sic enim illi, qui in locis, vbi aliquis fungorum ſcriptor vixit, degunt, aliquid certi ſucceſſu temporis determinare & autorum nomina inter ſe conciliare poterunt.

IV.

Fungus major, ſubluteus, lamellis luridis.

DE hoc quæro, an Fungus pileo inferne ſubrufo aut nigricante, quem aliqui non ſine periculo comedunt Cæſalpini. C. B. P? Noſtri junioris capitulum acutum eſt, quod maturum explicatur, qua-

 le

le figura noſtra monſtrat. Lamellarum color eſt luridus, qualis in fungo fimetorum. In pediculo membrana disrupta apparet, uti in Fungo fuſco duplici pileolo. C. B. In ſilvis minus opacis Auguſto & Septembri. Occurrit etiam interdum Vere ſed multo minor, qualem etiam figura noſtra exhibet. Forſitan eſt fungi non veſci XX. Lœſelii Fl. Pr. prima ſpecies.

Tab. V.

Fig. I.

Fungus ſpadiceus, minor, lamellis albis.

OCcurrit inter virgulta ſilvarum autumno. Lamellæ albæ denſe poſitæ, anguſtæ. Pediculus brevis pariter albicat. Conſiſtentia eſt ſatis dura & firma. An Amanita orbicularis, fuſca, lamellis ex albo in incarnatum tendentibus colorem. Dill. Cat.?

Fig. II.

Fungus ſpadiceus, capitulo conico.

PErtinet hic ad fungos mediæ magnitudinis: capitulum ſplendide nigricat, aut ſpadicei coloris eſt. Lamellæ ex albo ruſeſcunt. Antiquus in ſordidam fatiſcit putrilaginem. In ſilvis arenoſis ſub pinis Septembri.

Tab.

Tab. VI.

Fungus ſpadiceus maximus in paſcuis & ruderatis proveniens.

COlor capituli in juniore, quando prorumpit & globum parvum, glabrum refert, ſplendide nigricat, qui in adultiore, quando capitulum explicatur, dilutior fit, & ſplendorem amittit, imo interdum ad album, aut ex albo in carnatum vergit. Lamellæ in juniore albicant, denſiſſime poſitæ, in adultiore amœne corallinæ evadunt. Oræ plerumque lacerantur, & ſi gregatim naſcitur, ſunt flexuoſæ, & in ſinus ductæ. In gramineis circa rejectamenta hortorum & rudera toto obvius eſt Autumno. An Fungus latus, oris laceris C. B. P? Fungus magnus rubentis ſeu incarnati coloris. Raj. Synops?

Tab. VII.

Fungus ſpadiceus major nemoroſus.

CApitulum gerit exacte rotundum, niſi gregatim naſcatur. Lamellæ albicant. Videtur eſſe Amanita magna caſtanei coloris. Dill. Cat. A Rajo exhibetur Fungus pileatus major, ſuperne coloris caſtanei, lamellis candidis, caule maculato Sherardi; cum quo an noſter idem, determinare nequeo.

Tab. VIII.

Fig. I.

Fungus ſpadiceus, arvenſis.

DIſtingit ſe ab aliis loco natali; in agris enim requietis poſt pluvias autumnales erumpit. Pediculus nunquam in medium inſeritur capitulum, ſed margini vicinus. Lamellæ laxius diſpoſitæ ex luteo albicant. In agris circa Conſtantinopolim. An Amanita pileo minus rotundo aut circulari, ſuperne ingratius fuſco, inferne ex albo fuſco, ſeu ſub livido. Dill. Cat? quem tamen in ſilvis provenire ſcribit.

Fig. II.

Fungus parvus, amethyſtini coloris.

MAgnitudine varia pro ratione tempeſtatis. Pediculus modo brevior modo longior, capitulum in medio paullum acuminatum; lamellæ laxius poſitæ, in medio latæ. In ſilvis circa Catharinen hof Auguſto. An Amanita parva capitulo conico, violacei dilutioris coloris. Dill. Cat?

Tab. IX.

Fungus viſcidus, ſordide luteus.

CApitulum hujus globoſum aut in medio elevatum; lamellæ luridæ, laxe poſitæ, quaſi telis aranearum obvolutæ; conſiſtentia durior. Inter Pinos occurrit Autumno. Forſitaneſt Aminita

glo-

globoſa, viſcida, ſordide lutea, & Amanita coniformis viſcida lutea, Dill. Cat.

Tab. X.

Fungus durus, citrini coloris.

IN arenoſis pinaſtretis oritur elegans hic fungus; totus coloris citrini aut ſulphurei. Duritie pleroſque ſuperat fungos, & lamellæ denſiſſimæ coloris amœnitate ſe commendant. Creſcit Septembri. Ab hoc longe diverſus Fungus aurantii coloris in acutum conum faſtigiatus Tournef. Inſt. qui etiam apud nos ſatis frequens. An Fungus ſulphureus rotundus Steerbek apud Rai. Suppl. ſed deſcribit latum & compreſſum margine circinato donatum, quod melius convenit varietati luteæ Fungi umbilicum referentis C.B.

Tab. XI.

Fungus cœruleus major.

HIc ſatis ſe diſtinguit ab aliis colore, & uberiori deſcriptione non indiget. Creſcit in fimo & ſtercoribus, quæ ex urbe in ſilvas vicinas hieme exportantur Octobri. An Fungus Boletus violaceus exitialis Boccon. Mus?

Tab. XII.

Fig. I.

Fungus cœruleus minor, pediculo gracili.

TEnuis eſt & coriaceus, cujus capituli craſſities cum

cum lamellis duas lineas non ſuperat. Inter Muſcos Octobri. Pertinet ad Fungos parvos varios J. B. ubi etiam Fungos parvos omnino cœruleos recenſet.

Fig. II.

Fungus, ſuperficie murini coloris, lamellis albicantibus. Raj. Suppl.

CApitulum habet circinnatum tres uncias latum, lubricum, colore muris domeſtici, lamellæ ſunt ſatis profundæ, pediculus craſſus & brevis. Gregatim naſcitur ad margines agrorum Autumno.

Tab. XIII.

Fig. I.

Fungus parvus, capitulo conico in cellis vinariis proveniens.

BAſi alba, mucoſa, lignis cellarum vinariarum adnaſcitur gregatim; pediculus inferius craſſitie pennæ anſerinæ, ſuperius gracileſcit, & capitulum ſuſtinet exiguum acuminatum, ſubtus paucis ſtriis exornatum; totus albicat. Communicavit Prof. Bülfingerus, cuius cella ejusmodi fungos alit. Eſt apud Rajum Fungus niveus aqueus lignis cellarum vinariarum adhærens. Sed talem indignum judico in numero vegetabilium haberi. Similis eſt Fungus bombycinus murini coloris, e fimo felino, tenuisſimis capillis. Pluck. Alm. Omnibus enim ſtercoribus hoc accidit tempore autumnali, nec mirum: ejusmodi mucum obſervavi in unguento antiquo.

Fig.

Fig. II.

Fungus galericulatus, niger.

IN ſtercoribus ſilvarum Octobri. Totus nigricat, & hinc facile ab aliis diſcernitur. An Amanita nigra coniformis Dill. Cat ?

Tab. XIV.

Fungus albicans, lamellis fuſcis, major.

LAmellæ laxe ſunt poſitæ, pediculus longus; capitulum rotundum primo albet, poſtea in medio circulum adquirit fuſcum, tandem ora & ultimo ſpatium intermedium fuſca evadunt, & lamellæ magis nigreſcunt. Videtur eſſe Amanita orbicularis pileo & lamellis fuſcis, aut Amanita orbicularis, pileo ex livido albo, lamellis fuſco nigris. Dill. Cat. An Fungi non veſci. XX. ſpecies quarta Löſel. Fl. Pruſſ? In ſilvis noſtris frequens Autumno.

Tab. XV.

Fig. I.

Fungus albicans, lamellis fuſcis, minor.

HIc omnibus partibus præcedente minor in pratis & paſcuis occurrit Autumno. Capitulum primo albidum tandem poſt pluvias nigreſcit. Eſt Fungi non veſci.XXI. ſpecies quarta Löſel. in Fl. Pr. An Fungus lamellatus parvus, capitulo albo, vertice nigro, duplici etiam circulo nigro inferius picto. Raj. Suppl? qui ex fungis depictis Sherardi.

Fig. II.

Fungus arvenſis, capitulo campanulato.

IN hoc margines capituli extrorſum flectuntur, uti in campanis. Totus eſt coloris ex fuſco lutei. In agris glareoſis circa Conſtantinopolim Septembri.

Fig. III.

Fungus paſcuorum minimus, capitulo in metam faſtigiato.

MUrini eſt coloris, oræ clauſæ ſunt, quæ, ſi diducantur lamellæ in conſpectum veniunt albæ, ſatis tenſæ. Pediculus longus, gracilis, intus cavus, colore cum capitulo gaudet eodem. In locis gramineis circa Catharin-hof. Autumno.

Tab. XVI.

Fungus umbilicatus, lacte acri turgens, oris villoſis.

TOtus eleganter rubet, & colorem florum Perſicorum fere refert; interdum quoque albicat, ſucco lacteo accerrimo turget. Oræ intro flexæ eleganter villoſæ ſunt. Colligitur a Ruthenis & ſale conditur, qui tempore jejunii, aceto & oleo adjectis, crudus comeditur. Eſt Fungus veſcus XI. Löſ. Fl. Pr. Putavi olim eſſe Fungum piperatum album lacteo ſucco turgentem C. B. adhuc juniorem, quia vero Löſelius diverſum fecit, & diverſo nomine patrio recenſuit, illi aſſenſum præbere cogor.

Plures recenſet modo laudatus Löſelius Fungorum lacte acri præditorum ſpecies, & nos etiam aliquot obſervavimus, quorum figuræ ſequentur. Vna eſt hactenus ſpecies recenſita apud Botanicos, quos propter ſuccum acrem lacteum omnes confudiſſe veroſimile eſt.

Tab. XVII.

Fig. I.

Fungus lividus, lacte acri turgens.

EX Fungis mediæ magnitudinis eſt; capitulum nunc ex livido purpuraſcit aut albeſcit. Lamellæ albæ, denſiſſimæ, anguſtæ: oræ parum introflexæ. Pediculus pro modulo capituli longior. In ſilvis noſtris frequens Auguſto. Videtur eſſe Fungi veſciV. ſpecies ſecunda Löſel. in Fl. Pr.

Fig. II.

Fungus fuſcus, lacte acri turgens.

PEdiculo breviore, & capitulo majore minus circinato a præcedente, cum quo lamellis & lacte acri convenit, differt. Fungus piperatus albus, lacteo ſucco turgens. C. B. ſæpius etiam occurrit capitulo fuſco, ſed noſtro omnibus partibus major. In ſilvis Septembri gregatim interdum naſcitur. Obſervavi & aliam Fungi piperati ſpeciem in ſilva Duderoviana lamellis multo latioribus & laxius poſitis, quam, quia pictor non ad manus erat, negligere coactus ſum.

Tab. XVIII.

Fungus major, tener, murini coloris, lamellis albis.

CApitulum ſuperne glabrum colore muris domeſtici nunc dilutiore & ad album vergente, nunc obſcuriore: lamellæ laxæ albicant. Valde tener & fragilis eſt, qui levi injuria rumpitur. In acervis lignorum dejectorum congeſtis ad ſilvarum margines, Septembri. An Fungi terreſtres noxii pileati & lamellati pediculis donati, molles, majores, Steerbeck. apud Raj. Suppl ?

Tab. XIX.

Fungus major, pediculo longo, modice craſſo, lamellis albis creberrimis, ſuperne ad margines apparentibus. Raj. Suppl.

NOtas hujus certas tradit Rajus, nempe quod lamellæ a margine ad pediculum usque omnes indiviſæ extendantur, ut non plures ſint ad marginem, quam ad pediculum, & quod lamellæ etiam ad margines ſuperne adpareant; ita, ut margo ſtriata, ſeu pectinata videatur. Color pilei eſt ex rufo fuſcus, interdum albicans. E volva erumpit; hinc ſæpius particulæ membranæ disruptæ in capitulo relinquuntur. Damus hic figuram adulti, & junioris, quando e volva exit. Frequens eſt in ſilvis noſtris Septembri.

Tab.

Tab. XX.

Fungus multiplex, albus, coriaceus.

AD Fungos mediæ magnitudinis pertinet; ſubſtantiæ eſt lentæ, quaſi coriaceæ. De fungis multiplicibus ſeu quorum plures ex uno pede prodeunt, notandum, quod multi fungi ab Autoribus horum claſſi accenſentur, qui revera non ſunt: plures enim interdum naſcuntur conjunctim, pediculis ipſis quaſi conglutinatis; unus quisque tamen ſuo proprio pediculo in terram radicato, qui tamen ſæpius etiam ſolitarii occurrunt. Fungorum vero multiplicium nota eſt, ex una radice, ſeu uno bulbo plures prodire pediculos ſuis capitulis onuſtos.

Tab. XXI.

Fig. I.

Fungus minor, capitulo pileum nauticum referente, pediculo longiore.

DIlute fuſci coloris occurrit in ſilvis arenoſis Auguſto; lamellæ laxius ſunt poſitæ.

Fig. II.

Fungus minor, capitulo pileum nauticum referente, pediculo breviori.

PRæcedente omnibus partibus minor, cujus videtur ſolum varietas: ſi enim poſt pluvias fungi erumpunt & iterum calor ſequitur, & tempeſtas

ſicca, tunc fiunt fungorum pediculi longe breviores, quam ſi pluviæ durant per aliquot dies. Occurrit in ſilvis Septembri.

Tab. XXII.

Fungus lividus, pediculo bulboſo.

Pileus hujus plerumque ex fuſco lividus interdum amœne purpureo - violaceus. Lamellæ fuſcæ laxius poſitæ, quæ non in pediculum inſeruntur, ſed circa illum quaſi abſciſſæ circulum vacuum relinquunt. In ſilvis noſtris frequens toto Autumno.

Tab. XXIII.

Fungus lividus alter, pediculo minus bulboſo.

Colore ad rufum vergente, & pediculo non adeo craſſo a præcedente diſtinguitur. Silvas amat umbroſas, & pro noxio habetur. De fungis noxiis notandum, quod illi fallantur, qui notas certas, quibus ab innoxiis & eſculentis diſcerni queant, tradere conantur: *ſolum enim dependet ab experientia & uſu his vel illis populis familiari. Sic* a Ruthenis ceu noxii rejiciuntur: Fungus campeſtris albus ſuperne, inferne rubens C. B. Fungus albus prona parte erinaceus J. B. Fungus arboreus rubens carnoſus, hepatis facie Raj. Fungus oris laceris C. B. qui apud Germanos ſunt in deliciis. Nullum eſt dubium, longe plures eſſe edules, quam hactenus uſu

uſu recepti ſunt. Vulgo pro nota noxiorum afferunt, ſi cito in mucum ſeu putrilaginem reſolvantur; ſed hoc veritati non reſpondet. Eſt enim fungi poroſi ſpecies ſerotina, quæ una nocte in talem putrilaginem viſcidam abit, nihilominus ſine damno devoratur.

Tab. XXIV.

Fungus fimetarius, in plano orbicularis, candidus C. B.

AD magnam procreſcit interdum molem, qualem noſtra præbet figura, quam deſumſi a fungo in fimeto hortenſi nato. Occurrit quoque in paſcuis pariter ex fimo, qui tamen longe minor. Hinc puto eundem fungum parvum galericulatum, ſtriis lividis aut nigris Raj. Hiſt. Eſt Fungus non veſcus XXII. Löſ. Fl. Pruſſ.

Tab. XXV.

Fungus arboreus mollis multiformis, Dood. Raj. Suppl.

ARboribus adnaſcitur. Subſtantia terreſtrium eſt, colore, magnitudine, & forma multum ludit. Communiter capitellum lamellatum inſidet pediculo, ad latus ejus ſito, aliquando pediculo caret, vel perbrevem obtinet, qui raro eius medio inſeritur ad modum terreſtrium. Color albidus eſt, & aliquando fuligine tinctus. Mihi videtur multum

ac-

accedere ad fungos campeſtres: forſitan idem eſt, & differentia ſoli loco natali debetur; quando ſcilicet ex ligno creſcit, monſtroſus evadit, & variis formis ludit. Aliis ulteriorem inquiſitionem relinquo. Hac occaſione etiam monemus, Fungum medium pileo muco æruginei coloris obducto ejusdem Doodii videri Fungum ſilvarum aſperum eſculentum I. ſeu ex albo vireſcentem J. B. qui eſt tertia ſpecis Fungi umbilicum referentis, variegati C. B. Hic ſæpius poſt pluvias muco viſcido obductus occurrit: nec locus natalis repugnat.

Tab. XXVI.

Fungus craſſus, oris introflexis.

COlorem hujus non melius comparare poſſum quam ſtercori humano, ſuperne *capitulum* ſubhirſutum ad fuſcedinem vergit, lamellæ magis luteſcunt. Subſtantia interior pariter lutea & compacta. Lamellæ partem pediculi occupant, & antiquior infundibuliformis evadit. In paſcuis paſſim. An Fungi pediculo bulboſo J. B? quorum deſcriptio huic aliquatenus convenit.

Tab. XXVII.

Fungus albus, ovum referens Raj. Suppl.

FIgura & magnitudo ovi gallinacei, inquit Rajus, ſed noſter multo longior & villoſus, primo niveus

veus, poſtea fuſcedine aſpergitur; oræ ſpincteræ coactæ caulem amplectuntur; non ſunt exacte rotundæ, ſed nunc longiori nunc breviori ſpatio pediculum, qui ſatis longus eſt, ambiunt: nec antea ab eo ſeparantur, quam juſtam magnitudinem aſſecutus fuerit: tunc vero ſtatim putreſcit, ejusque liquor ſtillatitius atramenti loco inſervire poteſt. Hujus lamellæ omnium fungorum ſunt tenuiſſimæ, vix a ſe invicem ſine laceratione ſeparantur. Mirum hunc Fungum ubivis adeo frequentem & ab aliis tam evidenter differentem antiquis fungorum ſcriptoribus non eſſe notatum. Löſelio in Fl. Pr. eſt Fungus non veſcus VII. qui capitulum clavæ Typhæ paluſtris bene comparat, & ſimul graveolentiam in illo notat. Rajus non obſervavit lamellas, hinc ſub fungis miſcellaneis recenſet. An Fungi plurimi ex uno pede albicantes, pediculis longiſſimis, tenuibus, tuberculis nigris, ſcabris, capitulis longis, in acutum conum faſtigiatis Raj. Suppl? ex libro depictorum fungorum Sherardi.

Tab. XXVIII.

Fig. I.

Fungus minor, capitulo ruſo, ſtriis exterius apparentibus.

Pediculus longior capitulum ſuſtinet galericulatum, ex fuſco ruſum, ſtriatum: lamellæ ex fuſco ni-

nigricant. In ſcobibus, ubi ligna cæduntur. Antiquus albicat. An Fungus parvus, parvi galeri formam exprimens, rufus. C. B?

Fig. II.

Fungus fuſcus, lamellis albis, ex muſco terreſtri naſcens.

CApitulum turbinatum ſtriis exterius apparentibus, lamellæ denſæ, albæ, pediculus gracilis. In Ericetis uliginoſis Julio. An Amanita, parva, verna, utrinque ſtriata, fuſca, pileo obtuſe coniformi, muſco paluſtri ramoſo, majori, foliis membranaceis acutis innaſcens Dill. Cat?

Fig. III.

Fungus paſcuorum exiguus, luteſcens.

IN hujus capitulo pariter ſtriæ fuſcæ exterius apparent, hinc facile dignoſcitur. Lamellæ cum pediculo ſunt luteæ. In paſcuis Octobri. An Amanita parva flavo-fuſci ubivis coloris Dill. Cat?

Fig. IV.

Fungus paſcuorum fuſcus, vernus, capitulo hemiſphærico.

COgnoſcitur etiam capitulo exterius ſtriato hemiſphærico, & tempore naſcendi: Majo in pratis & paſcuis abundat. An Amanita parva, verna, ex livido nigricans, pileolo minus elevato, u-

triu-

trinque ſtriato, vel Amanita verna fuſca Dill. Cat.

Tab. XXIX.

Fig. I.

Fungus paluſtris, fuſcus, pileo in medio elevato.

LOngius radicatur, & quaſi repit. Pediculus longus capitulum ſuſtinet ſcabrum interdum granis albentibus exaſperatum. Lamellæ laxæ, latæ, quæ infra pileolum, licet nondum elevatum, prominent. In ſcrobibus ſilvarum, ubi aquæ hiemales ſtagnarunt, Autumno.

Fig. II.

Fungus tener, albicans, lamellis purpureis.

CApitulum duas uncias latum, fragile, longo inſiſtit pediculo, cavo. Lamellæ levi purpura rubent; in antiquo nigræ. In paſcuis ſilvarum Auguſto. An Amanita orbicularis, pileo ex livido albo, lamellis fuſco-nigris? Amanita orbicularis ſublivida, lamellis ſubfuſcis pilei oris leviter purpuraſcentibus; ſeu Amanita orbicularis fuſca, lamellis ex albo in incarnatum tendentibus colorem. Dill. Cat.

Tab. XXX.

Fig. I.

Fungus paluſtris luteus, lamellis incarnatis.

GRegatim plerumque naſcitur, in ſcrobibus ſilvarum, & ad paludes æſtivo calore exſiccatas. Pediculus longus minus firmus. Pileus uncialis aut biuncialis ex fuſco luteus interdum varie ſinuatus & aſper, quaſi ſcabioſus. Lamellæ laxæ, tenui purpura rubent. Magnitudine valde variat, pro ratione tempeſtatis. Eſt fungi orbicularis in paluſtribus C. B. ſecunda ſpecies ſuperne coloris rufi, & ad lateritium tendentis, inferne dilutioris & ſtriis frequentioribus diſtincta.

Fig. II.

Fungus albus, viſcidus, pediculo longo.

TOtus ſplendide albicat, muco viſcido obductus. Capitulum in medio faſtigiatum. Lamellæ ſatis crebræ cum pediculo longo ſine maculis ſunt niveæ. In ſilvis umbroſis circa Duderoviam. Auguſto.

Tab. XXXI.

Fig. I.

Fungus major, pileo lato & rotundo, pediculo breviſſimo.

PEdiculo vix unciam ſemis longo, nigricante, ſubhir-

hirſuto, facile cognoſcitur. Capitulum latum orbiculare, murini coloris: lamellæ crebræ ex fuſco albicantes. In gramineis hortorum Octobri. An Fungus major pediculo brevi, craſſo, lamellis crebris albentibus Raji in Hiſt.?

Fig. II.

Fungus minimus ex Lichene naſcens.

VAlde tener, turbinatus & ſubviridis, ſtriis fuſcis diſtinctus, ex Lichene, petræo, ſtellato pronaſcitur Æſtate. Eſt Amanita minima e Lichene naſcens. Dill.

Fig. III.

Fungus parvus, candidiſſimus, lamellatus, pediculo longo, gracili. Raj. Synopſ.

DIſcernitur facile ab aliis loco natali: ſemper enim foliis aut ramulis dejectis putridis adhæret Autumno.

Tab. XXXII.

Fungus albus, pernicioſus, inſtar fungi lutei, Chanterelle dicti, ſe contorquens.

TOtus albicat cum quadam admixta fuſcedine. Antiqui oræ varie flectuntur, & ſurſum elevantur. Lamellæ ſatis crebræ circa pediculum quaſi abſciſſæ. In paſcuis & gramineis hortorum Octobri.

Tab. XXXIII.

Fungus major aureus, pernicioſus.

ELegans hic fungus capitulum obtinet orbiculare, ſubhirſutum velut aluta ſuperductum, coloris ex fuſco lutei. Lamellæ crebræ & denſæ cum pediculo aureum oſtendunt colorem. Subſtantia firma & compacta eſt, hinc diu durat. Circa ſepes ad pagos Septembri.

Tab. XXXIV.

Fungus pratenſis, capitulo campanulato majori, pediculo longo, gracili.

CApitulum tenue dilute luteſcit, in medio & circa oras magis fuſcum; lamellæ anguſtæ ſimilis coloris. Pediculus gracilis valde fragilis. In paſcuis e fimo equino naſcitur Octobri. Varietatem minorem ſimul exhibet figura noſtra.

Tab. XXXV.

Fig. I.

Fungus albus pileolo inverſo. J. B.

QUando hic junior capitulum ex fuſco fulvi coloris in metam faſtigiatur, deinde explicatur, & ſtriæ pulcræ exterius apparent. Tandem invertitur, quod figura noſtra ſecunda indicat.

Tab.

Tab. XXXVI.

Fig. I.

Fungus multiplex, albus, oris conniventibus.

Pileus in juniore circa pediculum contractus minus rotundus. Lamellæ rubent, poſtea fuſcæ evadunt. In pontibus ex fruticibus confectis. Eſt ſecunda ſpecies Fungorum dumetorum ex uno pede prodeuntium C. B.

Fig. II.

Fungi albi lucentes ex uno principio plures ex radicibus arborum J. B.

In hortorum areis frequentes Autumno. Deſcriptionem vide apud Joh. Bauhin.

Tab. XXXVII.

Linaria maritimā ſedi foliis ſucculentis.

Radix parva, fibroſa. Folia longa, teretia & ſucculenta veſtiunt caules reclives, quorum aliquot ex una radice prodeunt. Flores lutei floribus Linariæ vulgaris minores & rarius poſiti. In littore arenoſo maris Caſpii collegi Auguſto. Quia maris Caſpii mentio fit, notamus in quibusdam itinerariis ſcribi, copioſe in ejus littore provenire Salviam. Nos ſæpius illud littus perſcrutati nullam vidimus Salviam ſed Gnaphalium maritimum, quod propter folia incana pro Salvia fuit habitum. Notandus quoque

que error Pharmacopœorum Aſtracanenſium, qui iſtud Gnaphalium pro Dictamno Cretico venditant.

Tab. XXXVIII.

Campanula arvenſis, flore minimo, capſula grandi.

CAulis non ramoſus foliis veſtitur ſubrotundis ſinuoſis, nullis pediculis inſidentibus, ſed cauli adnatis. Flores exigui, punicei, quinquifidi, quos ſequitur capſula anguloſa pro modulo plantæ maxima. Exhibetur hic in figura noſtra junior cum flore, & adultior cum capſulis. Creſcit copioſe in agris inſulæ Chalcidis.

Tab. XXXIX.

Fig. I.

Alſine verna pratenſis.

CAules erecti non ramoſi: folia oblonga glabra, bina conjuncta; flores albi, ex quinque petalis bifidis conflati. In pratis mari vicinis circa Conſtantinopolin, primo Vere. An Alſine littoralis, graminea Bot. Monſp. App?

Fig. II.

Sclarea minor, coma violacea.

DOdrantalis eſt planta, aut non multo altior, floribus dilute cœruleis. In montibus glareoſis prope lapidicinas ad Boſphorum Majo. An Scla-

Sclarea Orientalis folio Betonicæ acutiſſimo coma purpuraſcente Turnef. Coroll?

Tab. XL.

Filago fruticoſa, anguſtifolia, capitulis parvis conglobatis.

Ex radice craſſa, lignoſa, in multos ramos fibroſos diviſa, foris nigricante, plures egrediuntur caules, duri, quaſi lignoſi, cortice cinereo, lanuginoſo veſtiti, in multos ramos brachiati, (quorum unum figura noſtra exhibet). Folia longa anguſta, convoluta, alternatim poſita, incana. Summi rami ſuſtinent capitula, quæ conſtant ex multis floribus compoſitis, exiguis, perianthio fuſco, anguſto cinctis, qui in ſemen pappoſum abeunt. Inter plantas ſiccas D. Meſſerſchmid.

Tab. XLI.

Erica folio juniperi, floribus purpureis, oblongis.

Frutex eſt pedalis cortice veſtitus cinereo, in cujus ramis veſtigia foliorum dejectorum apparent, & ipſos aſperant. Folia rigida, brevia, denſe poſita, totos obtegentia ramulos tenellos, juniperi foliis fere ſimilia, aut magis Ericæ bacciferæ, ſeu Empetro. Flores in ſpicam longam digeſti eleganter purpurei, oblongi, campaniformes, inferne globoſi,

 qua-

quatuor crenis inciſi. Semina non vidi. Cum præcedente.

Tab. XLII.

Erica folio juniperi alia, flore majore.

FOliis cum præcedente fere convenit, niſi quod minus denſe poſita caules interdum conſpiciendos præbeant. Flores purpurei ad latera ramorum inter folia enati, longi, quinque crenis inciſi, & conniventes. Cum præcedente.

Tab. XLIII.

Erica folio Abietis, flore Arbuti.

FOlia abietina, niſi eſſent breviora, denſe poſita & caules fuſcos tegentia. Flores ventricoſi Arbuti floribus ſimiles in quinque lacinias conniventes ſecti. Occurit cum præcedente.

Tab. XLIV.

Turritis minor flore purpureo.

RAdix parva, fibroſa, annua, ex qua caules aliquot obliqui dorantales aut ſemipedales, foliis veſtiti oblongis, altius ſed rarius ſectis, non tamen laciniatis, alternatim poſitis, læte virentibus. Flores in ſummo purpurei, tetrapetali, ſpicatim congeſti; quos ſequuntur ſiliquæ longæ, graciles, duræ & rigidæ, erectæ, Fœnigræci ſiliquarum fere æmulæ, nullo pediculo innixæ, ſed ipſi cauli adnatæ. An

Dra-

Draba ſiliquoſa, hiſpida, foliis craſſis, circa radicem Bellidis, flore ex purpureo albo Horti Cath? cujus deſcriptio noſtræ aliquatenus convenit. In Tectis Cappadociæ Junio.

Tab. XLV.

Cepa paluſtris altiſſima.

Radix parva, bulboſa, aliquot fibris donata. Caulis altiſſimus cavus, quem amplectitur inferius vagina ſtriata folii cavi plerumque exareſcentis, circa radicem purpurea. Flores ex albo purpurei ſtriati, in capitulum vagina purpurea floribus concolori cinctum collecti; quos ſequuntur ſemina, uti in aliis hujus ſpeciebus. In pratis paluſtribus Ingriæ. Floret Iunio. Eſt apud C. Bauhinum in Pin. Allium aquaticum, ſeu Allium fluviatile in ſabulo ad Albim fluvium in Miſnia Franc. Hort. Luſ. Hoc cum noſtra idem facimus, & ſic plantam hactenus incertam reſtituimus.

Tab. XLVI.

Clymenum majus, foliis longis, ſtriatis.

Inter frutices ſcandit altiſſime. Caules alati ad exortum foliorum duabus appendicibus ſagittatis ſeu auriculatis cincti. Folia longa ſtriata, minus tamen rigida, coſtæ tenui in capreolum abeunti adhærentia, ſex communiter. Flores dilute cœrulei ſtriati, in longis petiolis, uti flores Craccæ, ſuſpenſi, quos ſequuntur ſiliquæ latæ. Occurrit ad ripas Ne-

væ, ubi plures efficit Inſulas circa Petropolin, Iulio. A Clymeno Pariſienſi flore cœruleo Tournef. Inſt. eſſe diverſam figura Plukenetii ſatis probat.

Tab. XLVII.

Cyperus arvenſis, foliis longiſſimis.

Radices fibroſæ egrediuntur ex culmo bulboſo quaſi cincto vaginis foliorum ſtriatorum, longiſſimorum. Summo culmo inſidet panicula ex multis ſpicis anguſtis depreſſis, viridibus compoſita, cui ſubjecta tria folia magnitudine inter ſe diverſa. In agris Bithyniæ Auguſto.

Tab. XLVIII.

Cyperus minor, ſpicis griſeis, in capitula globoſa congeſtis.

Radicem ob feſtinationem evellere non licuit. Notandæ præcipuæ in hoc ſpicæ eleganter griſeæ & ſplendentes, depreſſæ, in denſos globulos collectæ, quorum ſingulus ſingulo inſidet pediculo, nunc breviori, nunc longiori. Tria folia ſubjecta ſunt uti in aliis Cyperi ſpeciebus.

Tab. XLIX.

Scirpus minor, capitulis rotundis, fuſcis, corniculatis.

Radix fibroſa, ex qua faſciculus culmorum plurium circa radicem vaginis purpureis in folia ab-

abeuntibus cinctorum. Culmi ſpithmales, enodes, capitula in ſummo geſtantes fuſca, ex multis vaginis fuſcis, obtuſa cornicula referentibus conflata. Ex plantis ſiccis delineare curavi, nam ex Africa allata eſt.

Tab. L.

Gramen caninum, non repens, elatius, ſpica ariſtata, Moriſon.

QUia hujus nondum proſtat figura, hic damus. Deſcriptio eſt ſequens: e radice fibris comata folia longa, latiuſcula, pallide virentia, protrudit. Culmi aſſurgunt plures, erecti, bipedales aut tripedales, glabri, foliis ſimilibus, paucis, inferius amicti, qui in ſpicam digiti aut amplioris longitudinis deſinunt, ex ſpiculis glumisve transverſim ſitis, ut in aiis hujus ſeriei, quæ in ariſtas unciales terminantur. In ſilvis montanis circa Duderov. Julio.

Tab. LI.

Gramen paluſtre, paniculatum, griſeum.

PErtinet ad gramina locuſtis compoſitis pag. 182. Scheuchz. Agroſtogr. Panicula ſplendet & ex longinquo cognoſcitur, ubi copioſe creſcit. In pratis paluſtribus Thraciæ, Majo.

Tab. LII.

Gramen montanum, panicula ſparſa, ex raris locuſtis ſpadiceis.

INter ſaxa repit, radice alba. Foliorum faſciculi circa radicem aliquot: in culmo autem folia pauca anguſta. Panicula rara ex locuſtis ſimplicibus longis compoſita. Semina fert fuſca, oblonga. In montoſis Inſulæ Chalcidis collegi Majo.

Tab. LIII.

Gramen phalaroides, hirſutum, ſpica longiſſima.

VIdetur eſſe gramen typhinum phalaroides, majus, bulboſum, aquaticum. Bar. Icon. 700. cujus figura minus bona eſt. Meliorem ergo damus. Collegi in pratis circa Boſphorum Majo.

Tab. LIV.

Fig. I.

Gramen feſtuceum, minus, panicula compacta.

RAdix fibroſa; culmus ſpithamalis, uno aut duobus nodis diſtinctus; folia latiuſcula; panicula minus ſparſa, conſtans ex locuſtis ariſtatis diſtichis. Cum præcedente.

Fig.

Fig. II.

Gramen feſtuceum humile, panicula minus ſparſa, locuſtis anguſtis, ariſtatis.

RAdix parva, fibroſa; culmus humilis, duobus aut tribus nodis diſtinctus. Folia brevia. In pratis Armeniæ Julio.

Tab. LV.

Fig. I.

Gramen loliaceum, ſpicis anguſtis, longius diſtantibus, ariſtatis.

IN apricis circa Boſphorum, Majo.

Fig. II.

Gramen loliaceum minus, locuſtis anguſtis, longius ariſtatis.

OCcurrit cum præcedente.

Tab. LVI.

Fig. I.

Gramen paniculatum montanum glumis purpureis.

PErtinet ad gramina locuſtis ſimplicibus non ariſtatis. Ex calice viridi prominet gluma elegan-

ganter purpurea, quæ ſatis illud diſtinguit a congeneribus. In aridis apricis circa Conſtantinopolin, primo Vere.

Fig. II.

Gramen bromoides, panicula minùs ſparſa.

IN Media collegi Julio.

Tab. LVII.

Fig. I.

Gramen feſtuceum montanum locuſtis brevibus, tumidis.

IN pratis Armeniæ Junio.

Fig. II.

Cyperoides minus, ſpicis veſicariis.

PErtinet ad Cyperoides, quæ in ſummitate ſpicam unicam geſtant floriferam, cui una aut duæ feminiferæ ſubjectæ, ſpadiceæ, ex multis parvis veſicis conflatæ. In pratis Ingriæ Junio.

Tab. LVIII.

Cyperoides anguſtifolium, ſpicis brevibus, ſpadiceis.

SPica in ſummo florifera unica, multo longior ſemi-

ſeminiferis, quarum tres communiter breves & habitiores ſemunciali ſpatio diſtantes ſubjectæ ſunt. Inferior ex ſinu folii exit, cui adhuc alia longiori ſpatio diſtans ſubjacet; pariter ex ſinu folii anguſtiſſimi naſcens. In pratis Ingriæ Junio.

Tab. LIX.

Cyperoides majus ſpicis brevibus, rotundis, ſpadiceo viridibus.

HOc peculiare habet, quod ſpica ſuperior inferne ſit florifera, ſuperne ſeminifera. *Spica infima prodit ex ſinu folii magni; ſuperiores ex minoribus; ſumma vero, quæ florifera & ſeminifera ſimul, hoc deſtituitur. In pratis Ingriæ uliginoſis Julio.

Tab. LX.

Fig. I.

Cyperus minimus, capitulis aculeatis.

SQuamæ hujus capitulorum in duas terminantur ariſtas rigidas; hinc quaſi ſpinoſus apparet. Ad littora Wolgæ circa Aſtracanum Septembri.

Fig. II.

Cyperus minor elegans, ſpicis ſpadiceis, radiatim poſitis.

OCcurrit cum præcedente.

Tab. LXI.

Fig. I.

Cyperus minor, capitulo inflexo.

HUjus capitulum quatuor foliolis cinctum, ex multis ſquamis longis in pilos abeuntibus conflatum, inſtar caudæ ſcorpii inflectitur, quod ipſum ſatis a congeneribus diſtinguit. Circa Aſtracan Septembri.

Fig. II.

Hippuris foliis tenuiſſimis, gramineis.

IN rivulis in Boſphorum decurrentibus Majo.

Tab. LXII.

Fig. I.

Muſcus terreſtris, vulgaris.

REcenſetur hic ab omnibus Botanicis, ſed recte inquit Ruppius in Flora Jenenſi, mirum, Botanicos in re tam vili conſentire non potuiſſe. Rajus folia facit latiora, Ruppius videtur intelligere muſcum terreſtrem maximum, ramoſum, erectiorem, latioribus & pallidioribus foliis Raji. Hiſt. Dillenius dicit in muris præcipue provenire, quod competit Muſco terreſtri, luteo-viridi, ſericeo, repenti Raji, & conjecturam noſtram confirmat, quod nulla ejus in catalogo fiat mentio. Figura noſtra exhibet Muſcum in pratis noſtris & ſilvis inter gramina fre-

frequentem, quem; quia deſcriptioni Bauhini reſpondet, pro genuino Muſco terreſtri & hortenſi, Joh. Bauh. proponimus. Nec ab hoc differre nobis videtur Muſcus terreſtris vulgari ſimilis lanuginoſus, Raj. Synopſ. Noſter enim in æſtate ſicca talis evadit. Capitula rarius inveniuntur.

Fig. II.

Muſcus terreſtris minor omnium vulgatiſſimus Raj. Suppl.

FIguram hujus hic dare conſultum viſum eſt; non enim melius conſulitur rei herbariæ, quam per bonas figuras. Hinc Muſcorum terreſtrium, quotquot nobis ad manus fuerunt & qui in Moriſonii hiſtoria Oxonienſi, aliisque ſcriptoribus deſiderantur, dedimus figuras. Nullum eſt dubium, ſæpius me hallucinatum, ab aliis nominatos novis proferre nominibus, ſed ob ſola nomina & imperfectas deſcriptiones, quales apud Botanicos proſtant, aliter agere non potui: & ſi res non ſic incipitur, nunquam Botanicorum confuſio tolletur: ſæpius adjeci? Poſſunt illi, quibus occaſio eſt, conferre, & rem certo determinare.

Fig. III.

Muſcus terreſtris vulgaris minor, Adianthi aurei capitulis Raj. Hiſt.

TOurnefortius ſine neceſſitate huic novum imponit nomen, cui eſt Muſcus ſquamoſus, ra-

moſus, tenuior, capitulis incurvis in Inſt. Capitula enim maturitate falcata fiunt. Inutile autem ex muſcis qui juniores capitula ferunt erecta, quæ vetuſtate incurvantur, diverſas conſtituere ſpecies, quod fecit Tournefortius.

Tab. LXIII.

Fig. I.

Muſcus terreſtris maximus, ramoſus, erectior, latioribus & pallidioribus foliis, Raj. Suppl.

HIc a multis pro muſco terreſtri vulgari habetur; figuram dare conſultum viſum eſt, qua confuſio tollatur. Naſcitur abunde in ſilvis noſtris. An Muſcus ſquamoſus major, foliis amplioribus, acutiſſimis. Tournef. Inſt?

Fig. II.

Muſcus terreſtris minor, cauliculis repentibus, tenuiſſimis.

OBſcure viridis eſt, foliis acutis cinctus. Inter muſcos alios ad ſtipites arborum repit. Capitula producit primo vere, reliquorum muſcorum terreſtrium fere ſimilia, quæ noſtra figura a planta ſicca deſumta ſine calyptra exhibet.

Fig.

Fig. III.

Muſcus terreſtris minor, foliis criſpis.

HUjus folia tempeſtate ſicca, ita contorta & criſpa ſunt, ut pellem agni Tartarici referant. An Hypnum repens criſpum cupreſſiforme majus Dill. Cat? Frequens in arboribus.

Tab. LXIV.

Fig. I.

Muſcus terreſtris vulgari ſimilis, cauliculis craſſis.

FOliis & modo naſcendi cum Muſco terreſtri & hortenſi Joh. Bauh. convenit. Differt vero, quod multo major, uti figura noſtra monſtrat. Collegi in paſcuis circa Narvam.

Fig. II.

Muſcus terreſtris erectus foliis anguſtioribus.

SImilis fere Muſco terreſtri maximo, ramoſo, erectiori, latioribus & pallidioribus foliis Raj. Differt tamen cauliculis tenuioribus, & anguſtioribus foliis. An Muſcus erectus major, foliis anguſtioribus acutis Raj. in Syn? Capitula nondum in hoc obſervare potui.

Fig. III.

Muſcus erectus, foliis anguſtis caulibus appreſſis, Raj. Synopſ.

HUnc puto eſſe, quem figura noſtra exhibet, cujus capitula pariter a me nondum obſervata ſunt. Occurrunt ambo in ſilvis noſtris.

Tab. LXV.

Fig. I.

Muſcus paluſtris, foliolis reflexis, cauliculos quinquangulos formantibus.

ELegantiſſimus hic muſcus nunc ſimplex nunc ramoſus, cauliculos profert inſtar ceſpitis denſe naſcentes, foliolis brevibus acutis, in medio carinatis, obſitos, quorum cuſpides reflectuntur, & tam decenti diſponuntur ordine, ut cauliculum quinquangulum, Cereum Africanum quodammodo referentem efficiant. Prioris anni incrementum in radices abit nigricantes novis progreſcentibus ſurculis. In prato humido prope Catarinov. Vere & Autumno. Fructum nunquam obſervare potui.

Fig. II.

Muſcus trichoides fontanus, minor, foliis capillaceis, viridiſſimis, Raj. Synops.

HUjus nondum proſtat figura. Ad margines foſſarum frequens.

Fig.

Fig. III.

Muſcus terreſtris ſquamoſus, folio Thuyæ.

HUjus cauliculi eleganter compreſſi, folia Arboris Vitæ referunt. In corticibus arborum humidis primo Vere.

Tab. LXVI.

Fig. I.

Coralloides minor criſtata.

ALbi aut violacei coloris oritur in ſilvis vicinis poſt pluvias Septembri. An Fungus ramoſus criſtatus, anguſtioribus lobis, & criſpis, Bocc. Muſ?

Fig. II.

Coralloides clavata, lutea, minor.

RAmoſa interdum eſt, qualem figura noſtra ſiſtit. Subſtantia tenera, attactu glabra. In arenoſis ſilvis Octobri. An Fungi parvi lutei ad Ophyoglosſoidem accedentes Raj. Hiſtor? An Funguli clavati ex gracili caule paullatim craſſiores redditi, ad digiti minimi fere longitudinem accedentes Hofm. Fl. Altorf.

Fig.

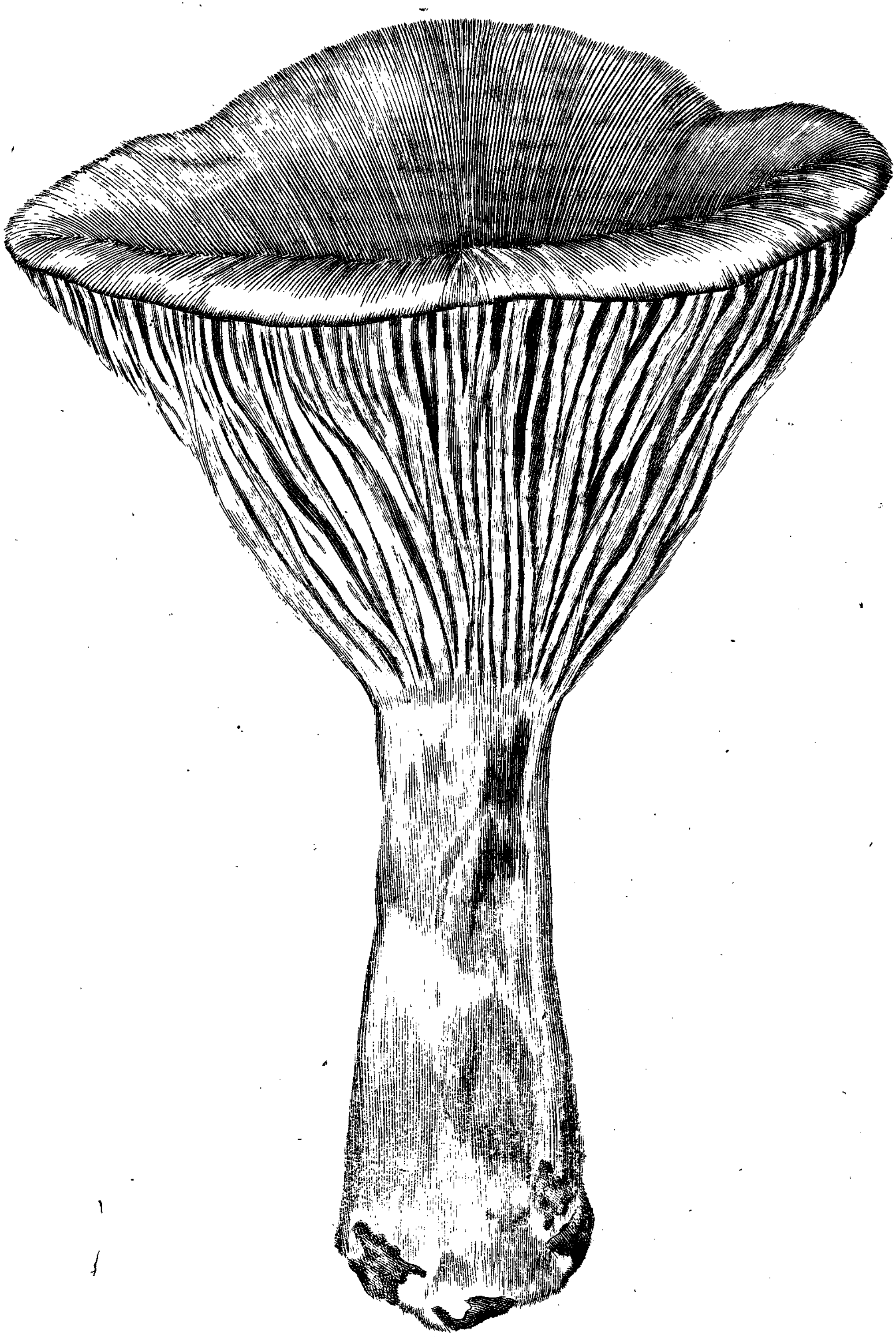
Fig. III.

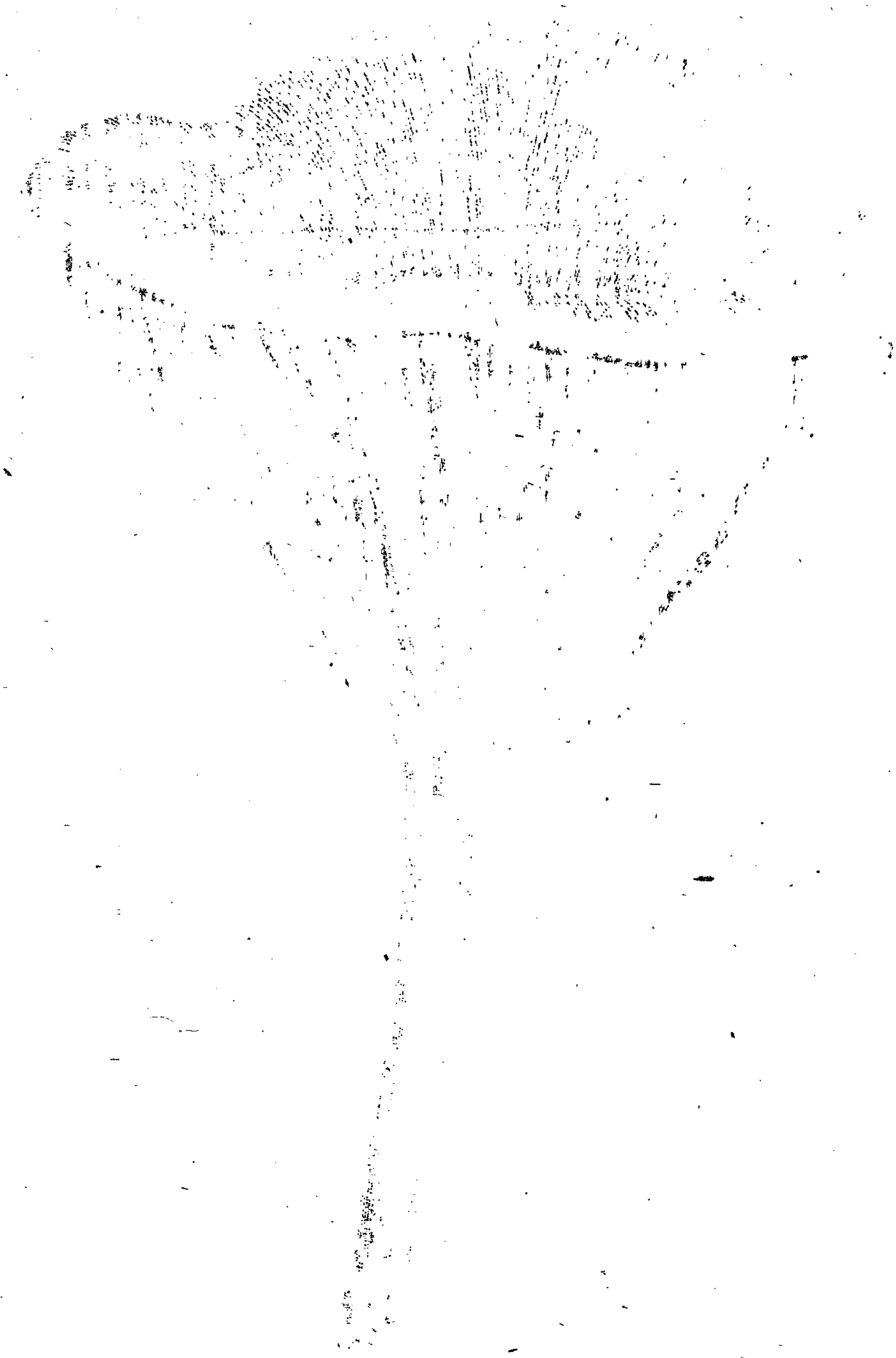
Coralloides lutea, non ramoſa, clava rugoſa.

AD Fungos clavatos pertinet, non ramoſos; pediculo glabro inſidet; clava aſpera, & inæqualis ſuperficiei, coloris dilute lutei, & conſiſtentiæ firmioris. In lignis & truncis arborum reſectis Autumno.

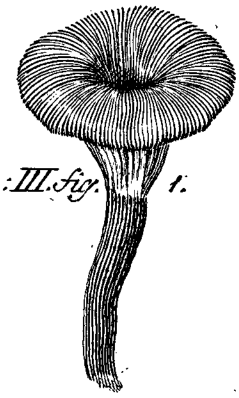
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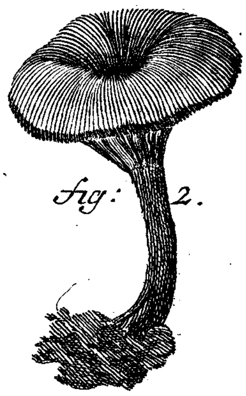
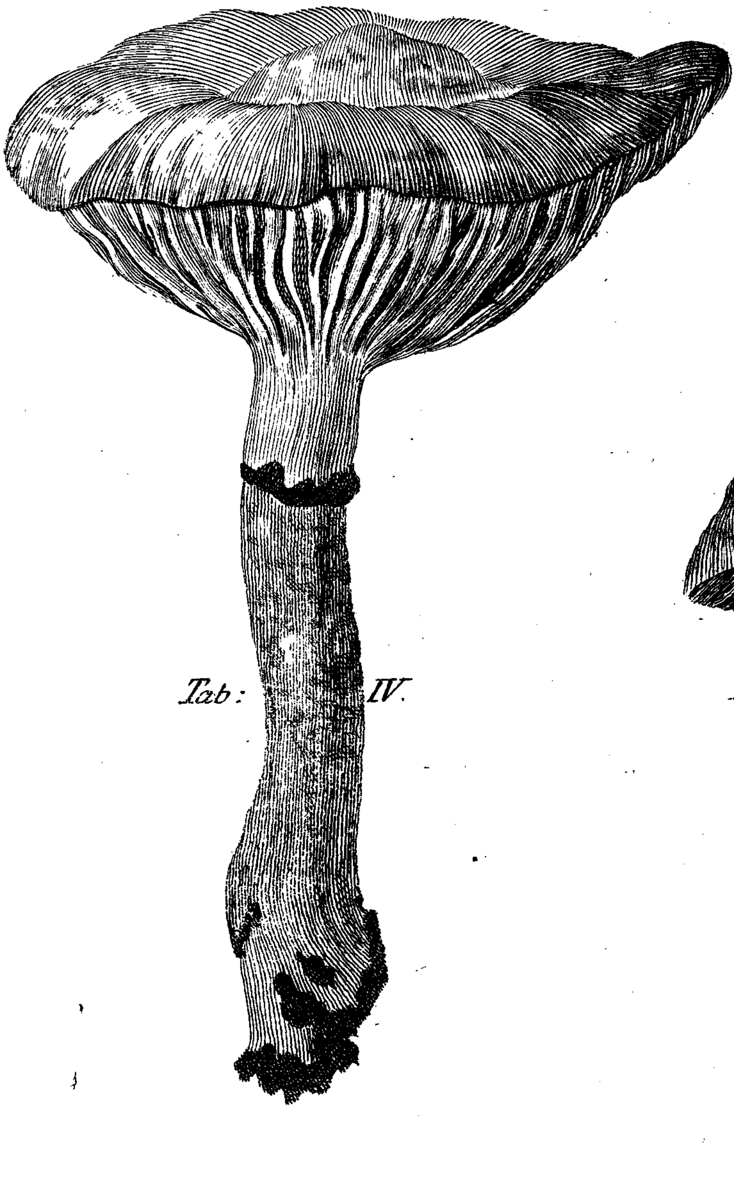
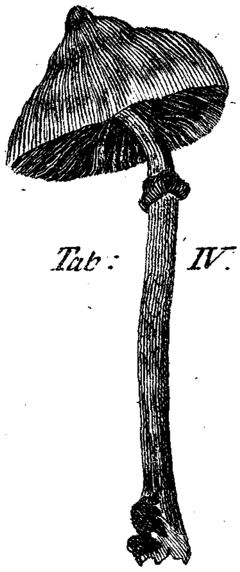


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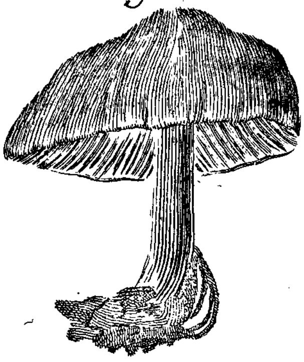


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Tab: IV.

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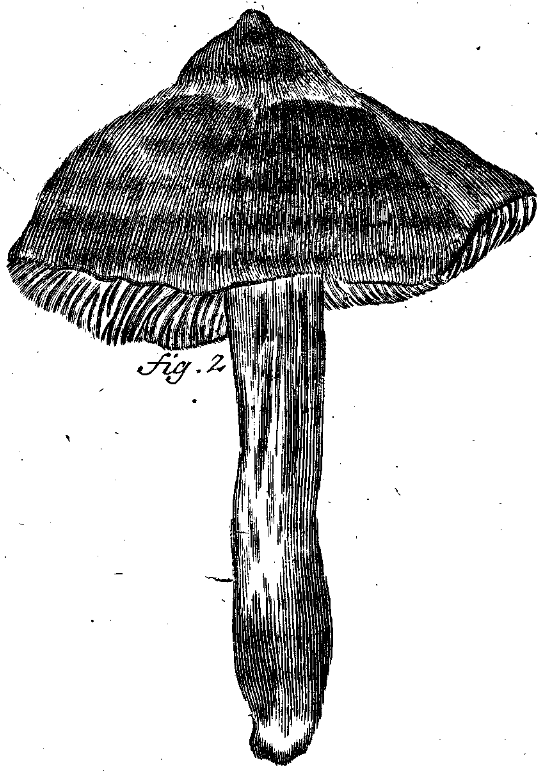
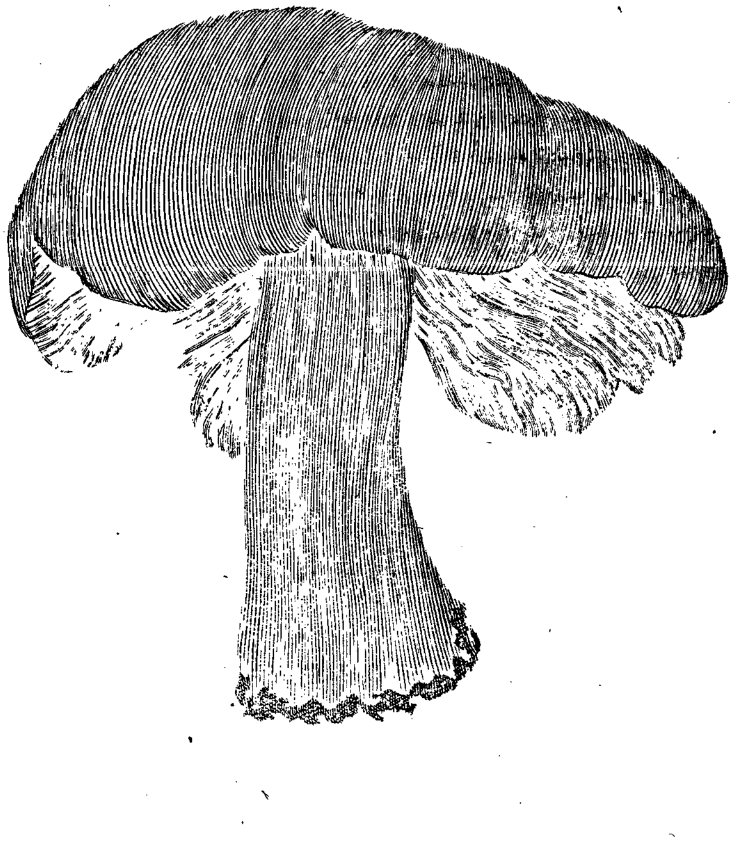
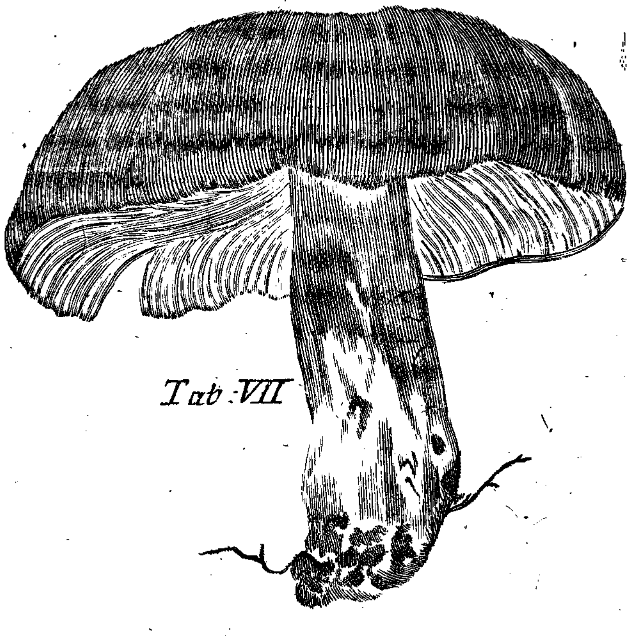


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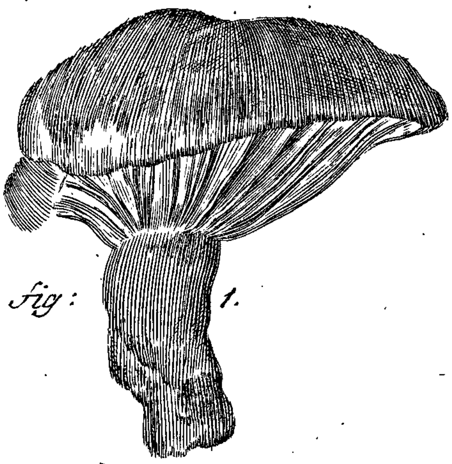


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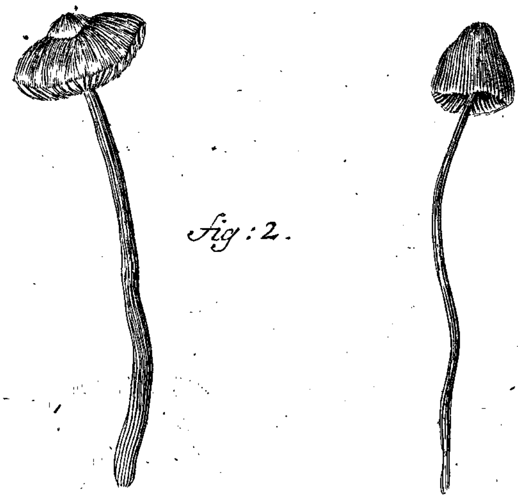
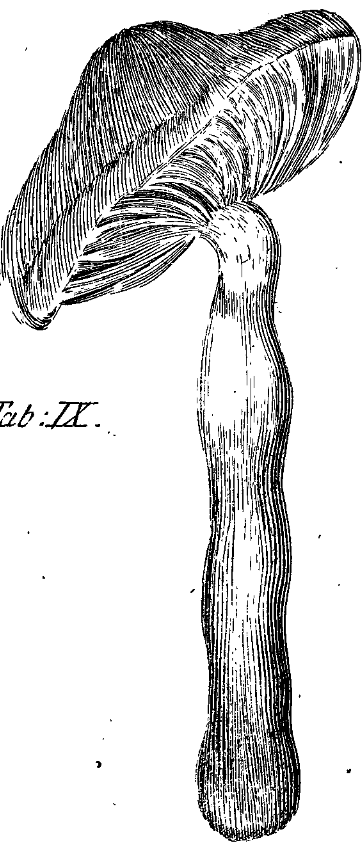
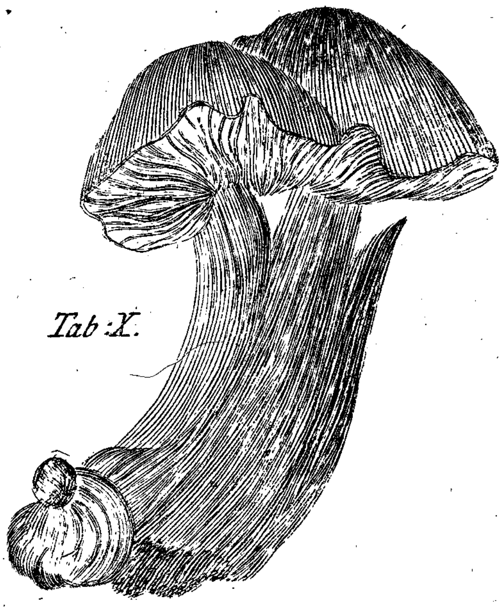


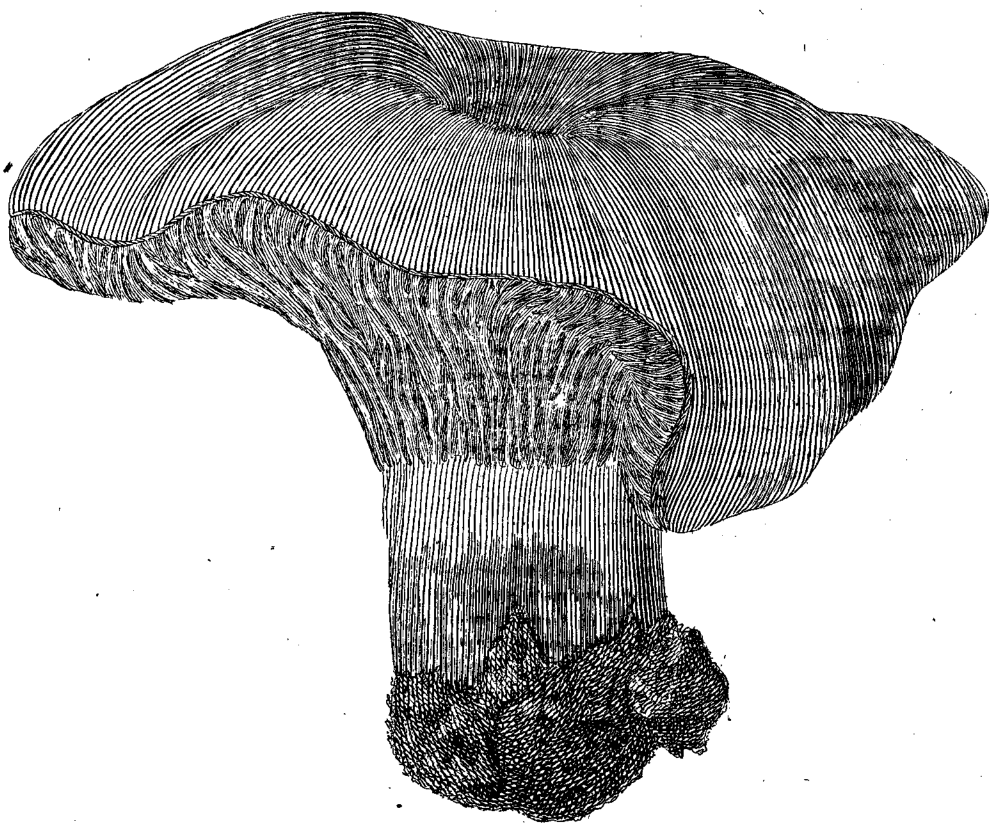
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Tab: X.



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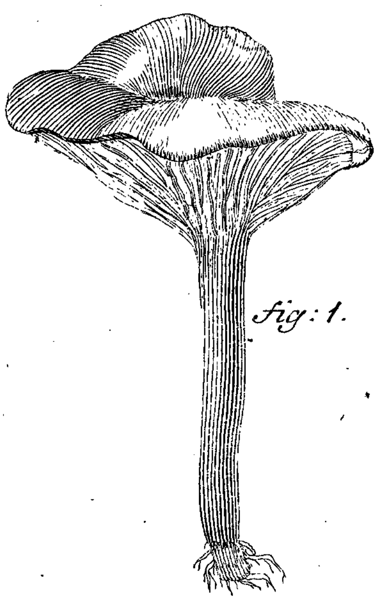


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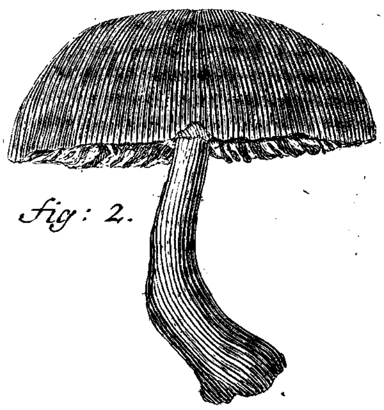


Fig: 2.

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Fig: 2.

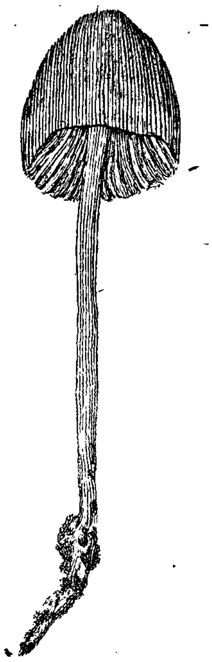


Fig: 1.



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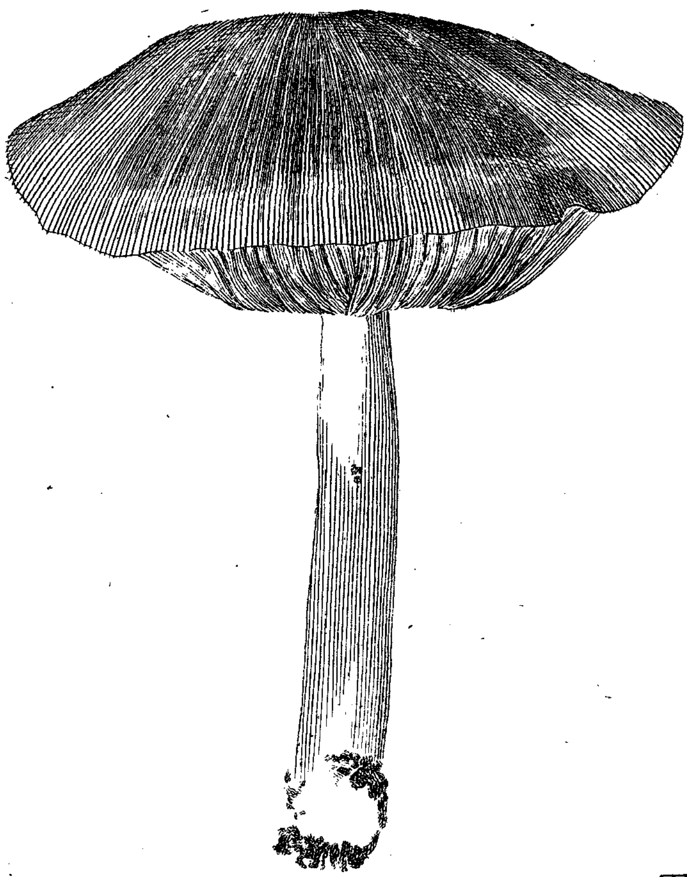
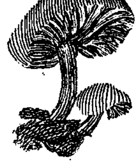




Fig: 3.

Fig: 2.



Tab: XV. Fig: 1.



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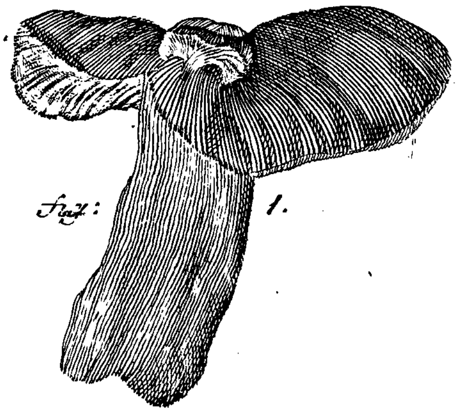


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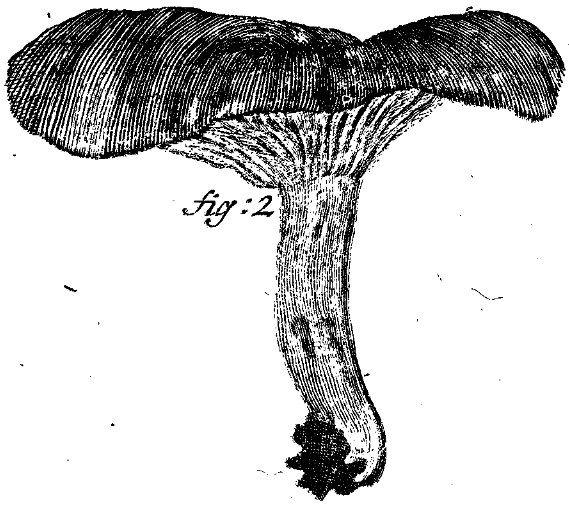
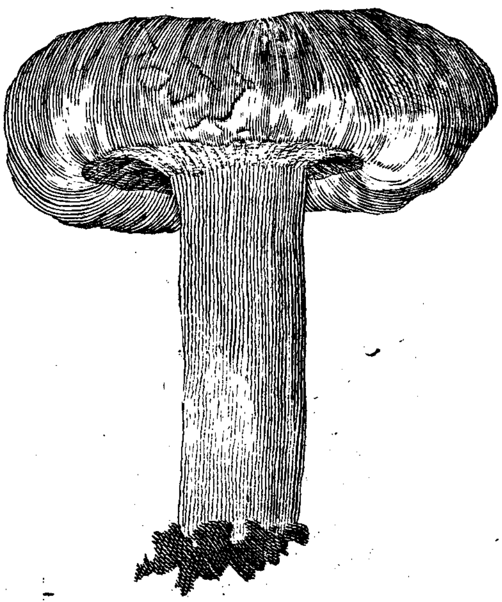
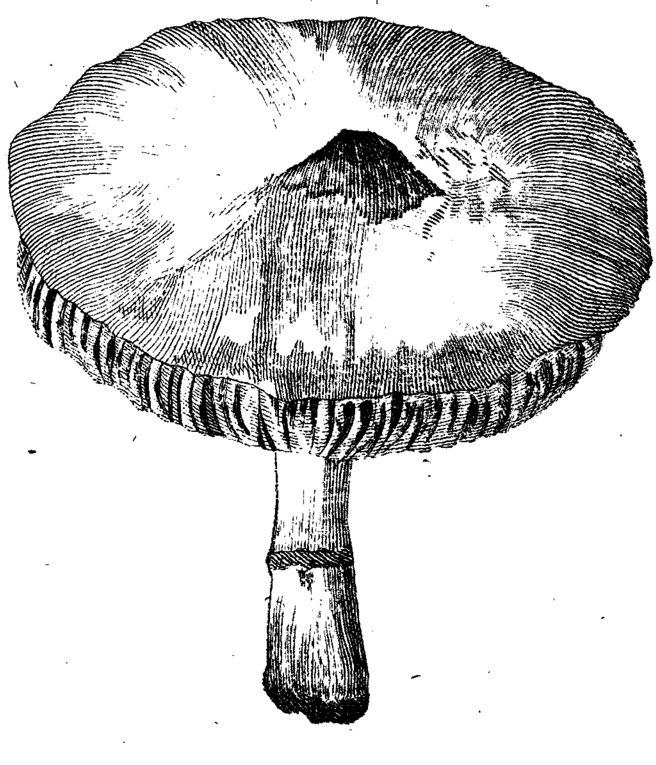


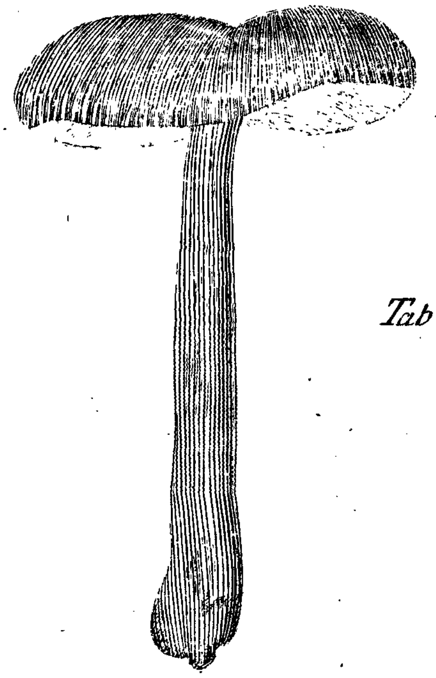
fig: 2

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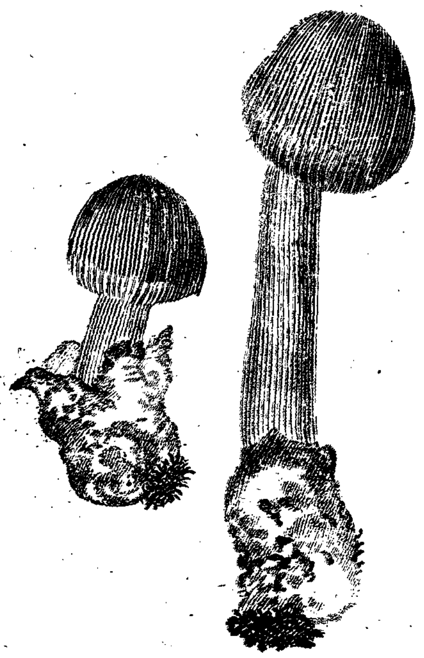


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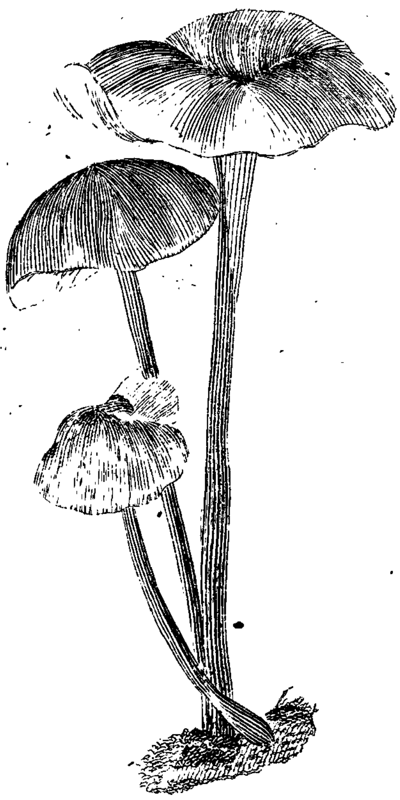




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Tab: XX



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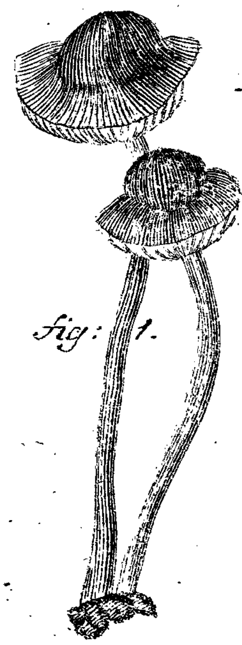


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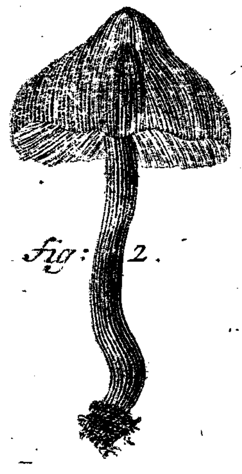
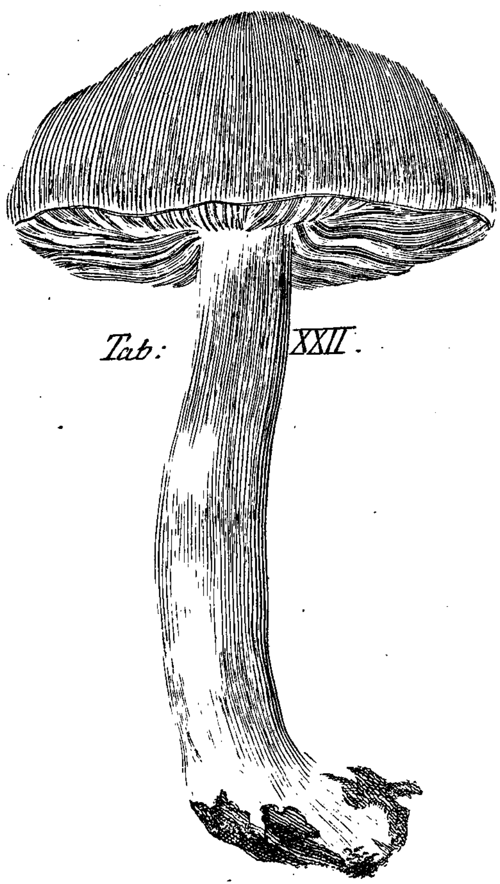


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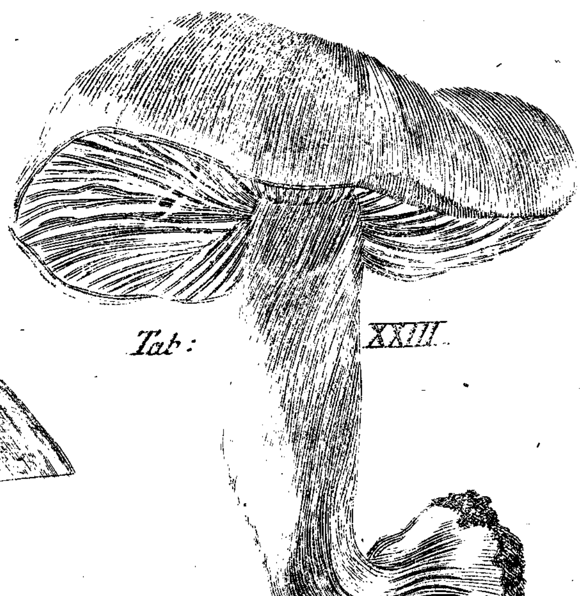
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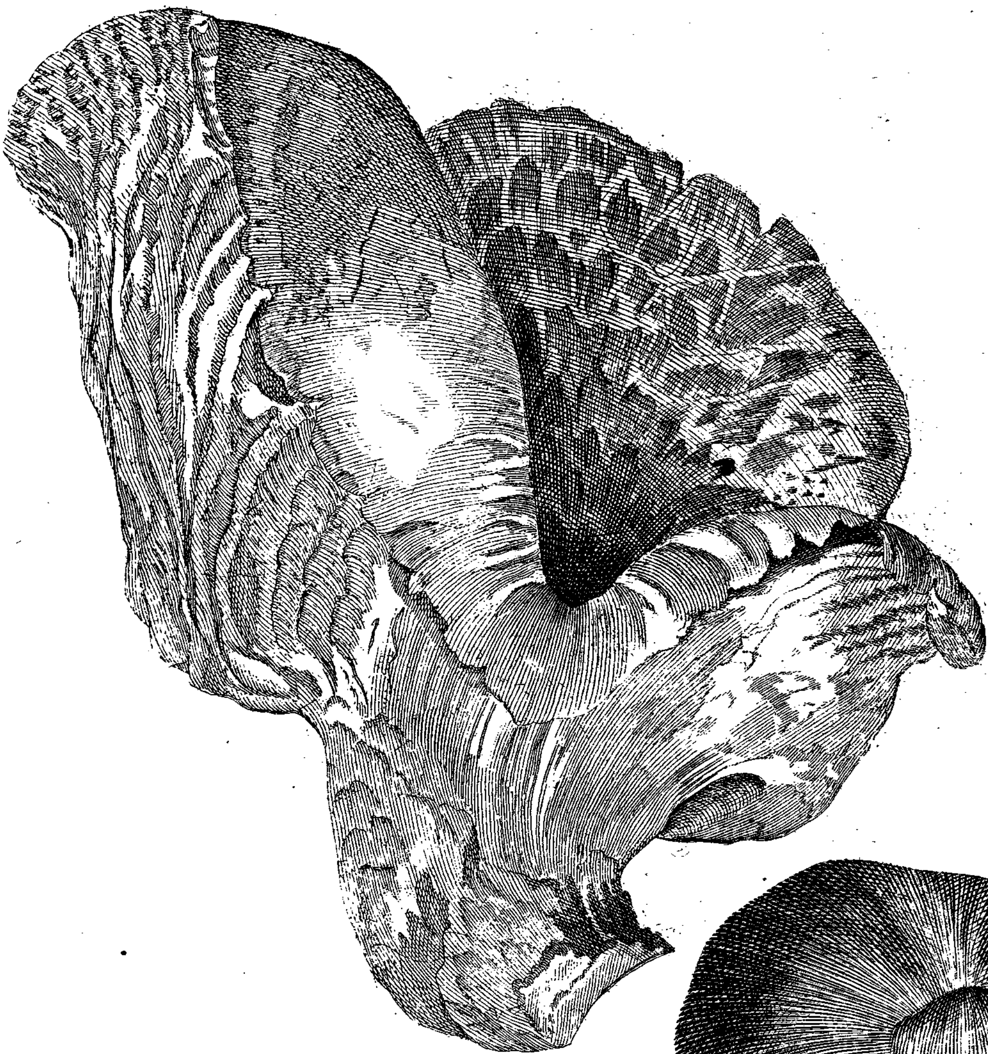


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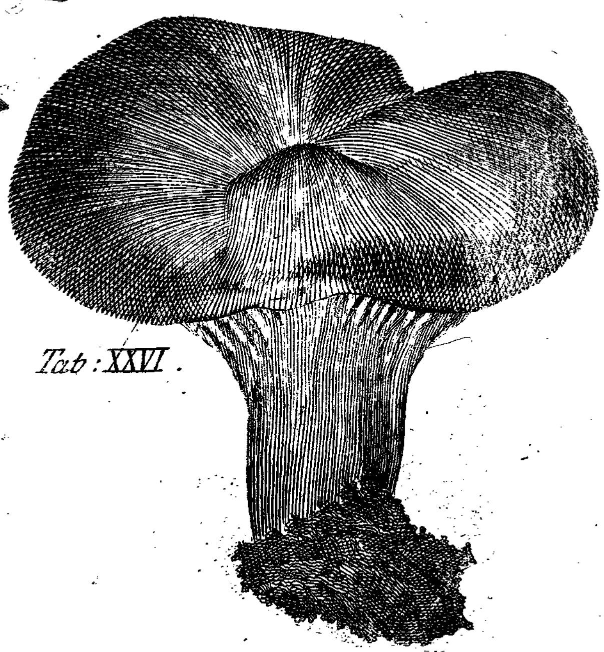


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Tab: XXVI.



Tab: XXVII.



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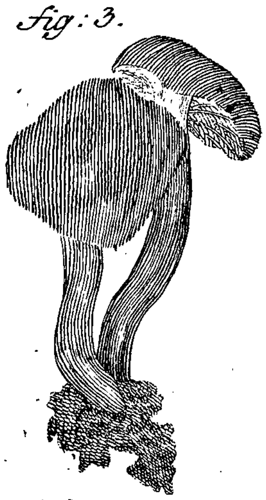


fig: 3.

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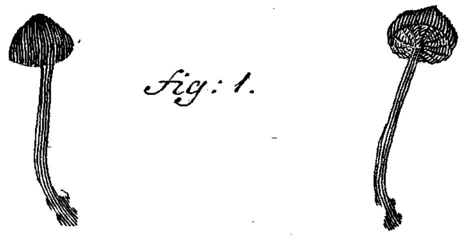


fig: 1.



fig: 2.

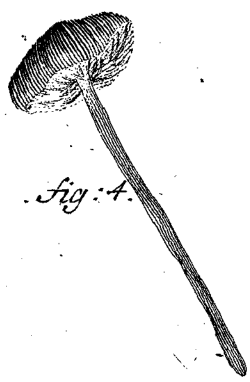


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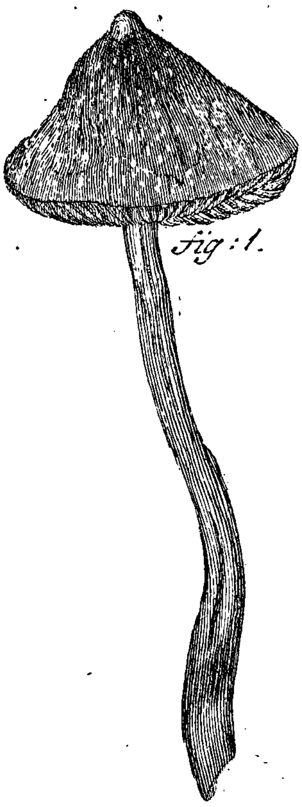


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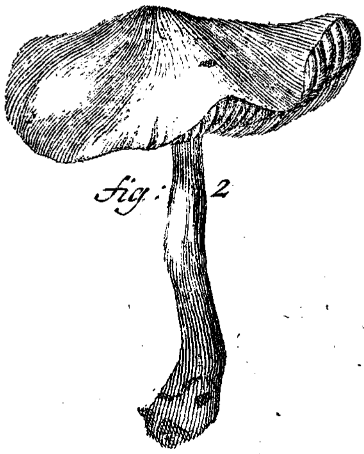


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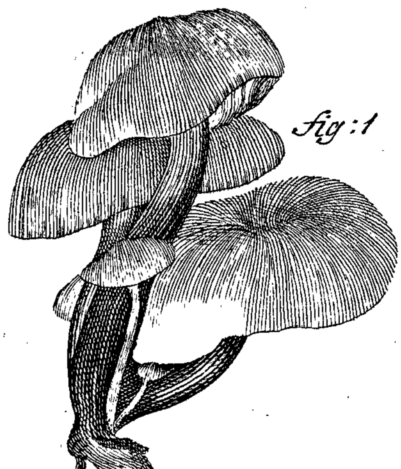


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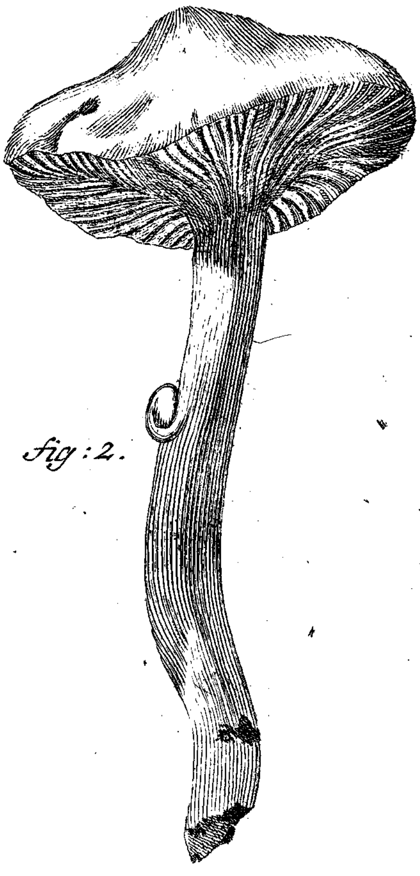


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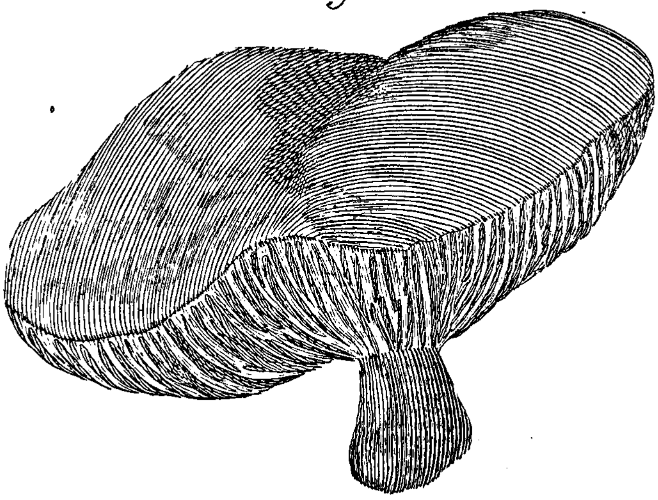


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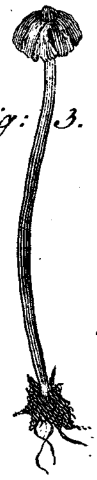
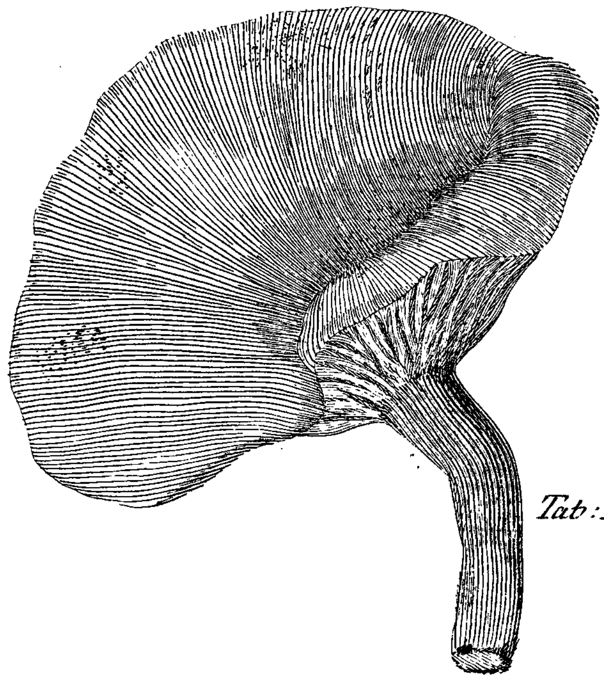
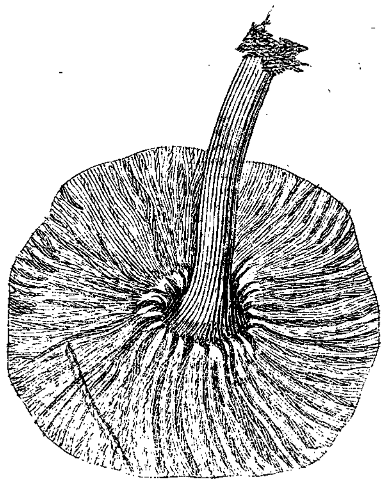


Fig: 2.





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Tab: XXXIV.

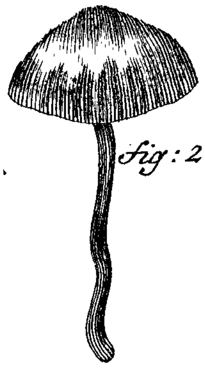


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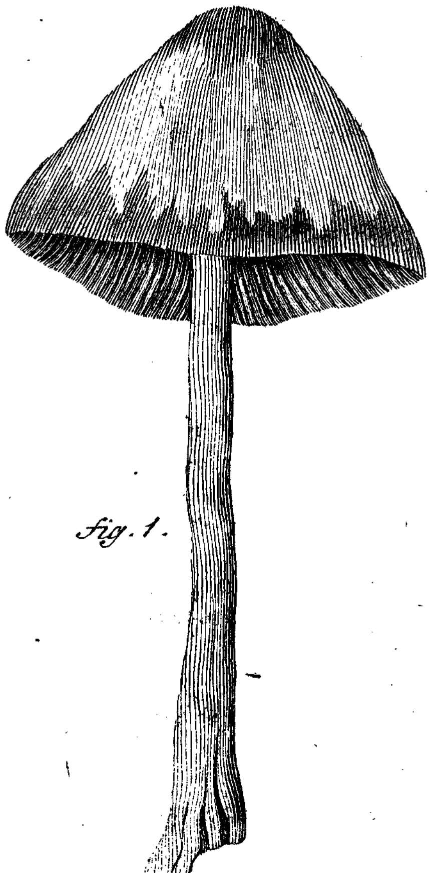


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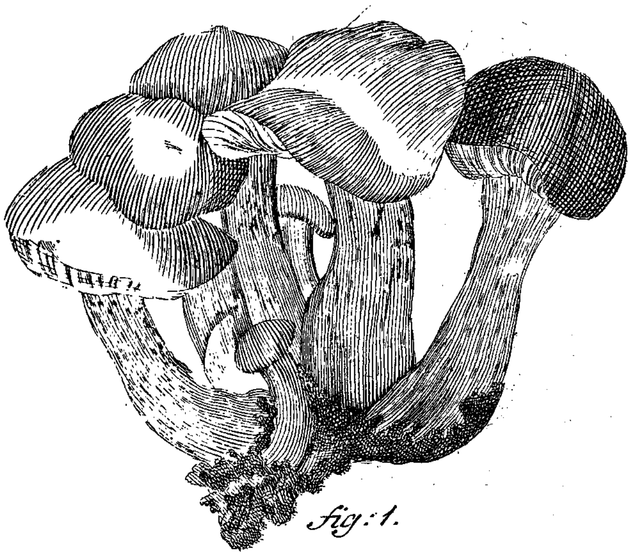


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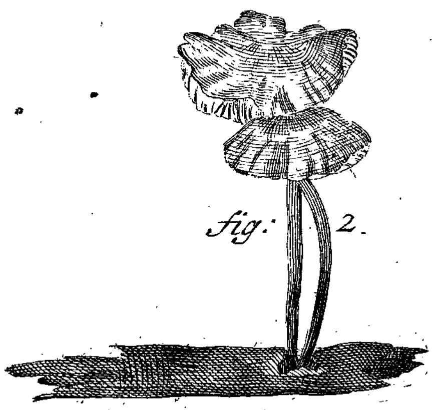
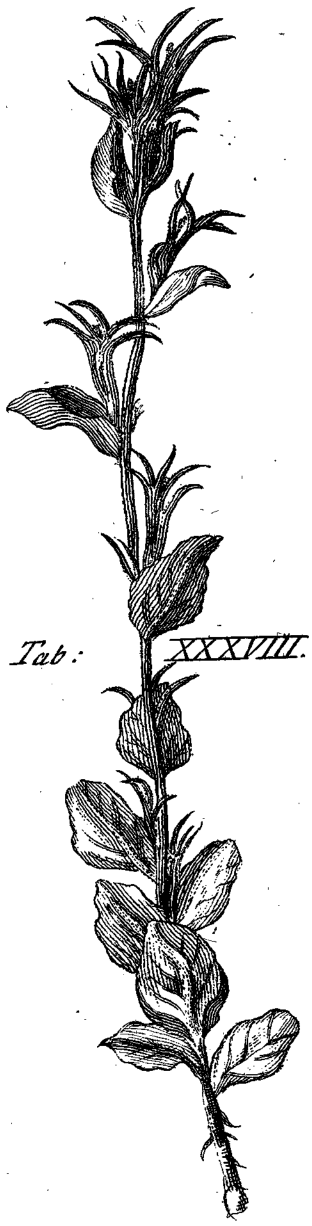


fig: 2.

Cent: IV. Tab: XXXVII.





Tab: XXXVIII.



Tab: XXXVIII.

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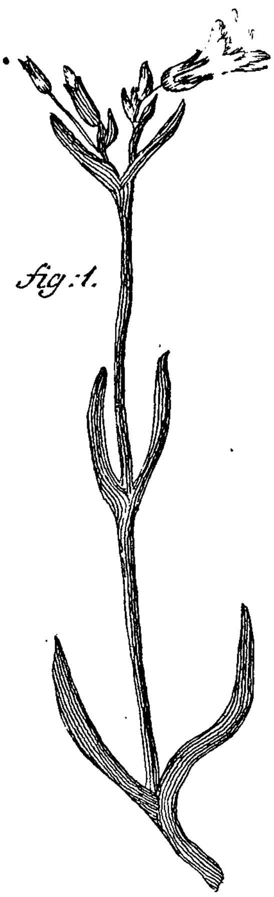
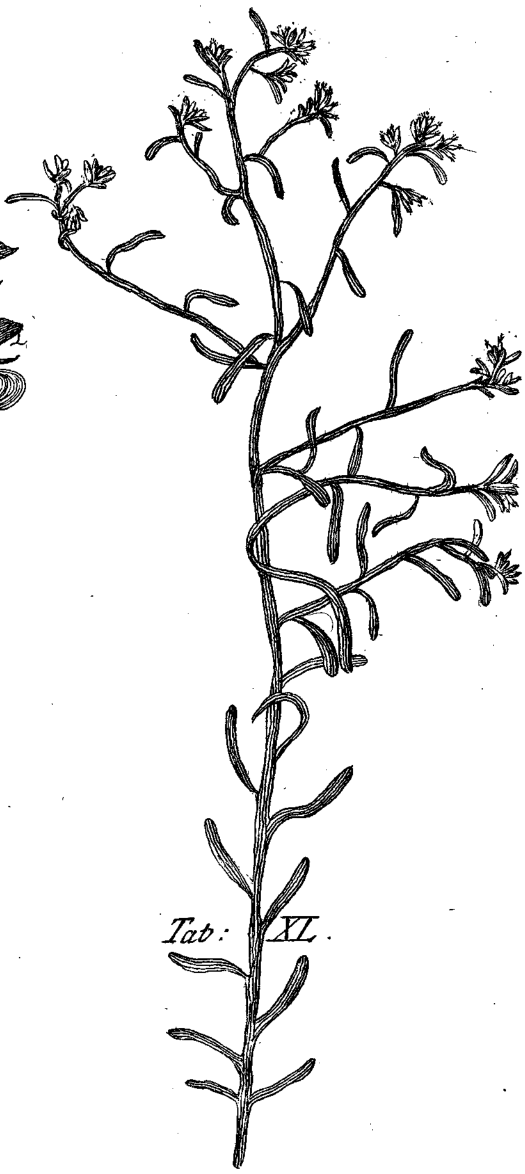


fig: 2





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Tab: XLII.



Tab: XLIV.



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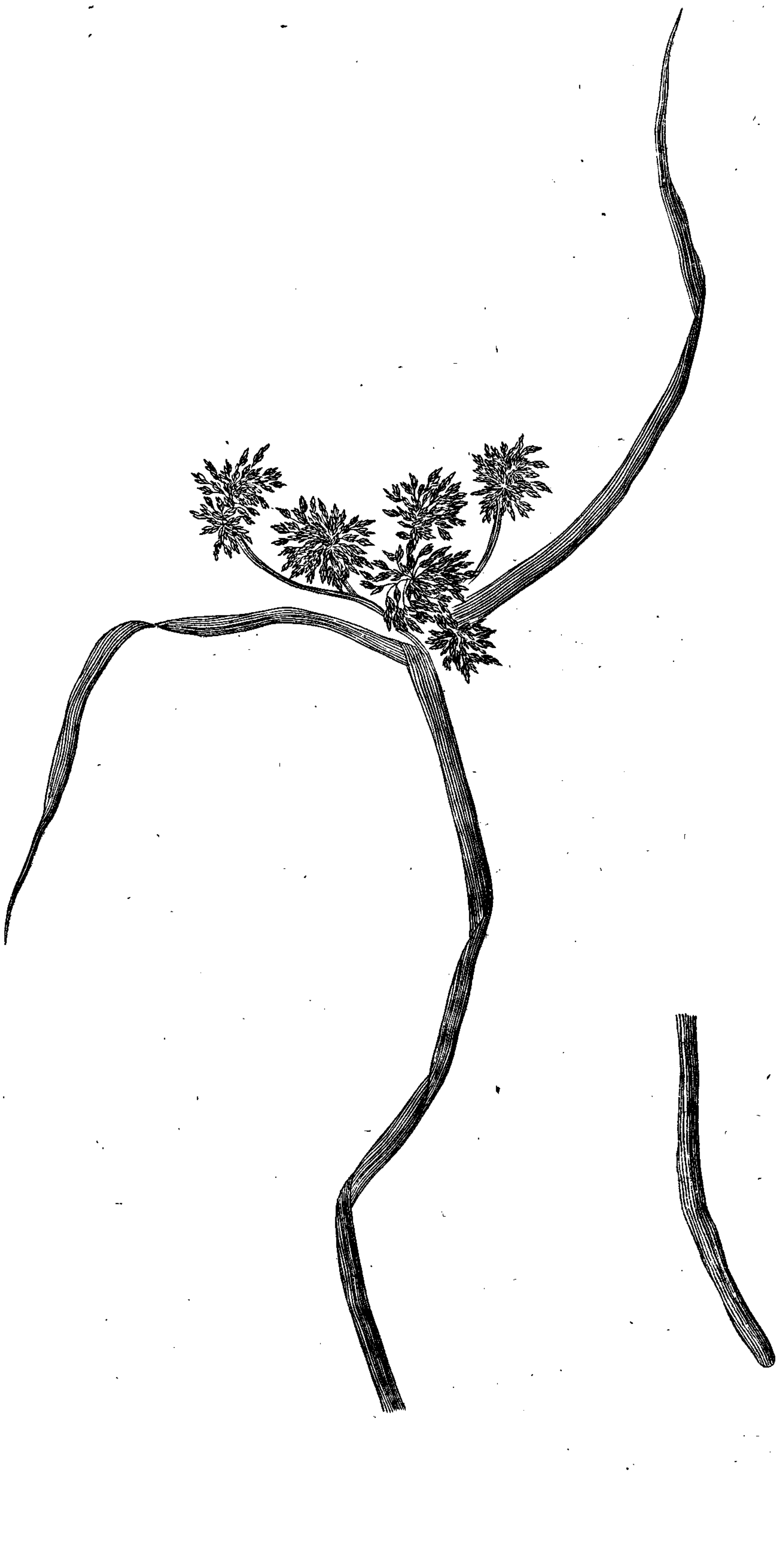




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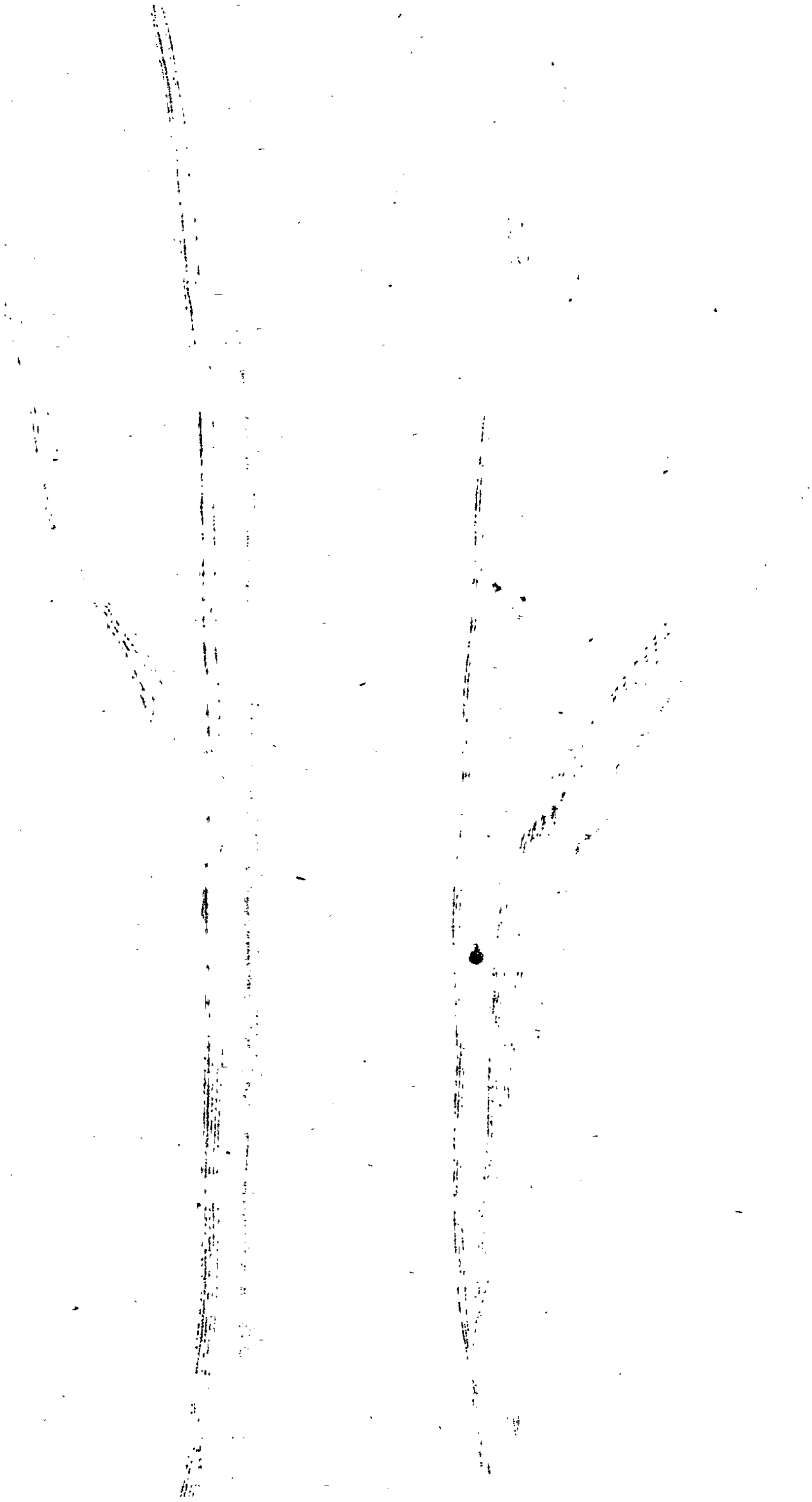
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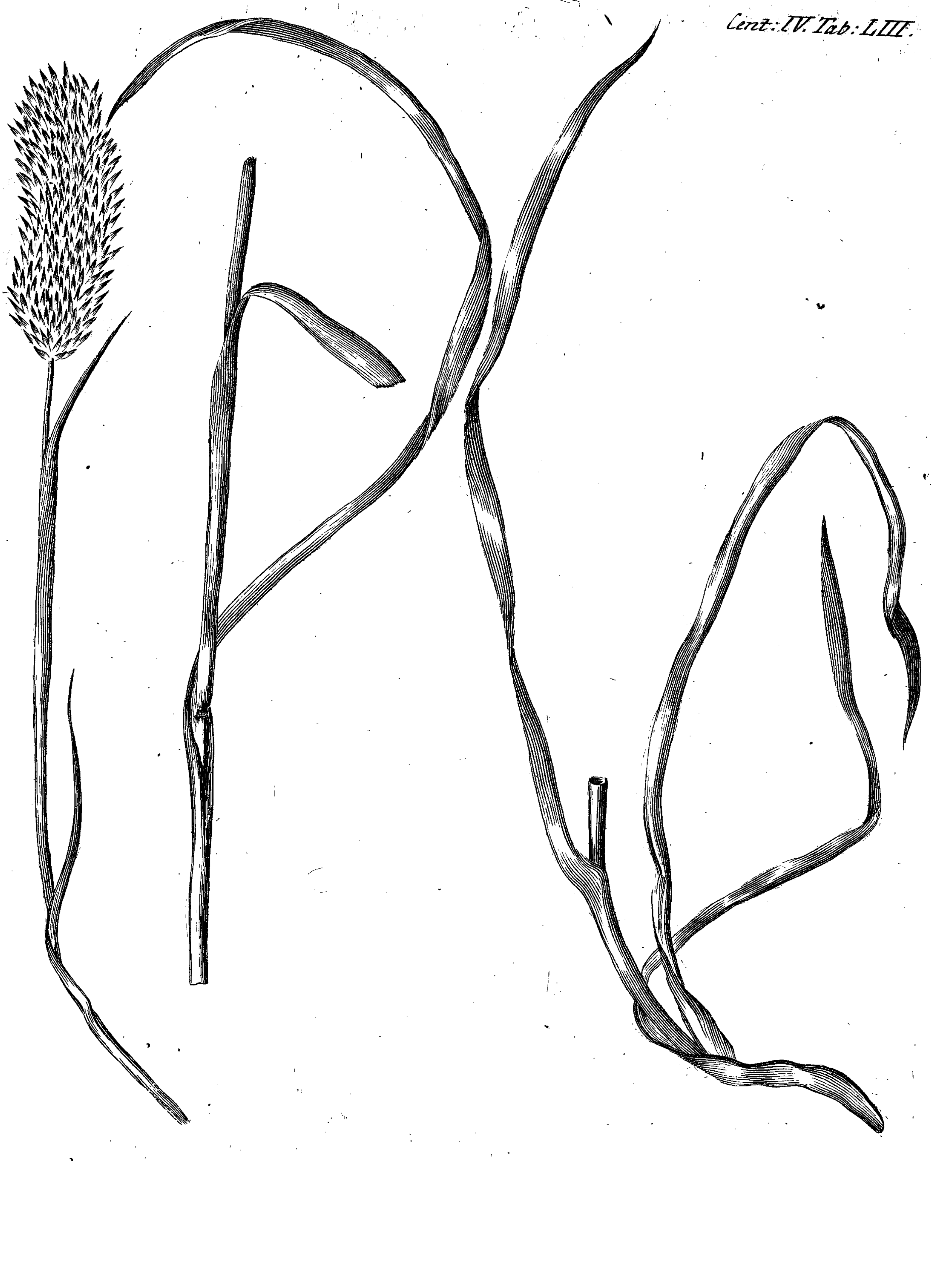



fig: 1.
fig: 2.
Tab: LV.
fig: 2.

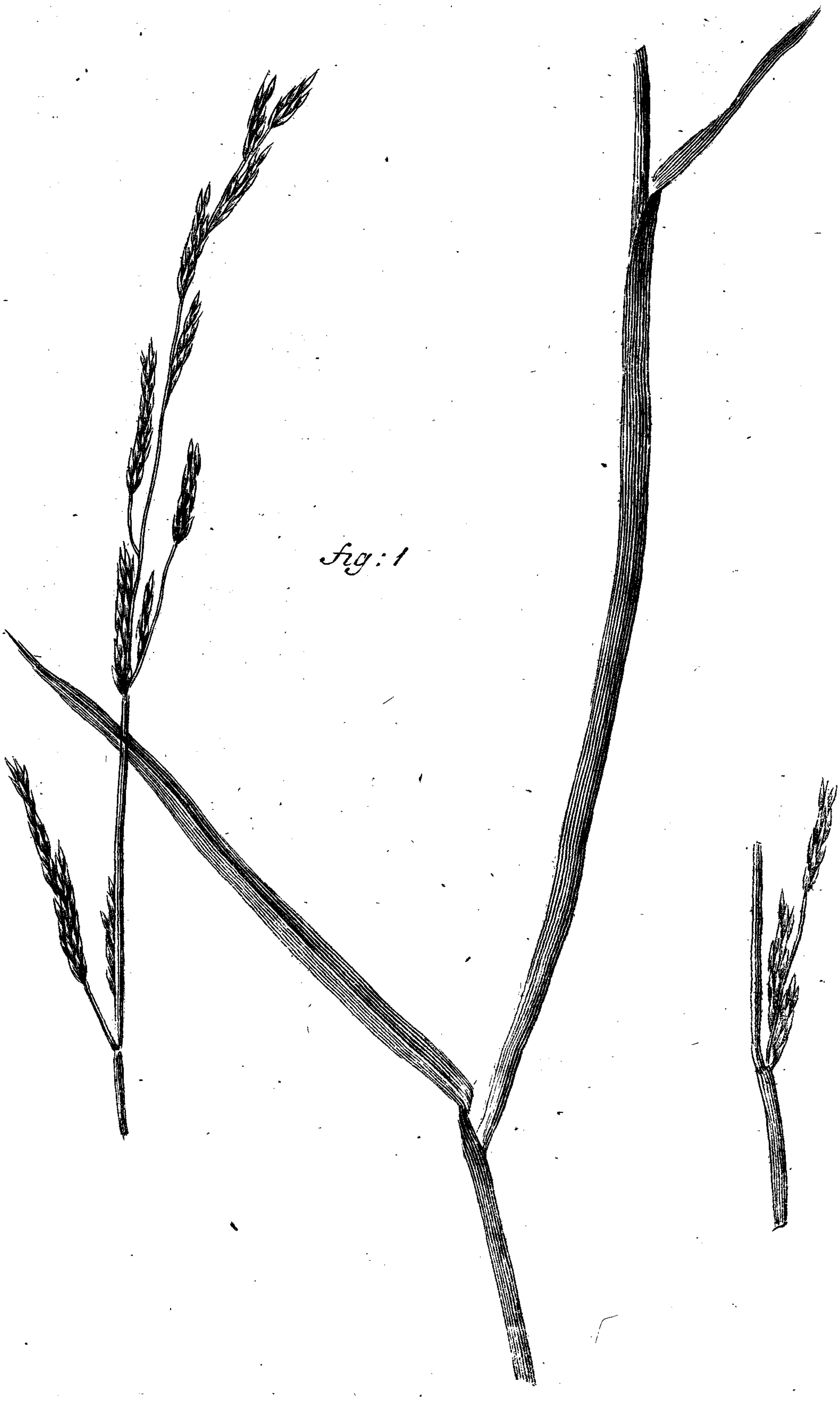
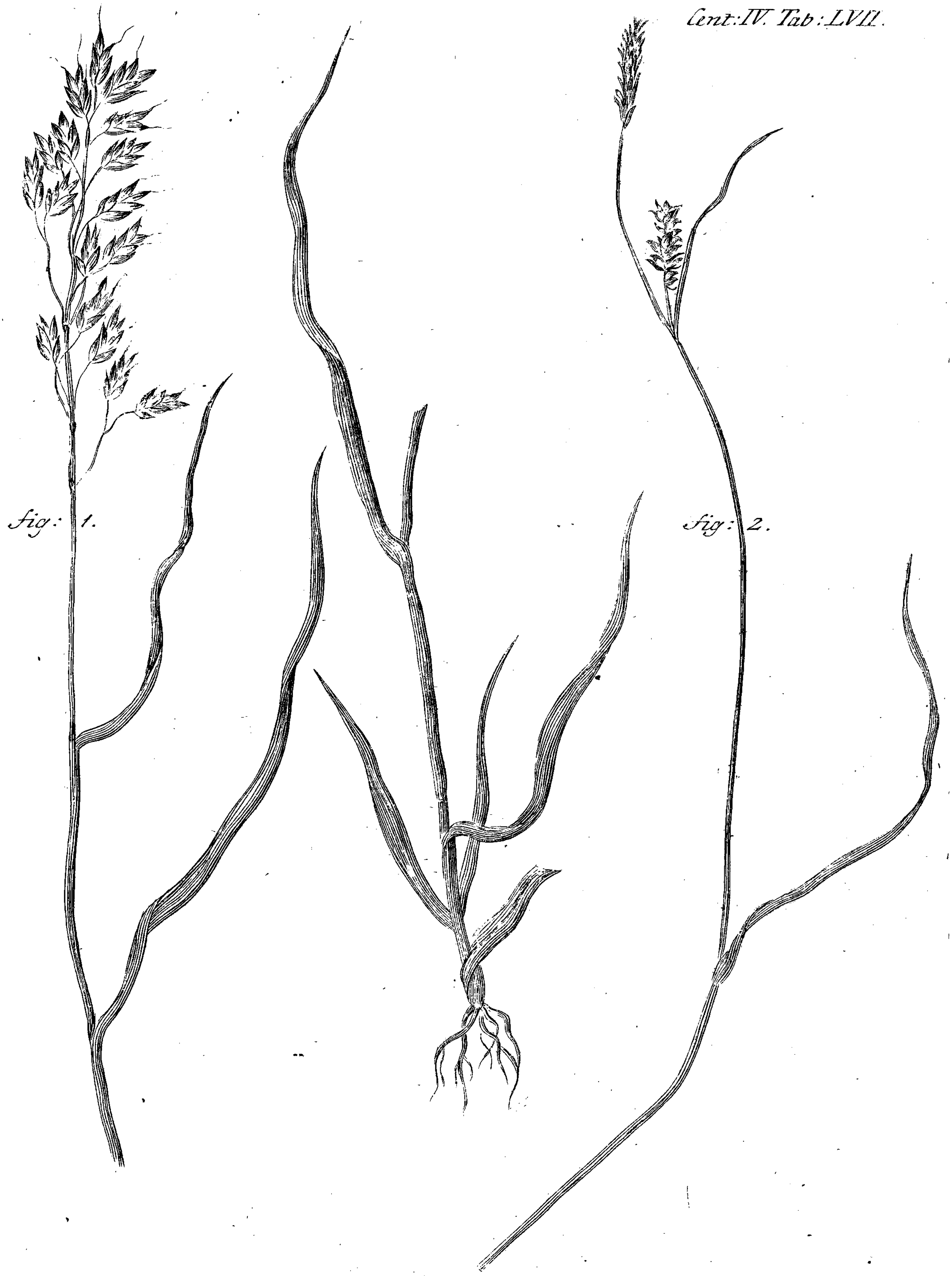


fig: 1

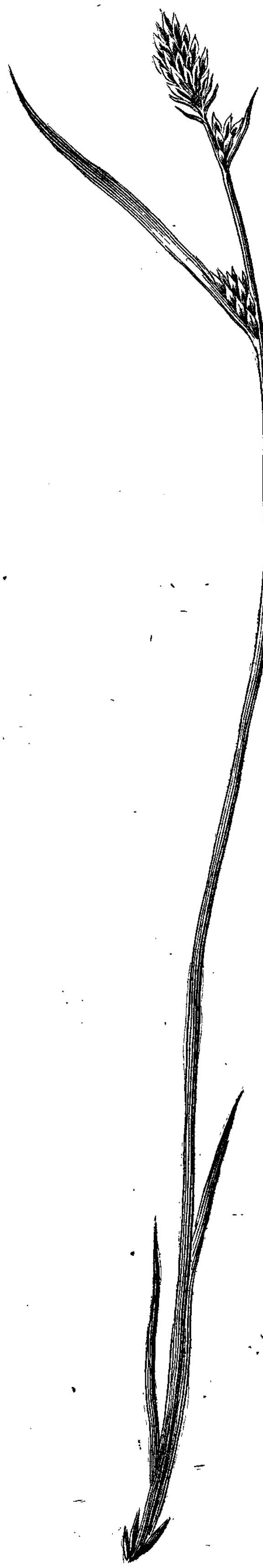
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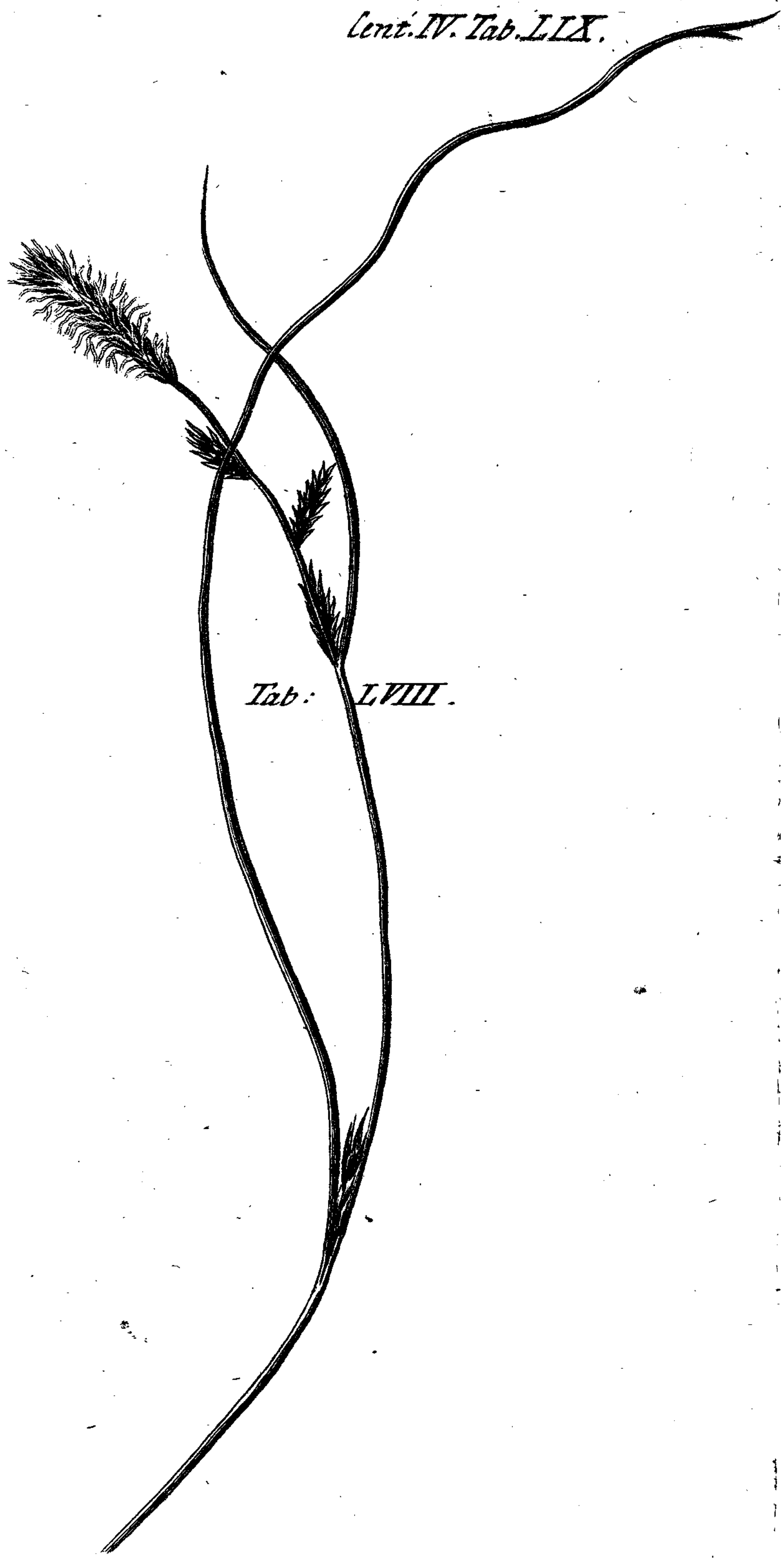


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Cent. IV. Tab. LIX.





Tab: LVIII.


fig: 1.
fig: 2.



fig: 1



fig: 2.

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fig: 1.

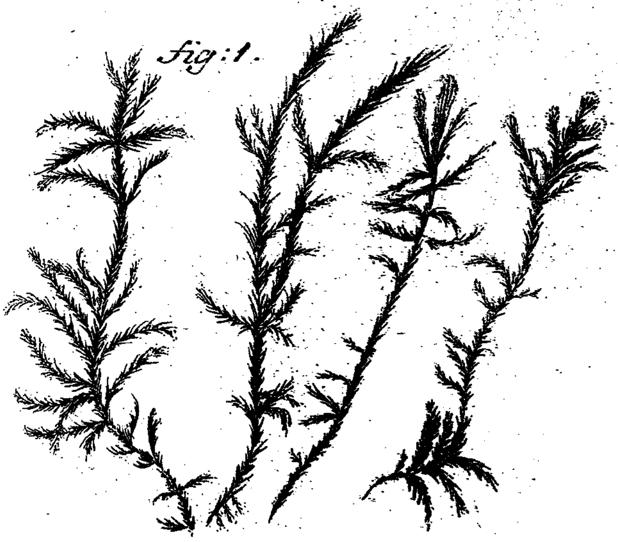




fig: 2.



fig: 3.



fig: 1.

fig: 2.

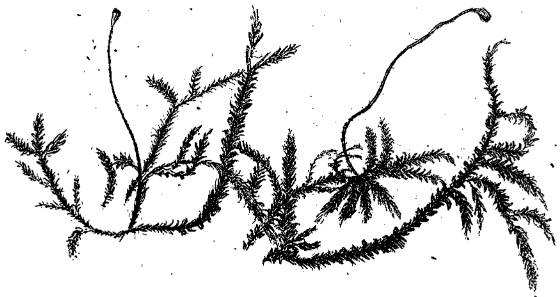


fig: 3.





fig: 1.



fig: 1.

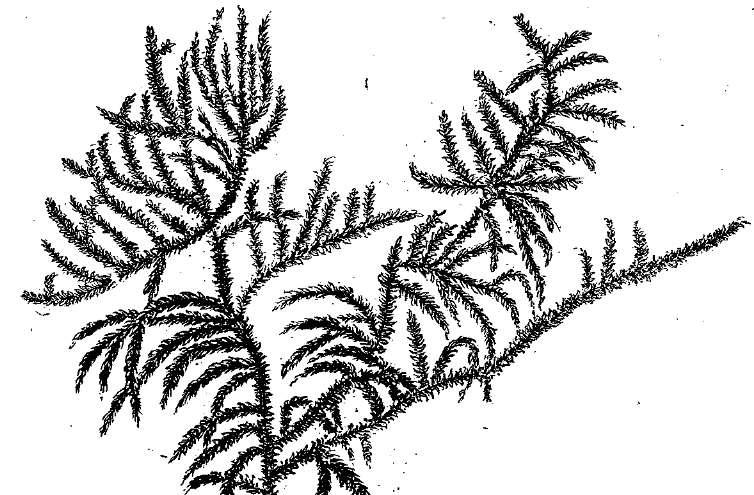



fig: 3



fig: 1.

Tab: LXV.



fig: 2.





fig: 3.



Fig: 1.



Fig: 2

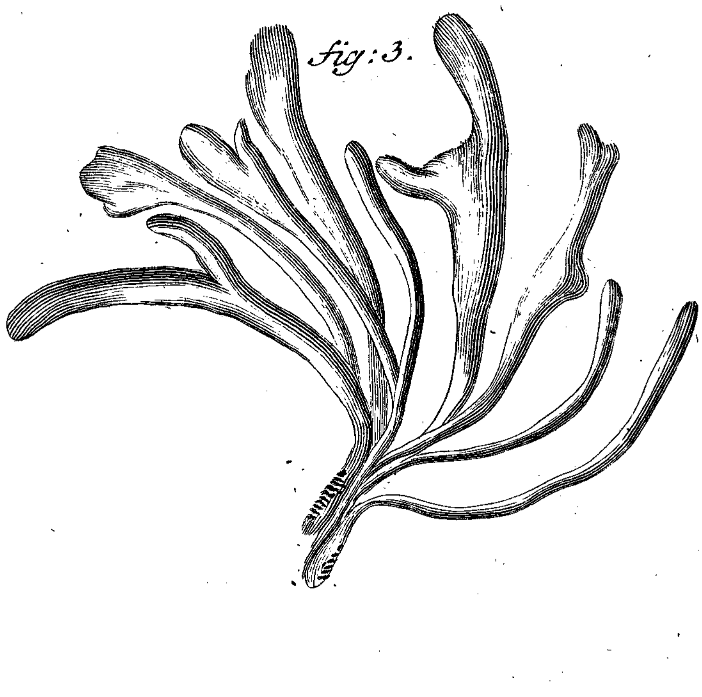


Fig: 3.

PLANTARUM MINUS COGNITARUM

CENTURIA V.

complectens

PLANTAS CIRCA BYZANTIUM

&

IN ORIENTE OBSERVATAS

Per

J. C. Buxbaum, Acad. Scient.

Socium.

PETROPOLI,

EX TYPOGRAPHIA ACADEMIAE.

cIɔ Iɔcc xxxx.

Tab. I.

Agaricus imbricatus laciniatus major.

PLures ſimul, unus ſupra alterum adnaſcuntur Quercubus antiquis & quodam quaſi pediculo donantur. Color ſupernæ partis ex rubro luteo & fuſco variegatus, prona pars poroſa dilute luteſcit, oræ ſinuoſæ & in lacinias ſectæ. Subſtantia fragilis,quæ in antiquo facile in pollinem redigitur. Junior mihi videtur eſculentus. Creſcit ad littora Wolgæ intra Aſtrakanum & Czarizam,ubi Autumno collegi. An Fungus arboreus maximus, poroſus, diverſimode ſe dividens & protrudens, Dood. Raj. Suppl? An Fungus arboreus maximus,ligneſcens quo-

dammodo ramoſus, intus citrino colore perfuſus Pluk. Alm? Antiquus, videtur eſſe Fungus non veſcus XXXVI. Fungus farreus Löſ. Fl. Pr. & Fungus foraminoſus arboreus, lævis, albiſſimus Dood. Raj. Suppl.

Tab. II.

Fig. I.

Agaricus terreſtris fuſcus, lamellis confuſis.

TErreſtrem voco quia lignis terra obrutis adnaſcitur. Color horridus ex nigro fuſcus, lamellæ nullo ordine poſitæ ſed nunc in medio nunc ad oras abſciſſæ & variæ. Ad ſepes circa Conſtantinopolim.

Fig. II.

Agaricus luteus, viſcidus, mollis.

SUbſtantia molli & lamellis luridis ad fungos accedit, attactu viſcidus. In Prunis collegi Autumno. Paucæ adhuc Agaricorum proſtant figuræ, hinc omnium quotquot nobis ad manus ſunt dare non inconſultum viſum eſt. An Agaricus lamellatus pedunculi forma, minus elegans Dill. Cat.?

Tab. III.

Fig. I.

Agaricus poroſus croceus.

SAtis ſe diſtinguit ab aliis colore. Subſtantia cum Agarico Ceraſorum imbricato convenit. Occurrit in ſylvis noſtris, ſed rarius. An Agaricus poroſus coloris ſaturi aurantii Dill. Cat?

Fig. II.

Agaricus tubæ Fallopianæ inſtar laciniatus. Tournef. Inſt.

HUjus nondum proſtat figura; quam hac occaſione exhibemus. Plerumque ex terra cui ligna putrida ſubſtrata ſunt emergit & in ſylvis noſtris arenoſis frequens poſt pluvias æſtivas & autumnales.

Tab. IV.

Agaricus villoſus, lamellis ſinuoſis & invicem implexis. Dill. Cat.

AD Fagos inprimis. Deſcribitur a Löſelio in Flora Pruſſ. cui eſt Fungus non veſcus XXXVIII.

Tab. V.

Agaricus villoſus & poroſus, candidus, ſalignus. Dill. Cat.

POris majoribus & minoribus variat; hinc vocatur

 apud

apud Raj. in Suppl. Fungus arboreus poroſus minor, abſque pediculo, ſemicircularis, & Fungus arboreus villoſus, albus, foraminibus oblongis, ſemicircularis Dood.

Tab. VI.

Agaricus hirſutus nigricans, lamellis luteis.

Aſſeribus adnaſcitur pluviæ expoſitis, ſuperne multis ſemicirculis notatus; junior luteſcit ſuperne, ſed ſenſim nigrum acquirit colorem: lamellæ varie implexæ luteæ.

Tab. VII.

Fig. I.

Agaricus imbricatus hirſutus, lamellis violaceis.

Imbricatim adnaſcitur Betulis aut Populis tremulis angusto principio. Color eſt murinus luteo interdum permixtus, oræ ſinuatæ in ſicco criſpatæ paulum introrſum flexæ, lamellæ ex purpureo pulcre violaceæ. Creſcit Autumno.

Fig. II.

Agaricus hirſutus, lamellatus, minimus.

Subluteus eſt, ſubtus albicans, lamellæ raræ aut eorum loco ſtriæ ſaltem apparent. In lignis putridis dejectis Septembri.

Fig.

Fig. III.

Agaricus lamellatus minimus albus.

MArmore quovis candidior & ſubſtantiæ valde teneræ & fugacis creſcit ex ligno Abietis. Ex ſcobibus hujus ligni enatum vidi, qui pediculo donabatur & fungum referebat.

Tab. VIII.

Agaricus hirſutus, ſubtus violaceus, villoſus.

COgnoſcitur facile ex parte prona, loco lamellarum enim villos fert latos varie ſectos coloris purpurei aut violacei. Superne murini coloris. Medius quaſi eſt inter Agaricos lamellatos & erinaceos. In Betulis.

Tab. IX.

Agaricus prorſus purpureus, pediculo donatus.

AD ligneam accedit indolem, digitum craſſus, coloris eleganter purpurei, glaber & ſplendens. Oræ cum prona parte dilute luteæ. Pediculo ſuſtinetur biunciali, lignoſo & poroſo, qui in oram inſeritur. In Ulmo reperi.

Tab. X.

Fig. I.

Fungus parvus lamellatus, Pectunculi forma, Alno adnaſcens, Raj. Syn.

HUjus nondum proſtat figura.

Fig. II.

Fungus arboreus albus, durus, lamellis inſtar lapidis hæmatitis Raj. Syn.

HI meliori jure adnumerantur Agaricis, quod fecit Dillenius. Tournefortius Fungis admiſcet, uti & Fungum arboreum holoſericum, inferne lamellatum Raj. & Fungum parvum arboreum, villoſum album, inferne lamellatum Dood. Raj. Suppl. qui dicit priorem Fungum Ceraſorum dictum referre & lamellis ſubtus conſpicuis differre, quod & de altero fatetur. Agarici duo pectunculi forma ſupra recenſiti etiam inter Fungos poſſunt tolerari, qui interdum pediculis ſuſtinentur. At reliqui duo ſemper ſemicirculares ſunt & pediculo deſtituuntur.

Tab. XI.

Fungus poroſus magnus craſſus J. B.

FUngi poroſi unam ſpeciem recenſet Tournefortius Inſt. Plures habentur in Cat. Dill. qui pecu-

lia-

liare ex his Fungorum genus, quos Boletos vocat, conſtituit. Nos hic ſpecies nobis notas recenſebimus & figuris, quibus hactenus Botanicorum libri deſtituuntur, illuſtrabimus. Hic eſt Fungus Auguſti menſis C. B. P. & quidem prior ſpecies colore candicante, ſubfuſco. Eſt etiam Fungus veſcus XVI Löſel. in Flor. Pruſſ. ubi duæ recenſentur varietates.

Tab XII.

Fungus poroſus magnus noſtras Raj. H.

HIc eſt tertia ſpecies Fungi Auguſti menſis C. B. quem a præcedente ſpecie differre cum Rajo putamus. Deſcriptionem vide in Raji Hiſtoria. Eſt Fungus veſcus XVII. Löſel. Fl. Pr.

Tab. XIII.

Fungus poroſus pediculo craſſo, capitulo parvo.

QUomodo a præcedentibus differat nomen indicat. Videtur Fungus veſcus XIV. Löſel. Fl. Pr. quem craſſiore pediculo deſcribit. Ruppius Fl. Jen. vocat Fungum poroſum, caule inſtar cepæ ventricoſo.

Tab. XIV.

Fungus poroſus, autumnalis, viſcidus.

SErius naſcitur præcedentibus, coloris ſuperne ex fuſco lutei, inferior pars lutea, in juniore membrana cingitur (quod in reliquis obſervatur), viſcidus eſt & facile putreſcit. Hunc videtur exprimere figura

gura Tournef. inTab.Inſt. Löſelio Fl.Pruſſ. eſtFungus non veſcus XV.Boletus lævis & viſcidus, obſcure flaveſcens & Boletus lævis & viſcidus, ſuperne coloris fuſci caſtanei, inferne lutei Dill. Cat. In noſtris ſylvis valde frequens Octobri.

Tab. XV.

Fig. I.

Fungus poroſus tenuis, coriaceus.

IN truncis arborum creſcit, pediculo biunciali duro, ſecundum longitudinem fiſſili, cui inſidet capitulum rotundum in medio plerumque umbilicatum, tenacis & coriaceæ ſubſtantiæ, ſubtus poroſum. Magnitudine pro ratione tempeſtatis valde variat, & tempore calido exiguus, pluvioſo vero magnus generatur, quod figura noſtra exprimit ſecunda.

Fig. II.

Fungus poroſus coriaceus, rubens.

A præcedente diverſus capitulo ſinuoſo, pediculo breviore & colore capituli rubro. An Fungus coriaceus, pileolo latiſſimo, atro rubente, pediculo breviſſimo. Dale. Raj. Syn? In truncis arborum.

Tab. XVI.

Potamogeton pennatum, floſculis ad foliorum nodos, alterum.

TEtrapterophyllon hoc poteſt vocari; folia enim con-

conſtanter quaterna, in quo præcipue differt a Pentapterophyllo Dill. Cat. ſeu Myriophyllo aquatico minore Cluſ. Hiſt. quod quina profert. In noſtro etiam folia multo minora, quæ nempe ſuper aquas prominent, & ex quorum alis flores egrediuntur. Reliquæ ſub aquis latentia majora, ſemper quatuor conjuncta. Radix repens arundinacea. In foſſis pigris prope Catharinenhoff collegi Julio. Ad Potamogetum has plantas refero, quicquid quidam novatores contradicant.

Tab. XVII.

Fig. I.

Centaurium luteum, foliis ternis caulem ambientibus.

CОnvenit flore & modo naſcendi cum Centaurio luteo vulgari, foliis differt ternis in caule conjunctis. An ſit ſolum varietas vel diverſa ſpecies non determinabo. Collegi in Bythinia. Male pro charactere Centaurii minoris ponitur Flos pentapetaloides, qui Centaurio luteo non competit, cui flores flavi in octo lacinias, totidem folia imitantes, ad unguem fere diviſi, de quo vide Raj. Meth. & Boerhav. Ind. H. L. B.

Fig. II.

Scrophularia Orientalis minor, Meliſſæ folio Tournef. Inſt.

CRescit copioſe in ſcopulis & muris antiquis circa Metallifodinas Cappadociæ Majo.

Tab. XVIII.

Campanula folio Lamii, floribus uno verſu diſpoſitis.

PEdalis planta aut altior, folia ſubrotunda leviter crenata, Lamii vulgaris foliorum æmula, ſubhirſuta. Flores magni ex albo purpurei unum latus ſpectant. In locis pinguibus ad agrorum margines in Georgia & Media floret Junio. An Campanula Orientalis erecta, Alliariæ folio, flore albo, pyramidato Tournef. Coroll ?

Tab. XIX.

Campanula Menthaſtri folio.

FLores hujus pariter uno verſu diſpoſiti parvi purpuro-violacei. Folia oblonga ſinuata, crenata, inferne cana lanugine pubeſcentia, ſuperiore vero parte cum hirſutie viridia. Occurrit cum præcedente. An Campanula Orientalis Blattariæ folio Tournef. Coroll ?

Tab. XX.

Hieracium minus, foliis triangularibus.

CAulis gracilis, quem folia ambiunt rara ſine pedicu-

diculis adnata, glabra, auriculata ſeu triangularia, ſuperius in paucos diviſus ramulos, flores ſuſtinentes parvos, luteos, calyce hirſuto cinctos. Circa Boſphorum in Bithynia collegi Majo.

Tab. XXI.

Fig. I.

Conferva crocea, plumoſa, elegans.

ADnaſcitur ſaxis in Ponto Euxino, ubi collegi prope Amaſtriam. Plantula eſt tenerrima.

Fig. II.

Conferva crocea, geniculata.

IN ſaxis Propontidis prope Chalcedoniam collegi Vere.

Tab. XXII.

Fucus concavus, Equiſeti facie.

LOngus eſt & ramoſus, viridis, multis diaphragmatis interceptus, quæ ipſum colore fuſco variant. In littore maris Caſpii ejectum reperi.

Tab. XXIII.

Fig. I.

Fucus tubuloſus, inteſtinorum forma Tournef. Inſt.

HUjus nondum proſtat figura quam hic damus a minore deſumptam. Rajo eſt Lactuca marina tubuloſa. Dillenius confervis adnumerat. Occurrit

rit, apud J. Bauhinum *Fucus cavus* quem deſcribit quod ſit, foliis longis, faſciis aut tæniis ſimilibus, ſed cepaceis foliis in morem concavis atque canaliculatis, colore viridi, ſubſtantia ſubtiliſſima; quæ omnia noſtro conveniunt.

Fig. II.

Badiaga minor.

HUjus deſcriptionem dedimus in Comment. Acad. Scient. Ann. MDCCXXVII. hic damus figuram. In rivulis pigris circa Catharinenhoff.

Tab. XXIV.

Doronicum Africanum, folio Aſplenii.

QUidam ad Aſterem referunt, ſed genuina eſt Doronici ſpecies. Flores lutei, quorum ſemiflosculi plerumque bifidi. Folia ſubtus lanuginoſa. Planta ſicca mecum ab amico communicata, ex qua figura deſumpta eſt. Patriam habet Promontorium bonæ ſpei. Vide Raj. Suppl.

Tab. XXV.

Chelidonium minus, folio Calthæ paluſtris.

NAſcitur in agris circa Peram primo Vere, foliis longe majoribus quam vulgaris, ad Populaginem accedentibus. Præcipua vero nota eſt florum pe-

petala latiora & obtuſa , quæ in altero valde acuta apparent, quod me pro diverſa ſpecie agnoſcere impulit.

Tab. XXVI.

Rubus humilis, flore purpureo.

Folia accedunt ad Rubum fructu cæſio, ſed non adeo longe reptat. Flores profert eleganter purpureos, amplos, Geranio ſanguinario ſimiles. Primo habui pro Rubo odorato Corn. ſed alium eſſe me Figura Plukenetii monuit. In ſylvis noſtris ſubudis frequens floret Iunio.

Tab. XXVII.

Dryopteris Daleſchampii.

Dalechampius hanc deſcribit, radice capillata fibris denſis, valde tenuibus inter ſeſe implexis, ſubatris, guſtu adſtringentibus cum pauca dulcedine; foliis multis obliquis, virentibus et herbaceum virorem conſtanter ſervantibus, altius inciſis, pennarum ritu explicatis, ſuperne lævibus et glabris, inferne exiguis et ſubluteis punctis et quaſi vermiculis pulverulentis et aſperis maculatis. Hæc omnia conveniunt plantæ quam ſub Quercubus ad littora Wolgæ inveni. Et quia a Bauhinis quid ſit Dryopteris Dalechampii dubitatur nos hic figuram damus et plantam hactenus incertam ſuo loco inſerimus. Color ad glaucum inclinat et foliorum averſa pars tota lanugine obducitur quod Raius pro nota Dryopteridis agnoſcit, et ideo a Filice ſepa-

 rat.

rat. Filix aculeata C. B. ſæpius morbida fit, in locis maxime uliginoſis, et maculis luteis aſperatur et aliquatenus criſpatur. Hic habes quid ſit Struthiopteris Thalii ſeu Filix paluſtris altera, ſubfuſco pulvere hirſuta C. B. P. et Filix mas aculeata noſtras, alis expanſis, muſcoſa lanugine aſpersa Pluk. Alm. Filix minor paluſtris Raj. Hiſt. duplicis generis profert folia, in ambitu ſterilia ex pinnis latioribus, et in medio ſeminifera ex anguſtioribus multo conflata, uti obſervamus in Lonchitide altera folio Polypodii I. B.

Tab. XXVIII.

Fig. I.

Lycoperdon veſicarium, calyce quadrifido, majus

FUſcus eſt calyx et craſſus, qui complectitur in ſinu ſuo globulum pulverulentum, apice dehiſcentem, et peculiari altero calyce membranaceo quadrifido cinctum. Vetuſtate calyx qui terræ adhæret in duas diſſilit lamellas, ita ut quatuor feneſtris fiat pervius. In *Sylvis* arenoſis Octobri.

Fig.

Fig. II.

Lycoperdon veſicarium, calyce quadrifido, minus.

A præcedente differt colore cinereo et parvitate. Lamellæ longius a ſe invicem recedunt et feneſtras conſtituunt magis ovatas. Sub Pinis prope Katharinenhoff Octobri.

Tab. XXIX.

Fig. I.

Lycoperdon veſicarium ſtellatum pediculo donatum.

CAlyx convenit cum Lycoperdo veſicario ſtellato Tournef. Inſt. globulus vero pulverulentus pediculo longo inſidet, et ſimilis Lycoperdo Pariſienſi pediculo donato Touruef. Inſt. Forſitan eſt ſolum varietas. In gramineis apricis.

Fig. II.

Lycoperdon ſanguineum, ſphaericum Tournef. Inſt.

GRegatim naſcitur, coloris incarnati, qui in antiquo in fuſcum mutatur; junior quoque ſucco impletur croceo, qui in antiquo in pulverem fatiſcit fuſcum. Adnaſcitur lignis putridis Autumno. Cum hoc videtur idem Fungus coccineus minimus,

ca-

capitello ſphærico, liquore flaveſcente repleto Richardſoni Raj. Suppl. Dantur Lycoperdi ſpecies, quæ ex lignis exſudant inſtar axungiæ, tandem membrana obducuntur et in pulverem fatiſcunt. Huc apud Löſel Fl. Pr. Fungus non veſcus XIX pertinet.

Tab. XXX.

Borrago Conſtantinopolitana flore reflexo, coeruleo, calyce veſicario Tournef. Inſt.

INter frutices ad Boſphorum primo floret Vere.

Tab. XXXI.

Borrago montana, floribus parvis, clauſis.

FOlia anguſta minus aſpera quam in Borragine vulgari. Præcipua autem nota eſt flores parvi punicei ex quinque ſegmentis anguſtis, ſemper clauſis et conniventibus ſecti. Summus hic delineatur ramus. Creſcit in montoſis Cappadociæ Majo.

Tab.

Tab. XXXII.

Blattaria Orientalis, Bugulæ folio, flore maximo vireſcente, lituris luteis in ſemicirculum ſtriato Tournef. Inſt. Coroll.

ELegantiſſima hæc planta ſemipedalis aut interdum altior, non ramoſa creſcit in montibus gramineis circa Boſphorum, ubi prope Bojukleri collegi Majo. Prolixiore deſcriptione non eſt opus, in nomine enim Tournefortii continetur.

Tab. XXXIII.

Verbaſcum Orientale, Sophiæ folio Tournef. Inſt. Coroll.

SEmipedalis plantula aut altior interdum ramoſa. Folia tenuius diſſecta fere inſtar foliorum Anemones, hirſuta. Flores pentapetaloides pallide lutei, quos ſequuntur capſulæ ſubrotundæ acuminatæ. In Cappadocia occurrit Junio. Boerhavius Ind. H. L. B. putat hoc potius ad Blattariam referendum, cuj non repugno.

Tab. XXXIV.

Geranium Orientale columbinum, magnis floribus, pediculis longis inſidentibus Tournef. Coroll.

FLoribus purpureis et albicantibus variat in dumetis circa Boſphorum Martio & Aprili.

Tab. XXXV.

Oenanthe folio Pimpinellæ

RAdix alba digiti minimi craſſitie, ſuperne comoſa. Caulis tenuis ſtriatus. Folia per terram ſtrata foliis Pimpinellæ ſanguisorbæ ſimilia, ſuperiora in anguſtiores lacinias ſecta. Flores albi, quos ſequuntur ſemina oblonga duobus aculeis prædita. In montoſis apricis ad radices montis Olympi Iulio.

Tab. XXXVI.

Oenanthe folio Oreoſelini

RAdix ex fuſco nigricans ſuperius crinita. Folia ſplendentia obſcure viridia, Apii montani ſeu Oreoſelini foliis ſimilia. Floribus albis, ſemine & loco natali cum præcedente convenit.

Tab.

Tab. XXXVII.

Fig. I.

Cyperus minor panicula, ex multis ſpicis purpureis longiſſimis compoſita.

PLanta eſt dodrantalis radice fibroſa ſuffulta. Panicula componitur ex multis ſpicis purpureis gracilibus, depreſſe rotundis, ſpicis Graminis Dactyli ſimilibus. Specioſum hunc Cyperum collegi ad margines glareoſos rivulorum in Georgia & Media Iulio.

Fig. II.

Cyperus altus, panicula ex ſpicis oblongis hirſutis aculeatis compoſita.

SQuamæ, quæ hujus ſpicas conſtituunt, in tres terminantur aculeos breves. Panicula ſpadiceo colore prædita, cuj tria folia ſubjecta ſunt. In rivulis Bithyniæ Iunio.

Tab. XXXVIII.

Fig. I.

Gramen feſtuceum majus, locuſtis craſſis lanuginoſis, ariſtis recurvis longiſſimis.

RAdix fibroſa albicans, folia culmum tegentia anguſta. Panicula componitur ex locuſtis

tumidis hirſutis, lanugine pubeſcentibus, cum ariſtis longiſſimis recurvis. In tectis Armeniæ Iunio.

Fig. II.

Gramen exiguum, ſpica plumoſa.

RAdix fuſca; folia anguſta; ſpica in ſummo ex multis ſpicis anguſtis, longiſſime ariſtatis, plumas referentibus compoſita. Iunius hoc gramen viridius eſt; ætate tamen pubeſcit. Occurrit in pratis Cappadociæ montanis Majo. An Gramen Creticum paniculatum, juba miliacea nutante, ariſtata Tourneſ. Inſt. Coroll.?

Tab. XXXIX.

Fig. I.

Gramen loliaceum, ſpica longiſſima, ariſtata.

RAdix ex fuſco lutea, fibroſa; folia inferius anguſta, vaginis ſubluteis, caulem amplexantia, ſuperius latiora; ſpicæ anguſtæ longiſſimæ ariſtatæ, maturitate albeſcentes. Inter ſegetes in Georgia Iulio.

Fig. II.

Gramen tenue, ſpica Plantaginis.

SPica ariſtata eſt. In pratis Armeniæ Iunio. An Gramen Creticum, ſpica gracili, in duas ariſtra longiſſimas, & aſperas abeunte Tourneſ. Coroll.?

Tab.

Tab. XL.

Fig. I.

Gramen humile, ſpica Plantaginis, brevius ariſtata.

RAdix parva fibroſa; culmus palmo altior, aliquot nodis interceptus; folia inferiora latis culmum complectuntur vaginis; ſuperius anguſtis, brevia & rigida. Spica parva inſtar caudæ muris, brevius ariſtata. In agris Cappadociæ Majo.

Fig. II.

Gramen pratenſe, elatius, locuſtis longis, ſquamoſis, non ariſtatis.

RAdices parvæ, fibroſæ, fuſcæ, ex culmo in bulbulum terminato exeuntes. Culmus bipedalis foliis veſtitus inferius brevibus, ſuperius longioribus, duas lineas circiter latis. Panicula longa ex locuſtis muticis compoſita. Ad rudera circa Aſtrakan collegi Autumno. An Gramen avenaceum paniculatum, locuſtis e ſpadiceo albidis. Tournef. Coroll?

Tab. XLI.

Gramen Creticum ſpicatum, ſecalinum, glumis ciliaribus Tournef. Coroll.

HUjus nondum bona proſtat figura, quam hic dare placuit. Copioſe creſcit circa Conſtantinopolim Aeſtate.

Tab. XLII.

Chenopodium maritimum, foliis lanuginoſis.

RAdix craſſa alba & lignoſa, in multos divisa ramos. Caulis pedalis aut altior ab imo ſtatim ramoſus, glaucus. Folia valde lanuginosa, viſcida, cinere quaſi adſpersa, varie ſecta, interdum laciniata, inter quæ globuli ſeminibus ſplendentibus depreſſe rotundis fœti. Tota planta odoris viroſi eſt. Creſcit in maritimis maris Caspii, in locis ſqualidis Septembri. Foliis Incolæ in inflammationibus & tumoribus diſcutiendis utuntur, quæ loco affecto imponunt.

Tab. XLIII.

Iacobæa maritima minor, repens, foliis carnoſis.

RAdicem albam ſatis craſſam parum fibrosam alte in arenas maritimas demittit. Caulis dodrantalis reclivis in terram, ſubpurpureus. Folia craſſa inſtar foliorum Sedi ſucculenta, ſuperne obſcure viridia, inferne glauca. Flores lutei. Occurrit cum præcedente.

Tab. XLIV.

Fig. I.

Muſcus capillaceus, folio Linariæ, capitulis corniculatis, longiſſimis.

CAuliculi biunciales ramoſi, craſſi, tomento obvoluti, foliis veſtiti longis pallide viridibus, a

caule

caule extantibus, interdum reflexis, rigidis, in medio carinatis, acutis; ex horum alis prodeunt pediculi longi, ima parte purpurei, ſumma luteſcentes, qui capitula ſuſtinent longa, fuſca, calyptra veſtita longa, corniculata & caudata. In Sylvis circa Narvam primo Vere.

Fig. II.

Muſcus capillaceus, folio Linariæ, capitulo corniculato, minor, non ramoſus.

CApitula breviora quam præcedentis egrediuntur ex ſummis caulibus non ramoſis, vix uncialibus. Collegi cum præcedente. An Muſcus capillaceus tenuiſſimus, pediculo longiſſimo, purpuraſcente, capitulo rotundiori Tournef. Inſt?

Tab. XLV.

Fig. I.

Fungus croceus, ſucco Chelidonii majoris ſimili turgens.

HIc fractus ſuccum fundit acrem luteum; hinc facile cognoſcitur. Eſt Fungus croceo ſucco turgens Cat. Alt. et Amanita lateritii coloris, croceo ſucco turgens Dillen Cat. In Sylvis Ingriæ frequens Auguſto.

Fig.

Fig. II.

Fungus luteus, lamellis & pediculo albis.

HUjus capitulum ſuperne eleganter luteum, lamellæ cum pediculo albicant. In Sylvis noſtris Auguſto.

Tab. XLVI.

Fungus major purpureus, lamellis ſubluteis, pediculo brevi.

EX maximis eſt fungis, ſubſtantiæ craſſæ compactæ. Capitulum eleganter rubeſcit, lamellæ vero ex luteo albicant, crebræ & denſe poſitæ, latæ. Pediculus brevis craſſus, pariter luteſcens. In Sylvis Duderovianis Auguſto.

Tab. XLVII.

Fig. I.

Fungus, purpureus, tener, lamellis albis.

CApitulum tenue, ad cujus membranam fere lamellæ pertingunt, ita ut pauca caro interſit, viſcidum plerumque, eleganti purpura nitens. Lamellæ candidæ ſatis latæ, pediculus etiam albus. In Sylvis vicinis Octobri.

Fig. II.

Fungus viridis capitulo umbilicato.

CApitulum exacte rotundum, in medio fovea notatum, viride & mucoſum. Lamellæ latæ ſub-

rufæ

tuſæ ita diſpoſitæ, ut quarta quæque a margine ad pediculum pertingat, reliquæ tres modo longiores, modo breviores, in medio deliquium patiuntur. Pediculus brevior albicat. Cum præcedente.

Tab. XLVIII.

Fig. I.

Fungus fuſcus, pediculo bulboſo, capitulo albis puſtulis notato.

CApitulum hujus hirſutum, fuſcum, maculis albis inſtar Fungi muſcas interficientis notatum. Lamellæ denſæ albicant cum pediculo in bulbi formam excreſcente. In Sylvis arenoſis Octobri. Eſculentus eſt.

Fig. II.

Fungus parvus, fuliginoſus.

PEdiculo longo capitulum inſidet rotundum, cum lamellis laxis valde, tenerum & fragile. Totus quaſi fuligine adſperſus nigreſcit. Circa rudera Autumno.

Tab. XLIX.

Digitalis lutea, non ramoſa, Scorzoneræ folio.

RAdix craſſa nigricans foris, intus ſublutea, multis fibris inſtructa, ſaporis amaricantis. Cau-

lis altiſſimus, craſſus, in nullos ramos diviſus. Folia magna, hirſuta & ſtriata, alternatim poſita, ſubtus incana, multum ſtriata, minus tamen rigida, nullo pediculo inſidentia, ſed cauli adhærentia. In ſummo ſpica denſiſſima florum luteorum monopetalorum, irregularium, quorum ſtructura cum floribus Digitalis flore ferrugineo convenit. In montibus apricis circa Boſphorum Iulio.

Tab. L.

Eryſimum minus, foliis lanceolatis.

PLanta eſt annua, ſemine deciduo ſe propagans. Radix parva, fibroſa. Caulis dodrantalis, valde ramoſus, foliis veſtitus longis, duabus auriculis circa petiolum præditis, ſeu lanceolatis, ſuperne læte viridibus, inferne vero ſubincanis, foliis Acetoſæ arvenſis lanceolatæ fere ſimilibus, niſi quod hirſutiora. Flores in ſummo parvi, lutei, ex quatuor petalis conflati, quos ſequuntur ſiliquæ longæ, teretes, nodoſæ & graciles, a caule extantes & ſemina continentes rotunda, rufa. Ad rudera in Media collegi Iulio.

Tab LI.

Eryſimum folio Sinapi, ſiliquis longiſſimis & ſtrictiſſimis.

RAdix parva, annua. Caulis pedalis & altior, rotundus, pilis hinc inde obſitus, non ramoſus;

ſus, erectus. Folia laciniata inſtar foliorum Sinapios, ſature viridia, ſubhirſuta. In ſummo flores exigui, dilute lutei, tetrapetali, cruciati, quibus delapſis ſequuntur ſiliquæ longiſſimæ, tenuiſſimæ, teretes, maturitate deorſum flexæ, ſeminibus fœtæ rotundis, luteis. Tota planta acri ſapore prædita eſt. Occurrit in muris antiquis & tectis ruſticis in Armenia.

Tab. LII.

Fig. I.

Cynocrambe major.

HÆc omnibus partibus vulgari major, Parietariæ fere facie. Occurrit ad ſepes circa Conſtantinopolim; hinc pro diſtincta a vulgari ſpecie habenda.

Fig. II.

Heſperis minor, folio Ocimi, ſiliquis tortuoſis.

MUltis ramulis quaſi fruticat, rigidis & hirſutis. Folia anguſta Ocimi minoris aut Acini foliis fere ſimilia, ſed longiora & anguſtiora, pubeſcentia. Flores parvi, lutei, tetrapetali, cruciati, quos ſequuntur ſiliquæ longæ, varie flexæ, lignoſæ & rigidæ, nodis valde inæqualibus interceptæ, fœtæ ſeminibus rotundis, luteis. Circa rudera in Media & circa Derbentum Septembri.

Tab. LIII.

Leucoium maritimum, fœtidum, foliis laciniatis.

RAdix craſſa, albicans. Caulis pedalis, ab imo ſtatim in ramos varie flexos brachiatus. Folia incana, inferius laciniata inſtar fere foliorum Hieracii. Flores pallide luteos, non adeo magnos, ex quatuor petalis latis compoſitos, ſequuntur ſiliquæ anguſtæ, lignoſæ, rigidæ, ſeminibus planis repletæ. Ad littora maris Caspii circa Urbem Baku Septembri aridum fere collegi. Statim ſe prodit odore hircino nauſeabundo.

Tab. LIV.

Bugloſsum arvenſe, foliis Echii vulgaris.

IN arvis Mediæ occurrit foliis pilofis, Echio vulgari ſimilibus. Flores amœne cœrulei, quos ſequuntur ſemina quatuor maxima, quibus majora in congeneribus non vidi. Floret Iulio & Auguſto.

Tab. LV.

Fig. I.

Polifolia.

DE hac egimus in Comment. Acad. Scient. An. 1728. hic figuram damus, quæ nondum bona proſtat. Eſt Ledum paluſtre, Arbuti flore apud Raj. Syn.

Fig.

Fig. II.

Ledum.

VUlgo ad Ciſtum refertur & a C. Bauhino in Pinace dicitur Ciſtus Ledon, foliis Roſmarini ferrugineis. Quo nomine & recenſetur a Tournefortio in Inſt. R. H. Sed character longe diverſus a Ciſto. Flores enim fert pentapetalos nudos, ſeu calyce deſtitutos, in umbellam digeſtos. Capſulæ ſeminales equidem in quinque loculamenta diviſæ ſunt, ſed non ab apice dehiſcunt: inflectuntur enim & a petiolo verſus apicem rimas agunt, quod huic generi peculiare, iſtudque ſatis ab aliis diſtinguit. Accuratam hujus dare figuram, quæ nondum proſtat, non inutile erit. Frequens in uliginoſis Ingriæ & Livoniæ floret Iunio.

Tab. LVI.

Lychnis viſcoſa, flore viridi, calyce ampliſſimo.

FOlia obſcure viridia, viſcida. Flores ex albo vireſcentes, quibus delapſis calyx antea anguſtus expanditur & inſtar veſicæ inflatur, qui capſulam complectitur turgidam. Circa Derbentum in ruderibus Autumno. An Lychnis Orientalis viſcoſa, folio glauco, flore muſcoſo Tourneſ. Coroll?

Tab. LVII.

Fig. I.

Cyperoides ſpica divulſa, exigua.

RAdix fibroſa. Folia rigida, duas fere lineas lata, in mucronem abeuntia, ſuis vaginis caulem ad duarum unciarum ſpatium cingentia. Spica in ſummo divulſa, cum brevi ſubjecto foliolo, ex pluribus parvis, ſpadiceis ſpicis compoſita. In paluſtribus Careliæ Iulio.

Fig. II.

Cyperoides paluſtre, ſpicis exiguis teretibus, longius diſſitis.

RAdix arundinacea. Folia anguſta, longiſſima. Spica ex multis parvis ſpicis, ex viride ſpadiceis, longo ſpatio diſtantibus, conſtans. In paluſtribus cum præcedente.

Tab. LVIII.

Fig. I.

Kali humile, foliis ſtrictiſſimis, longis.

RAdix parva, annua. Folia teretia glauca, ſucculenta, in quorum alis globuli ſeſſiles ſeminibus cochleatis fœti. Circa Aſtracanum Septembri. An Kali Orientale ſpinoſum, ſubhirſutum, tenuiſſimo folio Tournef. Coroll?

Fig.

Fig. II.

Sedum minus ſcorpioides, floribus luteis ad foliorum alas poſitis.

HUjus ſummitates inſtar caudæ Scorpii reflectuntur; hinc Scorpioides cognominavimus. Folia teretia, oblonga. Flores lutei, quos ſequuntur capſulæ ſtellatæ. In agris Iberiæ Iunio. An Sedum ſtellatum, annuum, longiore folio. Tournef. Coroll?

Tab. LIX.

Linum minus, floribus luteis in ſpicam congeſtis.

IN foliorum anguſtorum alis naſcuntur flores lutei, *ſeſſiles*, quos inſequuntur capſulæ in octo loculamenta diſtinctæ, in quo ab aliis Lini ſpeciebus hactenus cognitis differt. In agris relictis in Media collegi Iulio.

Tab. LX.

Fig. I.

Aſter luteus, folio Scorzoneræ.

EX radice parva, albicante, parum fibroſa ſurgunt caules aliquot tres vel quatuor, ſemipedales, minus ramoſi, rotundi, hirſuti & pilis aureis obducti. Folia oblonga acuminata, integra, læte viridia

dia, nullo ordine poſita, ſubhirſuta, rigida & nervoſa, Scorzoneræ humilis Pannonicæ Cluſii foliis ſimillima. Flos in ſummo caule unicus luteus, cujus radium a calore Solis contractum figura noſtra exprimit. In apricis montis Olympi Iulio.

Fig. II.

Stachys montana, Menthaſtri folio.

RAdix nigricans, digiti fere craſitie, ex qua ſurgunt caules aliquot pede plerumque altiores, quadranguli, cana hirſutie albeſcentes. Folia oblonga, corrugata inſtar foliorum Menthaſtri, incana, cauli adnata. Flores purpurei, in ſpicam ex denſis verticillis conſtantem digeſti. In collibus Thraciæ Majo.

Tab. LXI.

Fig. I.

Sideritis parva, floribus purpureis

OCcurrit in montoſis apricis Cappadociæ Majo. Flores eleganter purpurei, in ſpicam compoſiti. Folia & reliqua Sideritidi vulgari reſpondent, niſi quod omnibus partibus ſit minor.

Fig.

Fig. II.

Anacampſeros minor, repens, flore purpureo.

MUltis repit hinc inde cauliculis & magna occupat ſpatia. Folia craſſa, ſucculenta, rotunda, leviter crenata, caulibus purpuraſcentibus adhaerentia. Flores eleganter purpurei, in umbellam valde ſparsam diſpoſiti. In umbroſis ad ſepes circa Trapezuntem Majo florentem reperi. An Anacampſeros Orientalis, folio ſubrotundo, minori, eleganter crenato Tournef. Coroll?

Tab. LXII.

Cyperoides paluſtre, altiſſimum, ſpica gracili ex multis ſpicis aſperis compoſita.

ARundinis inſtar radicibus reptatricibus gaudet. Folia anguſta, ſtriata ad aliquot unciarum ſpatium cingentia culmum altiſſimum, triquetrum, in cujus ſummo ſpica biuncialis ex multis parvis ſpicis ſtrigoſis, dilute fuſcis, aliquot lineas diſtantibus, compoſita. In uliginoſis pratis circa Harawaldam in Ingria Aeſtate.

Tab. LXIII.

Fig. I.

Cyperoides pratenſe, ſpica divulsa, ex ſpicis brevibus, craſſis, compoſita.

IN pratis cum præcedente. Spicæ habitiores, ex ſpadiceo virides, quarum infimæ foliolum fuſcum ſubjectum eſt. Planta dodrante vix altior.

Fig. II.

Gramen exile, panicula parva.

IN montoſis circa Peterhoff occurrit tota Aeſtate.

Tab. LXIV.

Cyperoides majus, ſpica florifera longiſſima, ſeminiferis brevibus.

IN paluſtribus circa Sorkenam, promontorium Ingriæ, elegans hæc Cyperoidis ſpecies mihi obviam facta Iulio.

Tab. LXV.

Gramen dactylon majus, repens, foliis hirſutiſſimis.

LAte per terram repit, culmis purpureis ramoſis. Folia valde piloſa. In arenoſis Mediæ Auguſto.

Tab. LXVI.

Fig. I.

Gramen Alopecuroides, paluſtre, humile, ſpica divulsa.

IN paluſtribus Mediæ cum præcedente. Folia inferiora anguſta & exigua, ſuperiora majora & latiora.

Fig. II.

Gramen montanum, panicula contracta.

HUjus panicula ſpicæ fere ſimilis, albicat. Culmus bipedalis, nodoſus. Folia longis vaginis culmum amplectentia, lineam cum dimidia lata, hirſuta. Radix fibroſa. In gramineis montoſis circa Duderhoff *Iunio.*

Tab. LXVII.

Fig. I.

Gramen paniculatum, arvenſe, minimum.

RAdix fibroſa. Culmus palmaris in bulbulum deſinens. Folia inferiora brevia, rigida, ſuperiora longiora. Panicula in ſummo multum ſparſa, ex locuſtis ſpadiceis, ſimplicibus, non ariſtatis compoſita. In agris Thraciæ Aeſtate paſſim occurrit.

Fig. II.

Gramen tomentoſum elegans, panicula contracta, purpurea.

CUlmum profert pedalem, quem cingunt fere totum usque ad exortum paniculæ folia lata, lanuginosa, mollia, vaginis culmo non arcte adhærentibus, ſed ventricoſis & inflatis. Panicula mollis eleganti purpura rubens, ex locuſtis ſimplicibus compoſita, parum ſparsa; ſed ſpicam mentiens. In pratis circa Conſtantinopolim Iunio.

Tab. LXVIII.

Symphytum Conſtantinopolitanum, Borraginis folio & facie, flore albo Tournef. Coroll.

VLteriori deſcriptione non indiget. Occurrit paſſim ad rivulos fontium & primo floret Vere.

Tab. LXIX.

Chamærhododrendros Pontica maxima, Meſpili folio, flore luteo Tournef. Coroll.

REperi circa Trapezuntem florentem Majo.

Tab.

Tab. LXX.

Chamæmelum Chium vernum, folio craſſiore, flore magno Tournef. Coroll.

AD margines agrorum circa Peram primo occurrit Vere, floribus albis cum disco luteo. Reliqua monſtrat figura.

Tab. LXXI.

Fig. I.

Muſcus erectus major, folio Linariæ.

RAdicibus nititur fuſcis. Cauliculi biunciales foliis veſtiti longis. Elegans hæc Muſci ſpecies occurrit in paſcuis circa Narvam Vere.

Fig. II.

Muſcus erectus, folio Linariæ, minor.

HIc omnibus partibus minor occurrit cum præcedente.

Fig. III.

Muſcus paluſtris, filicinus, foliis criſpis.

IN paluſtribus pratis circa Harawaldam Ingriæ primo Vere.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

Muſcus foliis imbricatim poſitis, major.

IMbricatim adnaſcitur Fagis & Carpinis. Fructum non vidi.

No. 2.

Muſcus dendroides major, foliis acutis.

INſtar arbuſculæ erigitur, foliis cinctus acutis; caules nigricant. In fontibus Armeniæ.

No. 3.

Muſcus paluſtris, foliis anguſtiſſimis, flagellis longis.

IN paludibus Ingriæ.

No. 4.

Muſcus capillaceus major, capitulis globoſis.

E radicula nigricante cauliculi prodeunt unciales & altiores, erecti, non ramoſi, foliis veſtiti longis, anguſtis, Adianthi aurei foliis ſimilibus, læte viridibus. Ex his ſummis egrediuntur pediculi pur-

purpurei, capitula ſuſtinentes globoſa, parvi piſi magnitudine. In ſcopulis riguis circa Boſphorum occurrit Novembri.

No. 5.

Muſcus capillaceus, capitulis erectis, tumidis.

Occurrit cum præcedente.

No. 6.

Muſcus capillaceus, capitulis pendulis, foliis acutiſſimis in pilum deſinentibus.

IN paſcuis circa Narvam & Weſenberg primo Vere.

No. 7.

Muſcus pennatus, capitulis acutis in pediculis longiſſimis.

IN Sylvis Ingriæ Majo capitula profert.

No. 8.

Muſcus capillaceus, caqitulis falcatis, turgidis.

Cum præcedente.

Nro.

Nro. 9.

Fucus humilis, folio Artemiſiæ.

IN littore Ponti Euxini prope Amaſtriam collegi Majo. Coloris fuſci eſt, craſſus & carnoſus, varie laciniatus, inſtar foliorum Artemiſiæ, hinc nomen ab hac ſimilitudine impoſui.

Nro. 10.

Muſcus capillaceus minor, capitulis fuſcis, ſubrotundis.

HUjus capitula, calyptra delapſa, ſubrotunda evadunt. Elegans eſt Muſcus, quem collegi in Promontorio Soikena in Ingria.

Nro. 11.

Fucus exiguus, dichotomus, nigricans.

INſtar membranæ tenuis occurrit in Ponto Euxinio, circa fauces Boſphori.

Nro. 12.

Gramen paniculatum minus, locuſtis criſtatis.

IN montoſis apricis circa Revalium in Livonia Majo.

No. 13.

Gramen paniculatum, montanum, majus, locuſtis criſtatis.

CUm præcedente,
Gramen tremulum, minimum, latifolium.

No. 14.

IN paſcuis ſterilibus circa Aſtrakan.

No. 15.

Gramen montanum, panicula ſparsa, *locuſtis anguſtiſſimis, ariſtatis.*

IN paſcuis Ingriæ Aeſtate.

No. 16.

Gramen pratenſe majus, locuſtis tumidis.

IN pratis humilioribus Aeſtate.

No. 17.

Gramen montanum, paniculatum, elatius, locuſtis minimis.

Circa Aſtrakanum ad ripas Volgæ collegi Novembri.

No. 18.

Gramen paniculatum, paniculis denſe ſtipatis, ſupinum.

IN locis aridis circa mare Caſpium prope urbem Baku Auguſto.

No. 19.

Gramen hordeaceum, erectum, minimum.

CUm præcedente.

No. 20.

Garmen paniculatum, arundinaceum, Syriacum, Hylliaun indigenis dictum Raj. Suppl.

HUjus nondum proſtat figura quam hic exhibemus. Collectum ad ripas Araxis in Armenia.

No.

No. 21.

Hieracium folio Endiviæ criſpæ.

RAdix alba fibroſa, ſaporis amaricantis uti & tota planta. Caulis pedalis, non ramoſus, cinctis foliis varie laciniatis, criſpis. Flores in ſummo aliquot lutei majores. In agris Armeniæ inter ſegetes Iunio.

No. 22.

Hieracium foliis haſtatis, majus.

OCcurrit cum præcedente floribus luteis amplis & ſpecioſis.

No. 23.

Horminum folio Rapi.

IN ruderibus & rejactamentis hortorum in Aſtrakan.

No. 24.

Abſinthium inodorum maritimum, humile.

DIffert plurimum ab Abſinthio ſeriphio Belgico & Narbonenſi Autorum, uti noſtra figura monſtrat. Occurrit ad littora maris Caſpii intra Baku & Derbentum.

No. 25.

Libanotis maxima, foliis oblongis.

VLtra hominis altitudinem ſurgit in gramineis montis Olympi Iulio & Auguſto.

No. 26.

Jacea minima, calyce ſpinoſo.

CAule rubente & floribus albis creſcit in agris deſertis Mediæ, ubi collegi Iulio.

No. 27.

Echinophora Orientalis, montana, ſpinoſa Tournef. Coroll.

COllegi circa Rodoſto in Thracia.

No. 28.

Polygala Cretica, vulgari ſimilis, flore albido, longiore Tournef. Coroll.

IN Inſula Chalcide.

No. 29.

Cynogloſſum Orientale, Echii folio, flore coeruleo, minimo, fructu umbilicato aspero Tournef. Coroll.

IN Cappadocia circa pagos floret Majo.

No. 30.

Rapiſtrum Orientale, Acanthi folio Tournef. Coroll.

AD pagos Iberiæ.

No. 31.

Bugloſſum Orientale, anguſtifolium, altiſſimum Tournef. Coroll.

AD pagos circa Pontum Euxinum ad vinearum margines.

No. 52.

Malva Cretica, minor, hirſuta Tournef. Coroll.

IN arenoſis Mediæ.

No. 53.

Pedicularis Cretica ſpicata, maxima, lutea Tournef. Coroll.

AD littora Ponti

No. 54.

Lotus Cretica, paluſtris, altiſſima, flore luteo Coroll. Tournef.

IN pratis Bithyniæ; magnitudine valde variat, noſtra figura minorem exhibet.

No. 55.

Vicia Orientalis, multiflora, incana, anguſtiſſimo folio Tournef. Coroll.

INter frutices et dumeta Armeniae Iunio.

No:

No. 36.

Lactuca Cretica, Sonchi folio laciniato, flore pulcro Tourneſ. Coroll.

INter ſegetes Cappadociæ floribus ſpecioſis purpuraſcentibus occurrit Iunio.

No. 37.

Aſparagus Orientalis, folio Gallii Tourneſ. Coroll.

CIrca Derbentum.

No. 38.

Cochlearia Orientalis, flore minimo Tourneſ. Coroll.

IN Iberiæ locis aridis Iulio.

No. 39.

Cruciata Orientalis, glabra, humifusa Tourneſ. Coroll.

CIrca Bosphorum in collibus.

No. 40.

Tithymalus Orientalis, minimus, Nummulariæ folio Tournef. Coroll.

IN arvis relictis Cappadociæ.

No. 41.

Ranunculus flammeus, minimus, Spergulæ folio.

SAtis diſtinguitur a congeneribus foliis. Occurrit in paluſtribus Ingriæ Aeſtate.

No. 42.

Ranunculus flammeus, latifolius, flore minimo.

DIffert a vulgari flammeo non ſolum floribus quinque petalis exiguis conflatis, ſed & foliis latioribus & brevioribus, paulum crenatis. In pratis circa Boſphorum Majo.

No. 43.

FUngus eſculentus rubens, lamellis lividis.

Nro. 44.

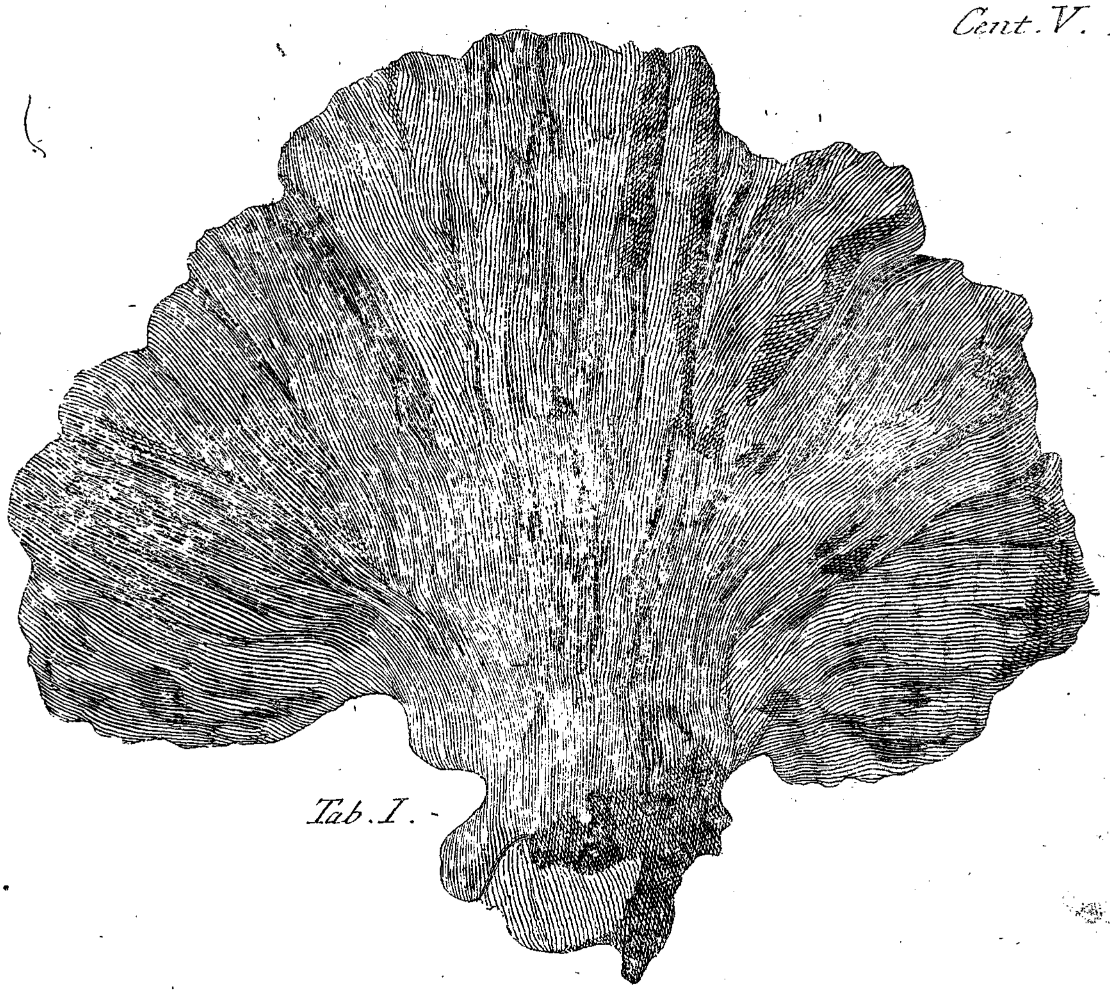
FUngus hirſutus, pediculo craſſo, capitulo parvo, lamellis purpuraſcentibus.

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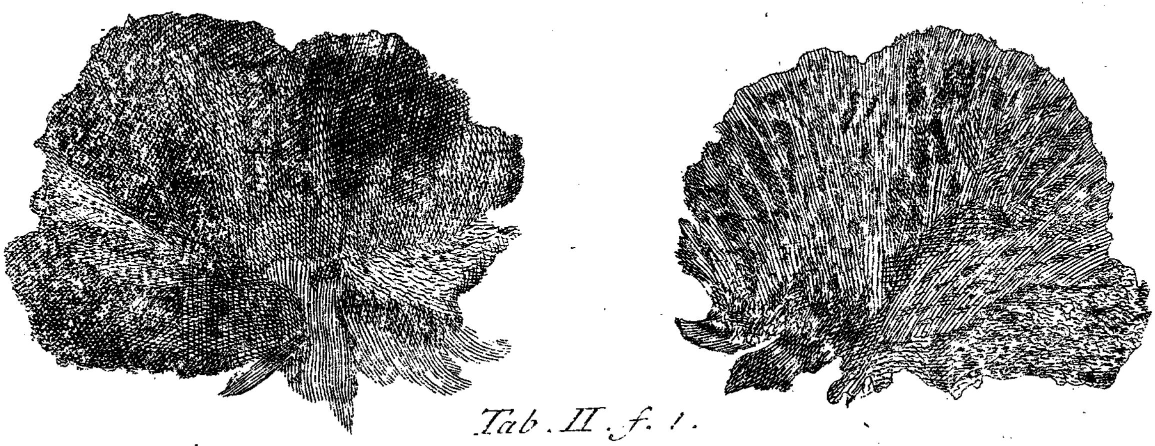
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AD LECTOREM

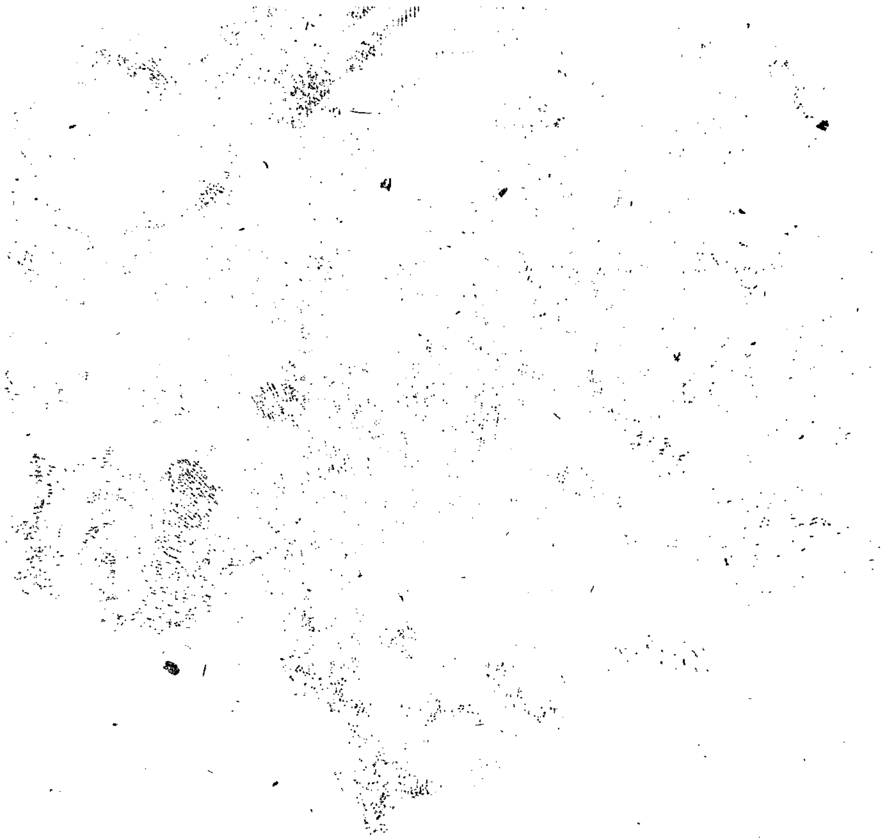
Deſunt in hac Centuria V^ta^. Tab. IX. Tab. XXXIII. & Tab. XXXVIII. f. 2. quas inter chartas defuncti Auctoris reperire, non licuit. Hunc autem defectum non impedire exiſtimavimus, quo minus hoc poſthumum & ultimum Auctoris opusculum literis traderetur.



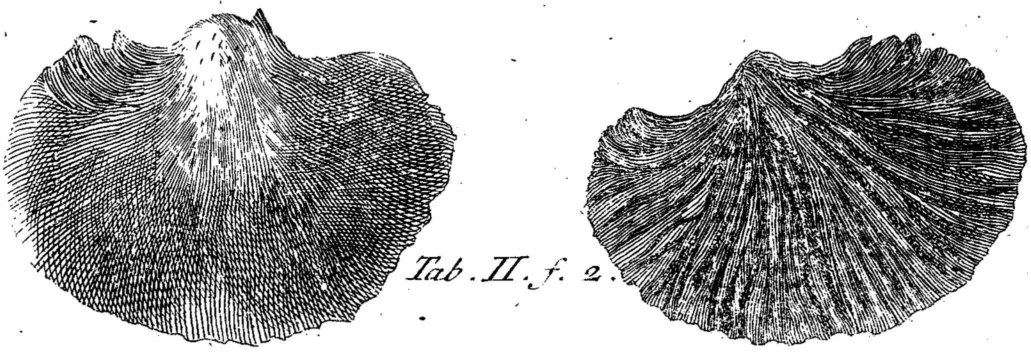
Tab. I.



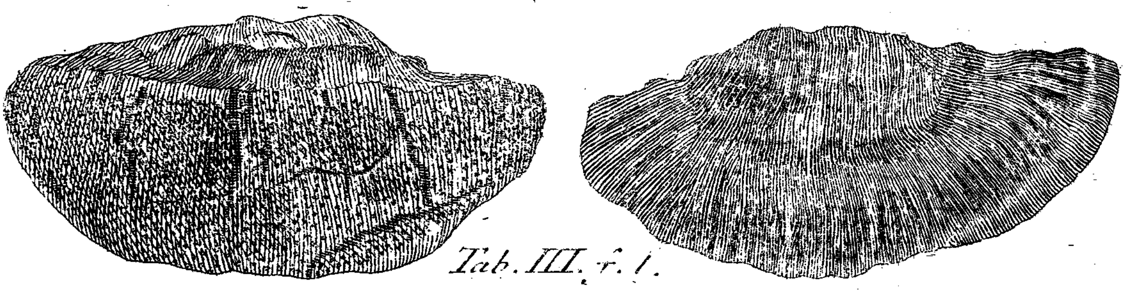
Tab. II. f. 1.







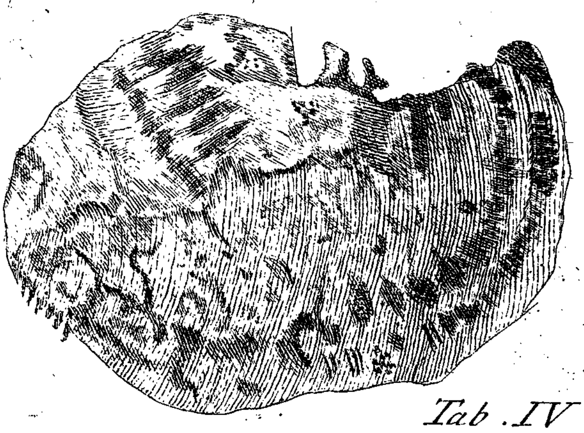
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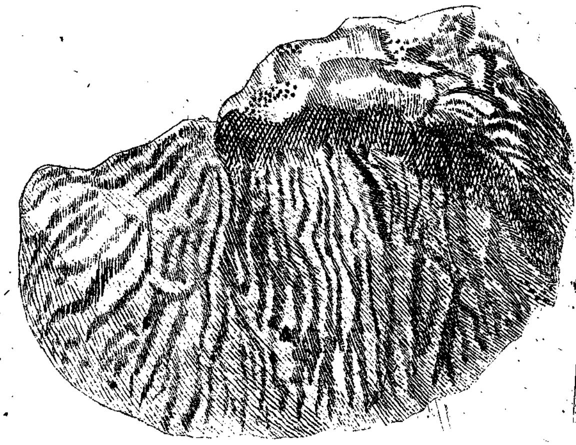


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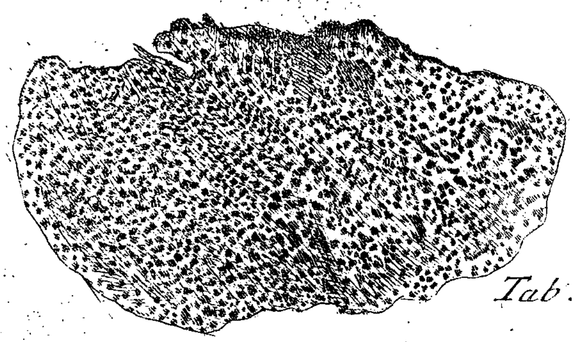


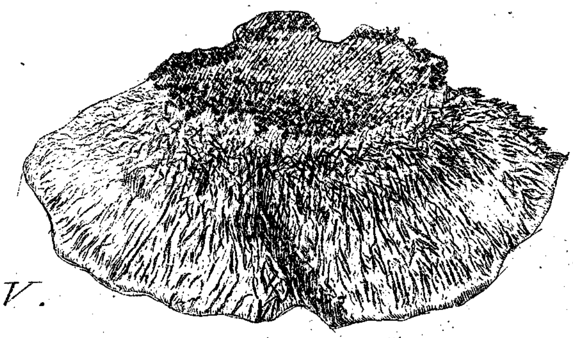
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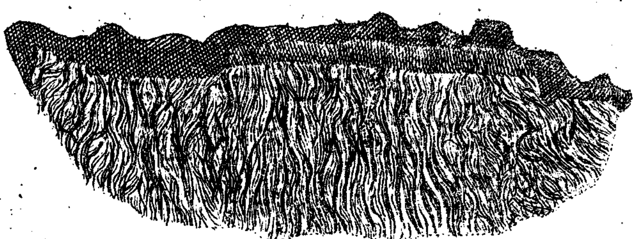


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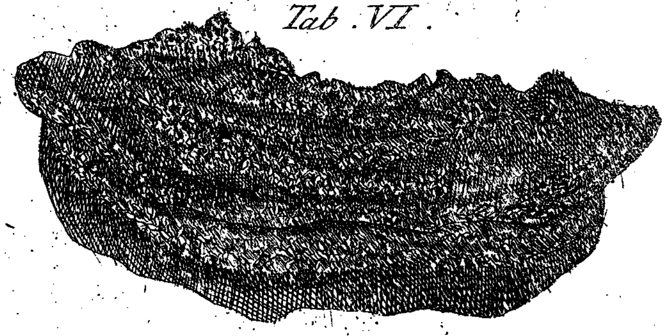




Tab. V.



Tab. VI.





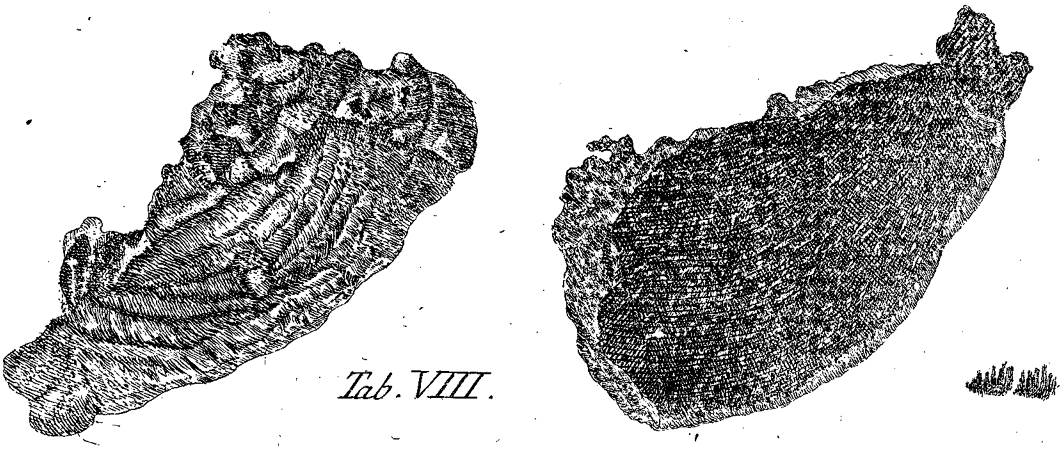
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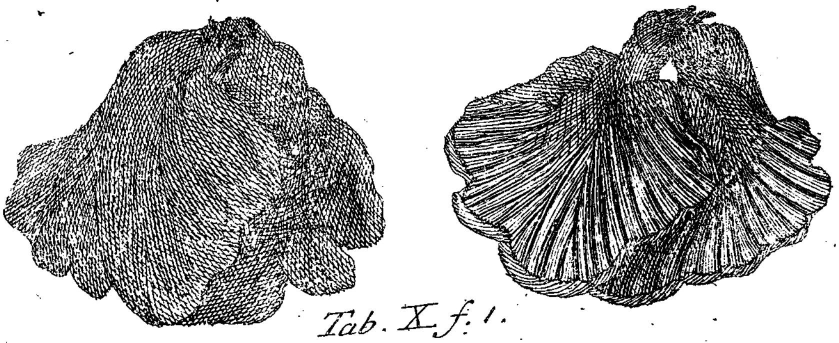
f. 2.



f. 3.



Tab. VIII.



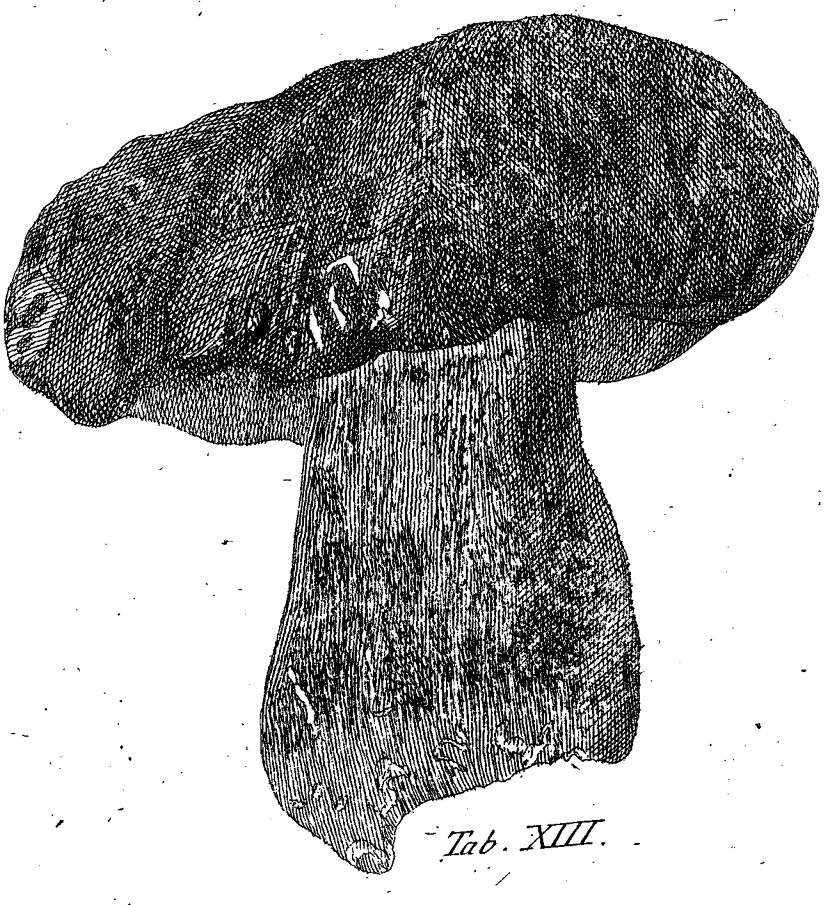
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f. 2.

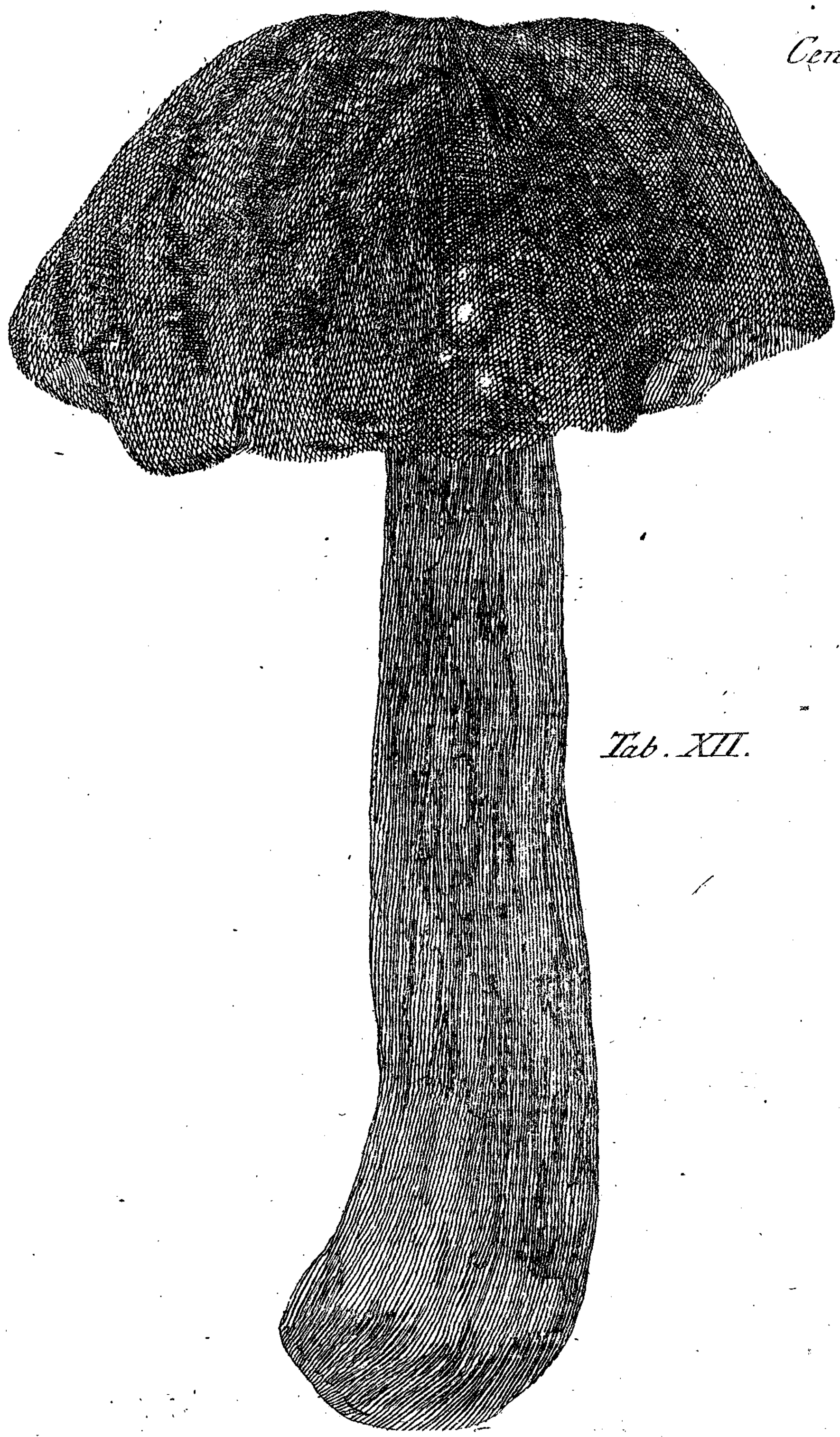


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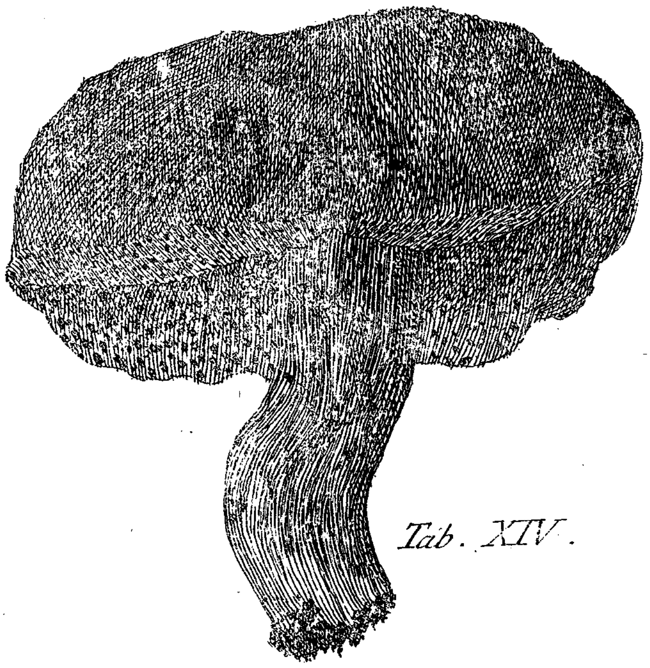
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Cent. V.



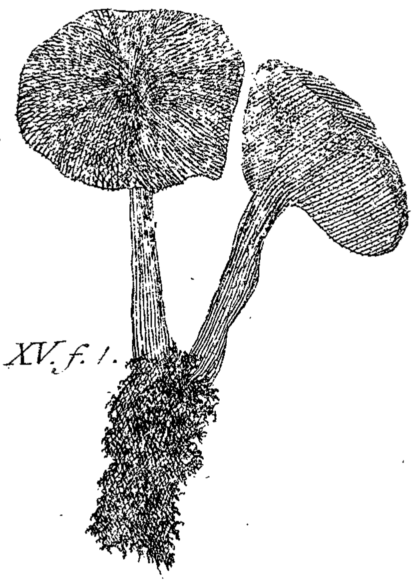
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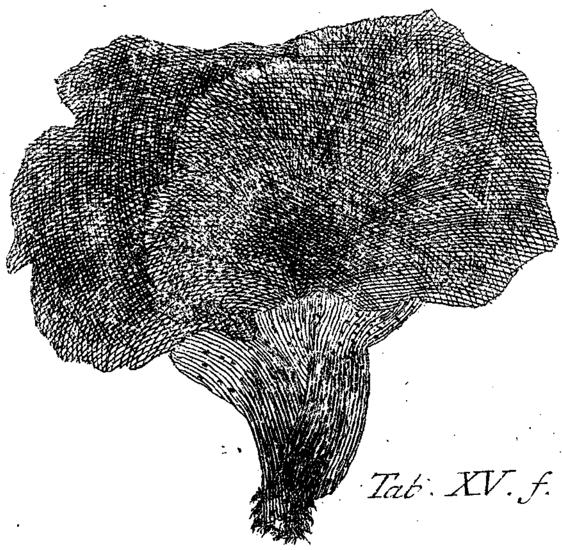




Tab. XIV.

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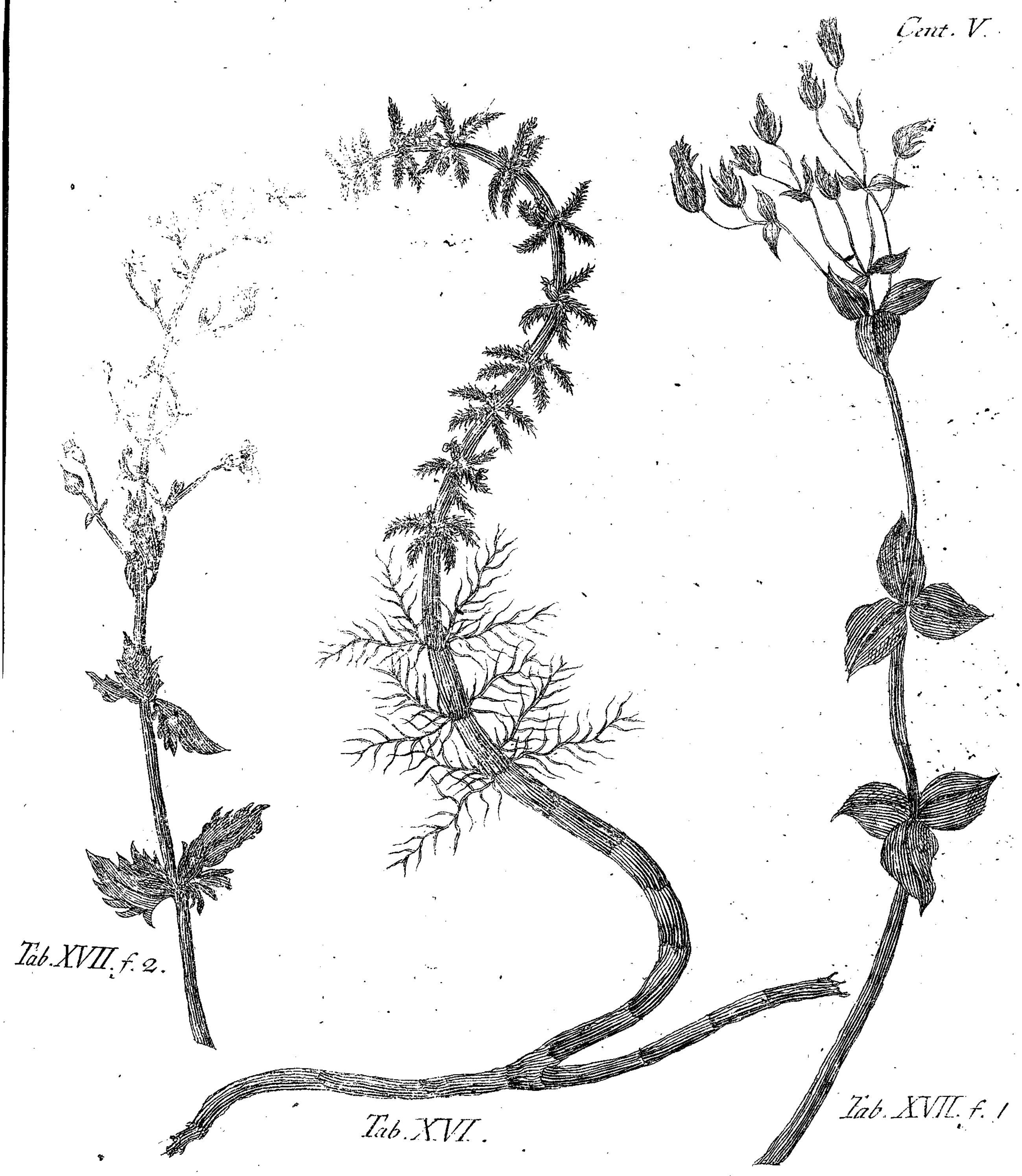




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Cent. V.

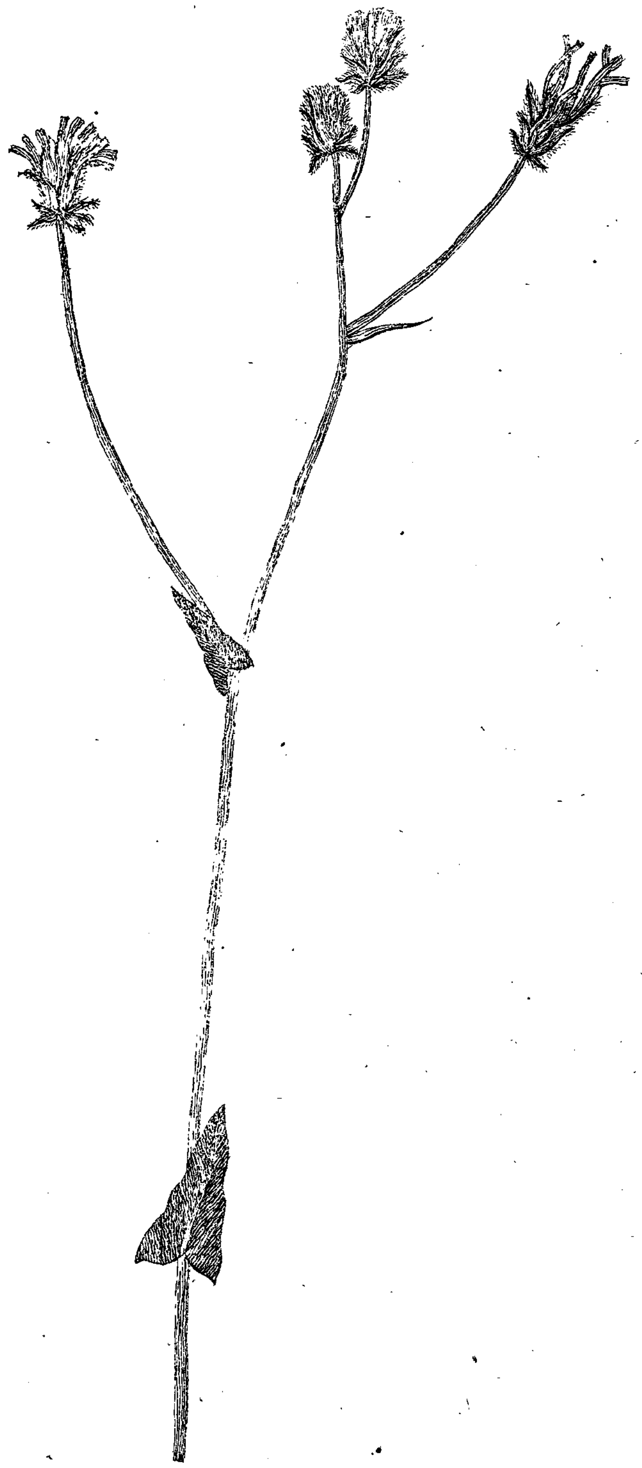




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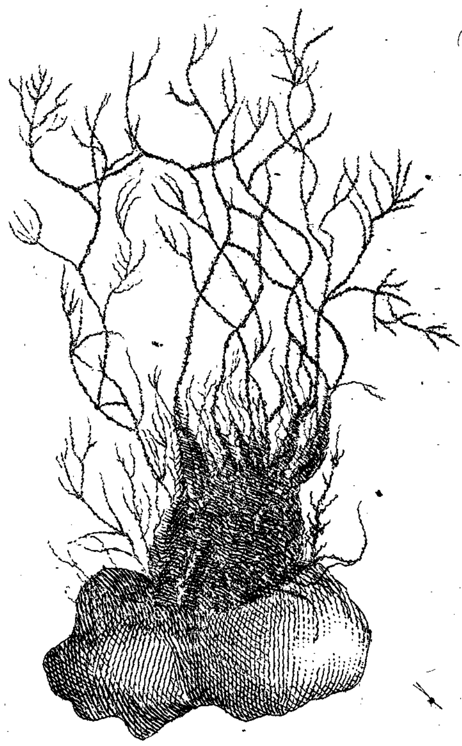
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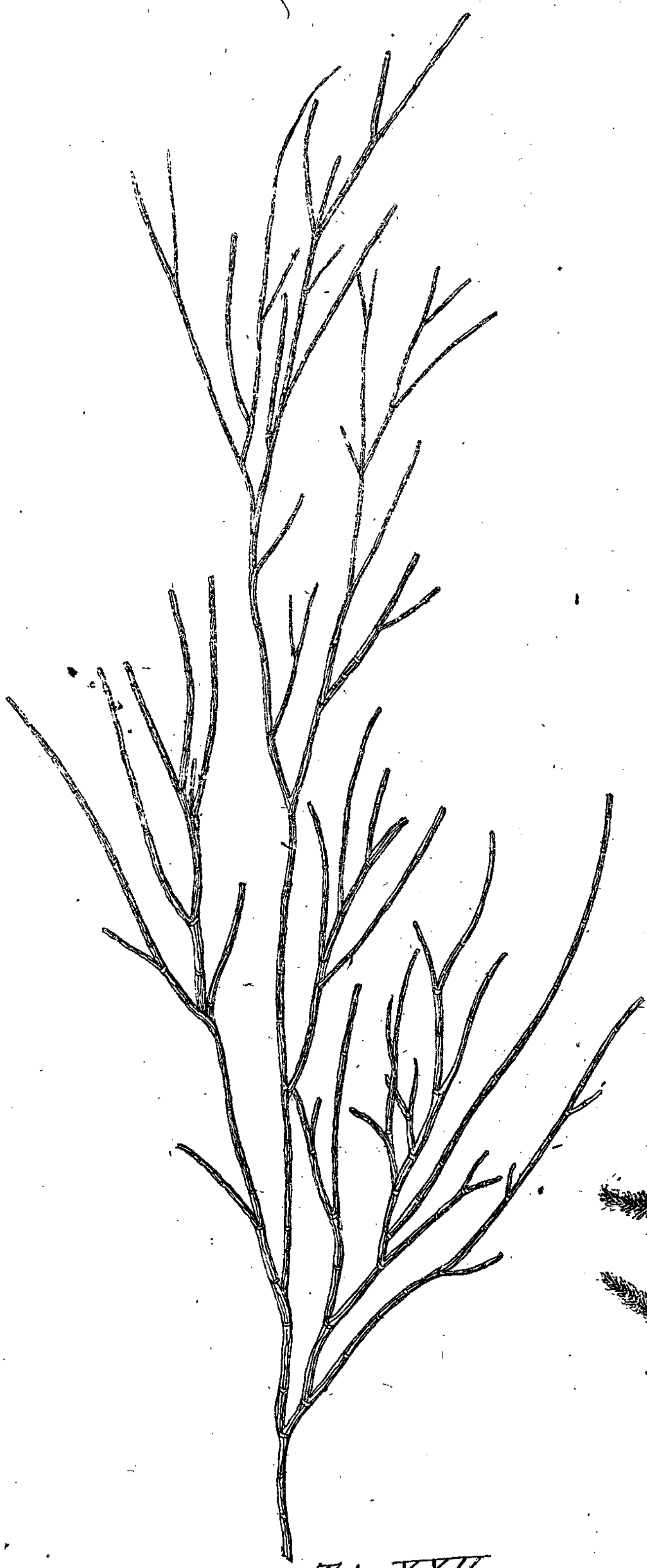
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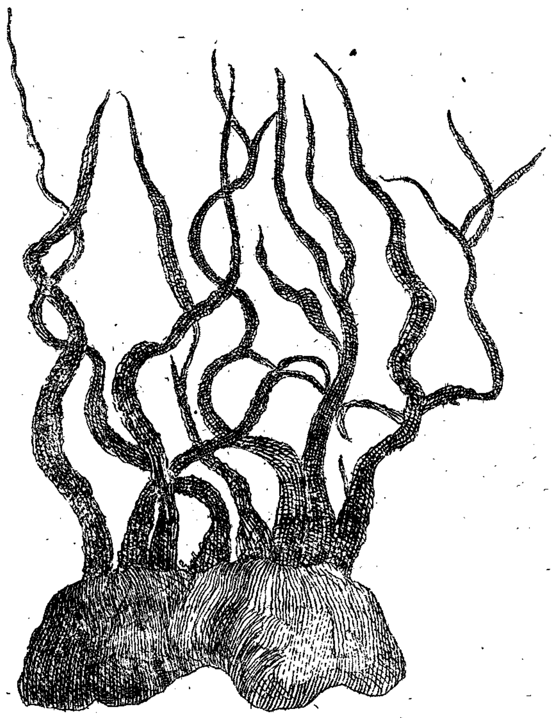
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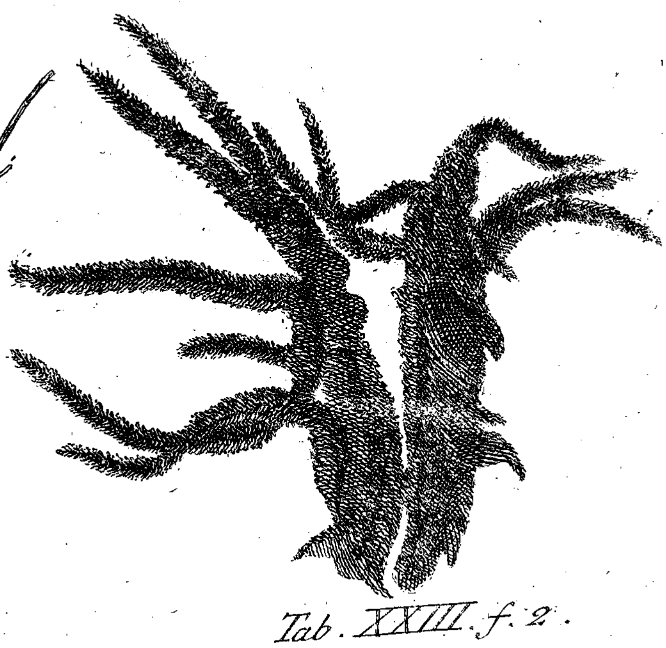
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Tab. XXII.



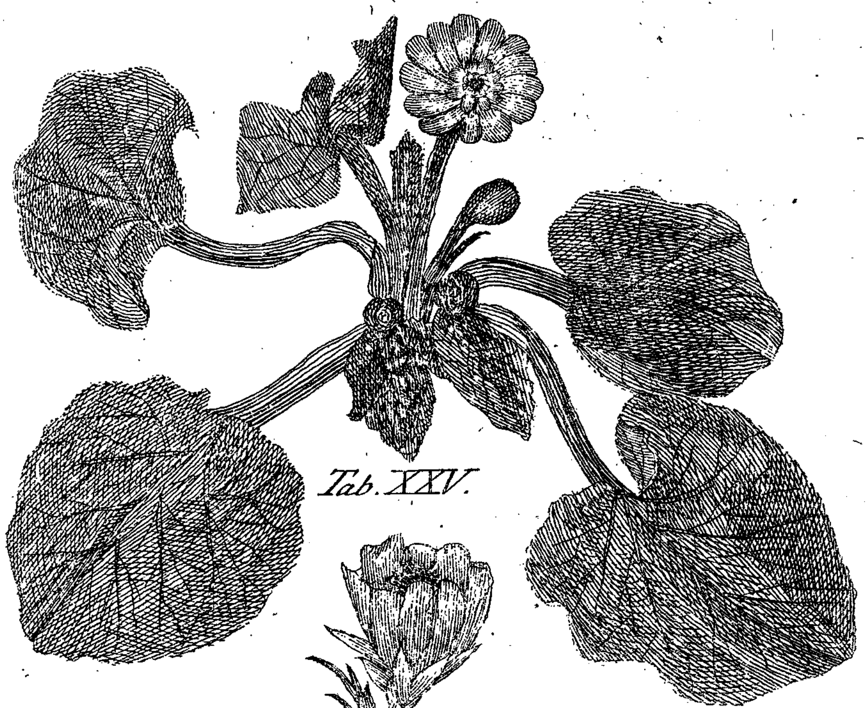
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Tab. XXIII. f. 2.



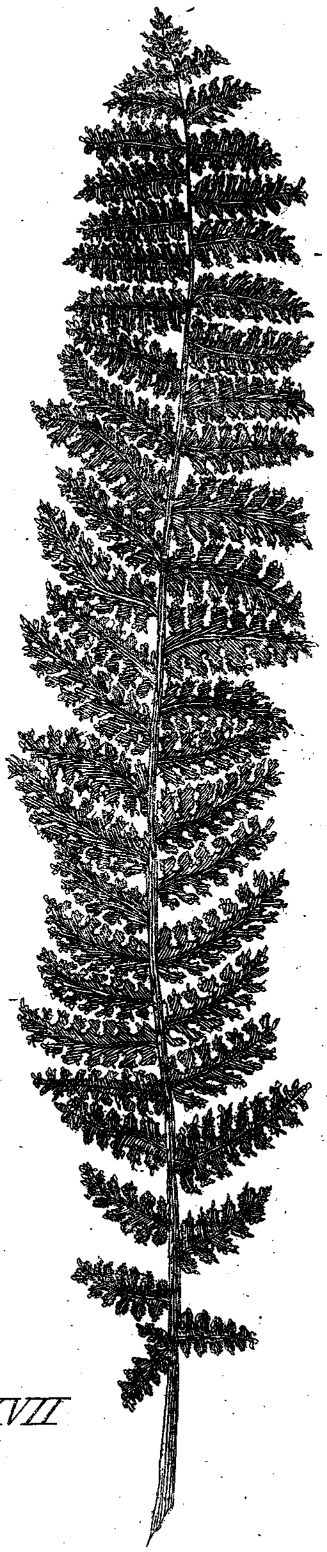
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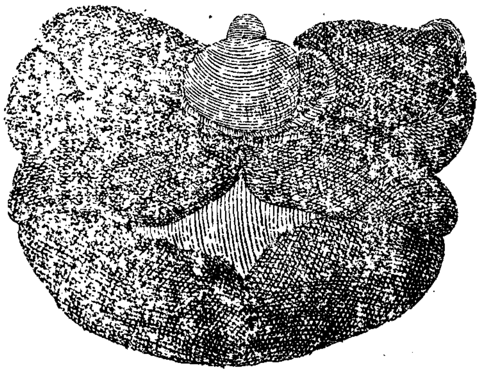
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Tab. XXVI.



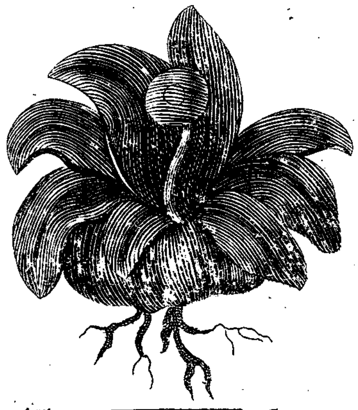
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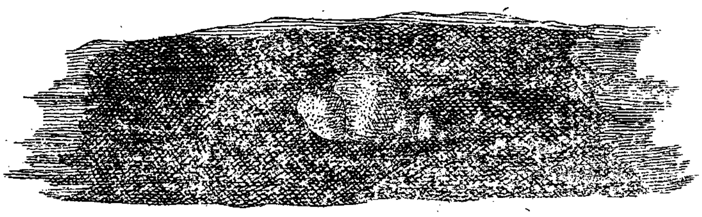
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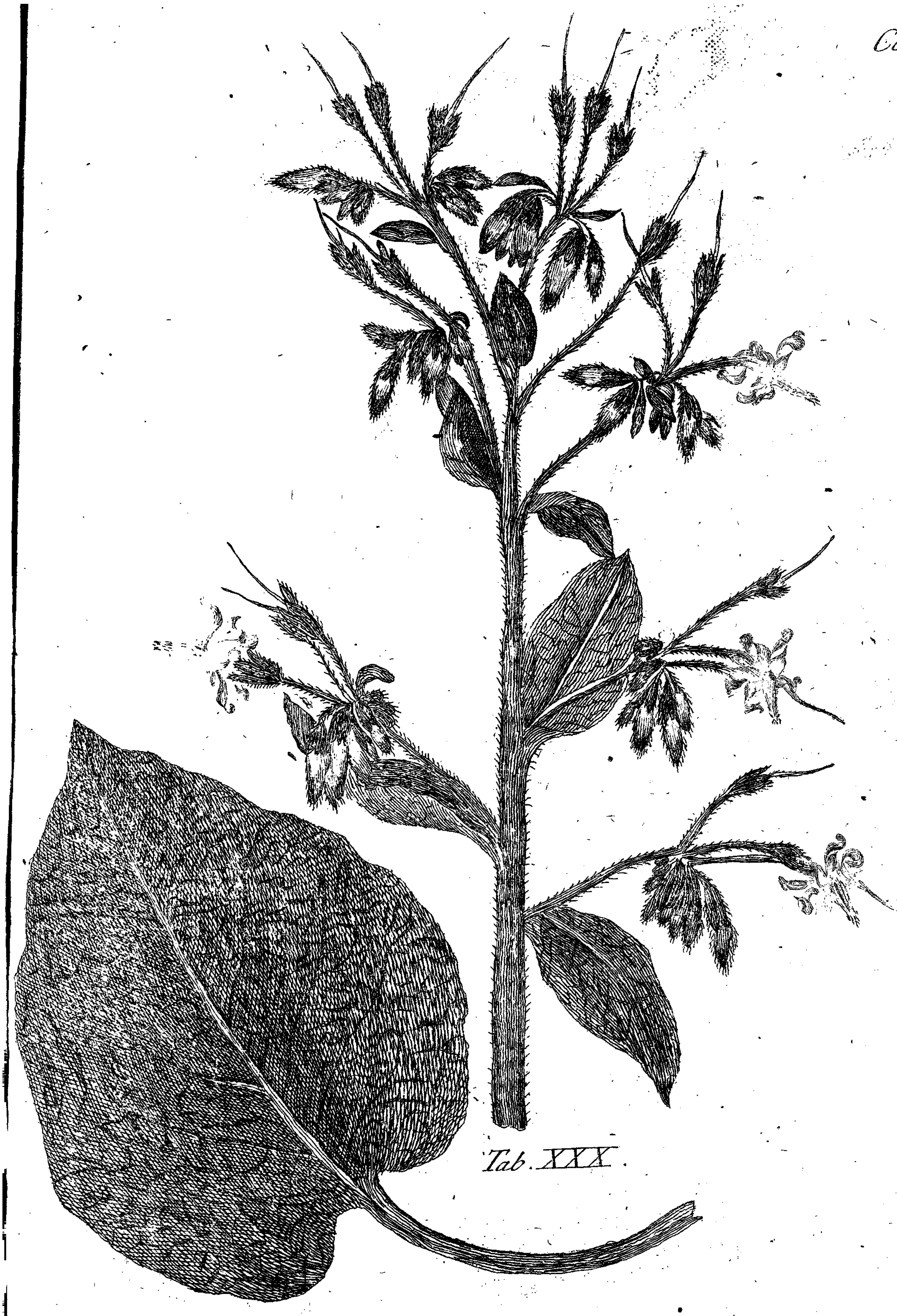
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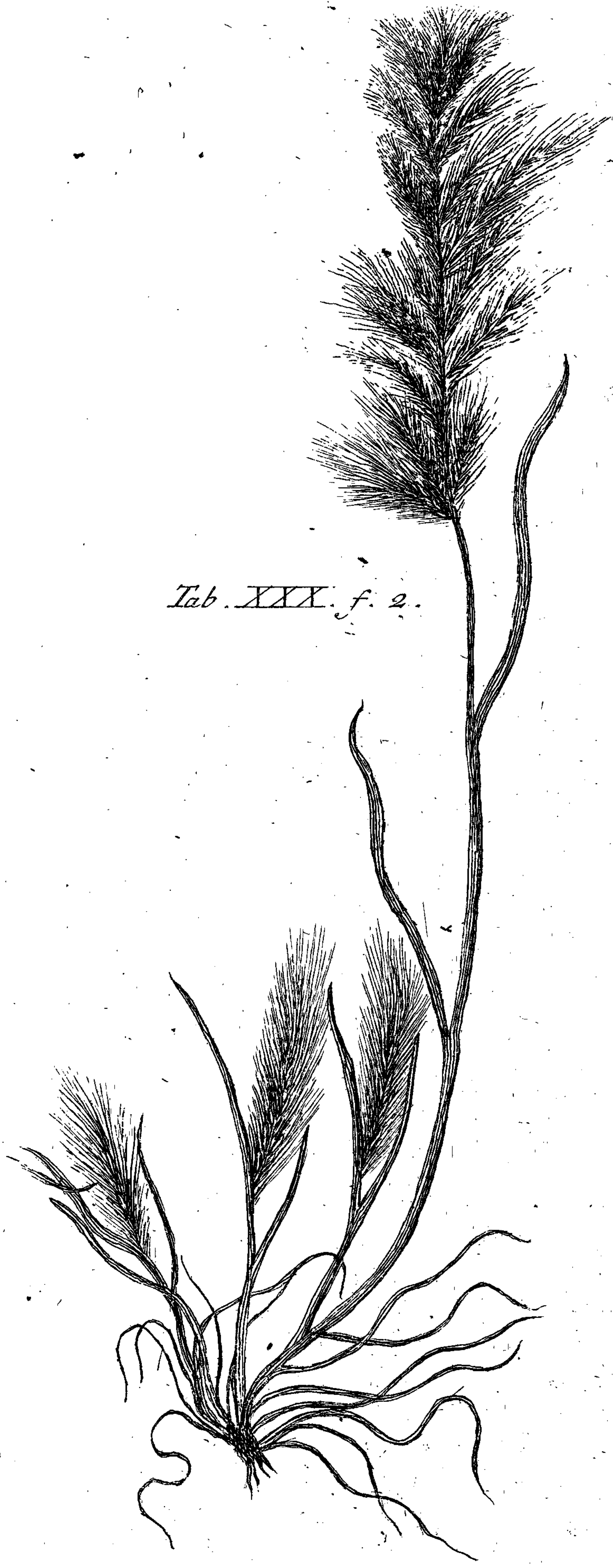


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Tab. XXX.

Tab. XXX. f. 2.

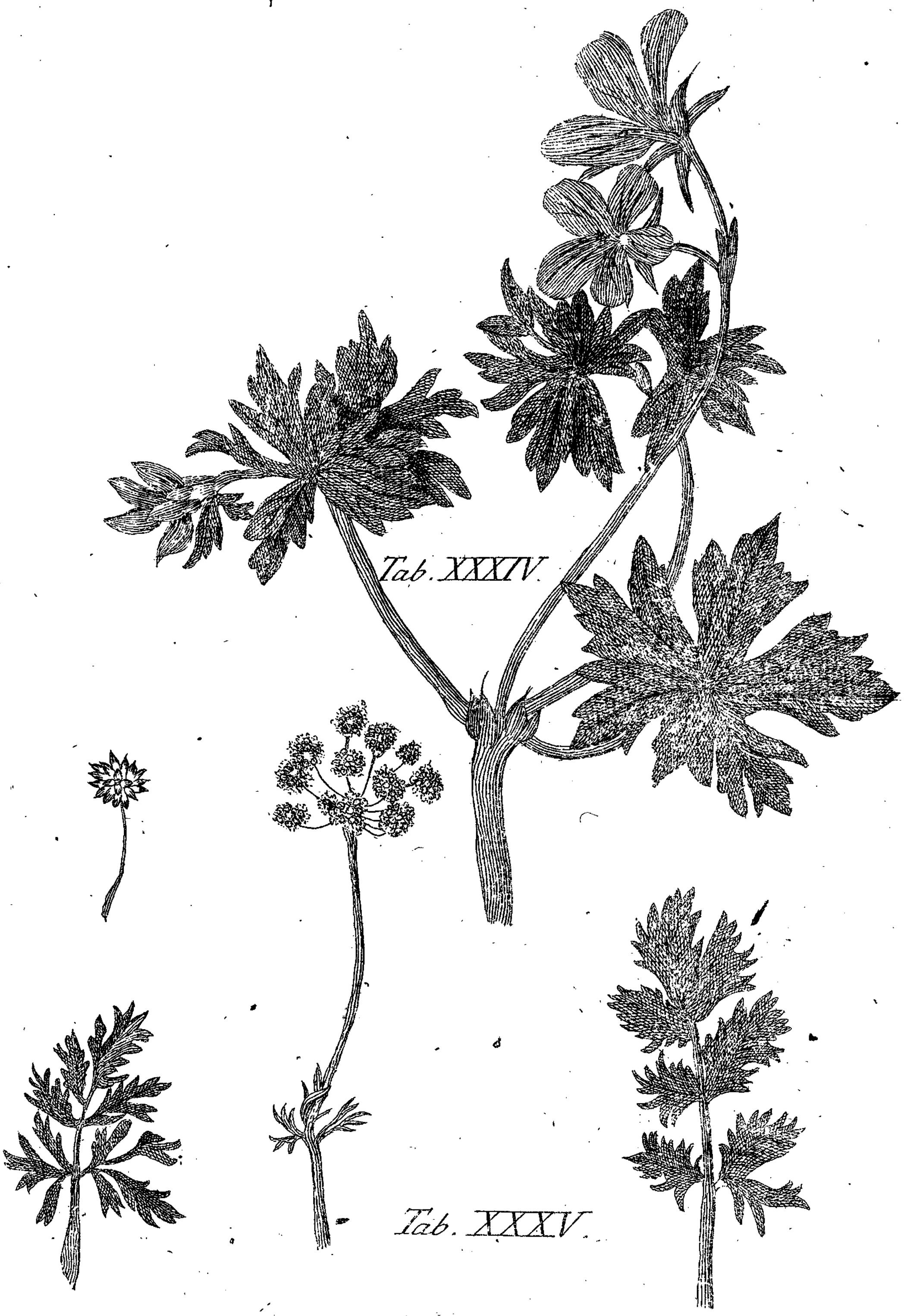


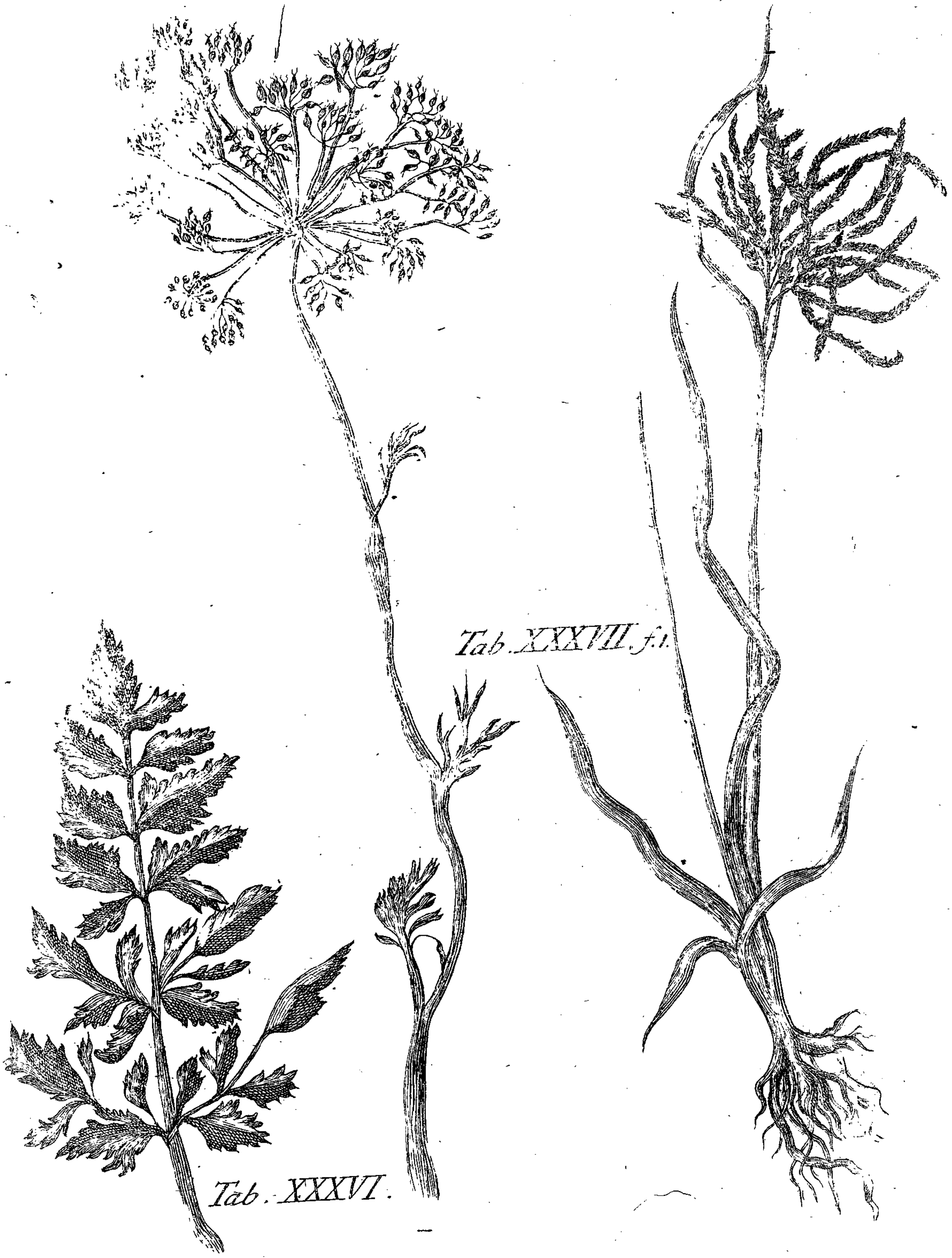


Tab. XXXI.



Tab. XXXII


Tab. XXXIV.
Tab. XXXV.

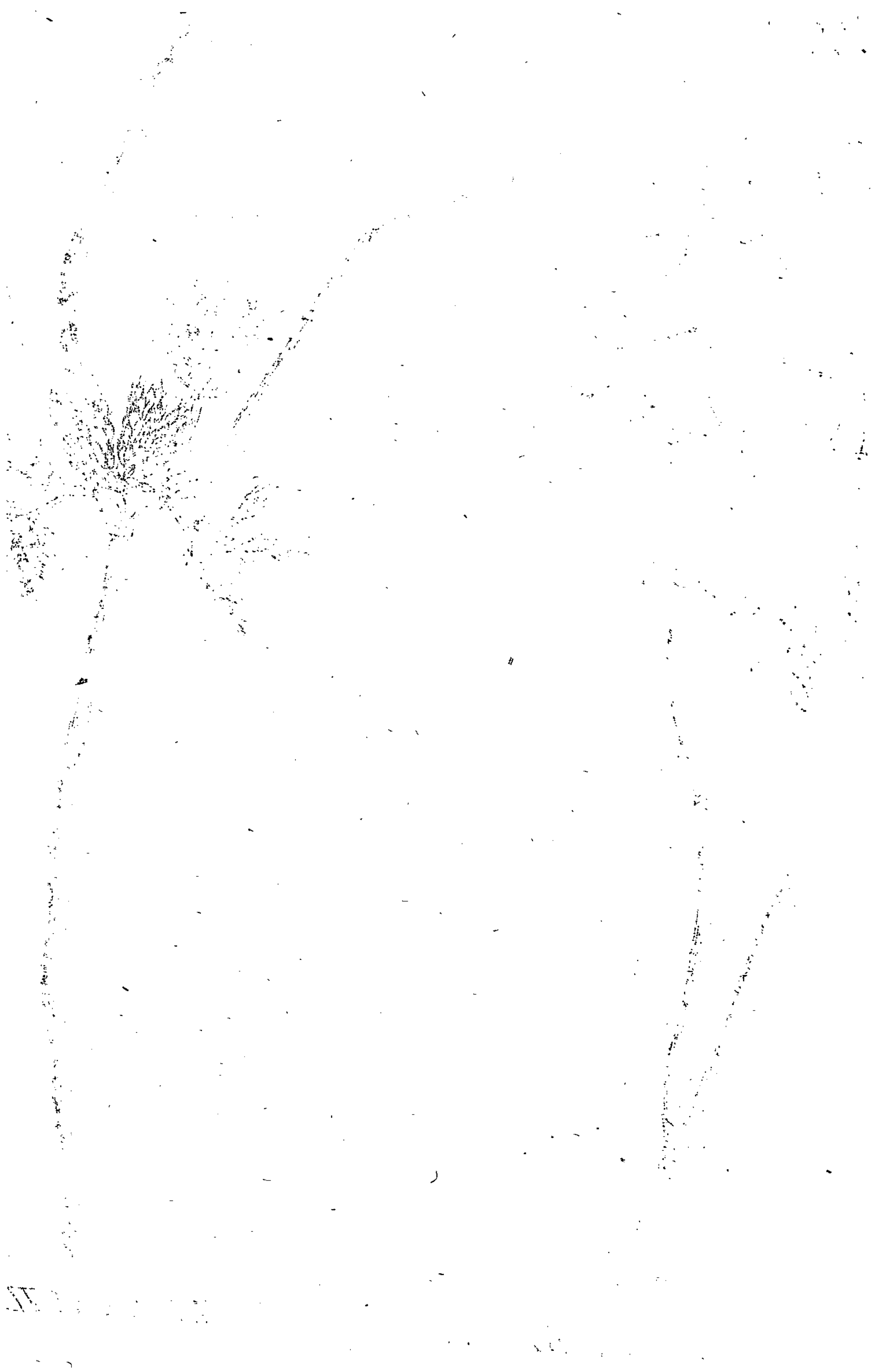

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Tab. XXXVI.

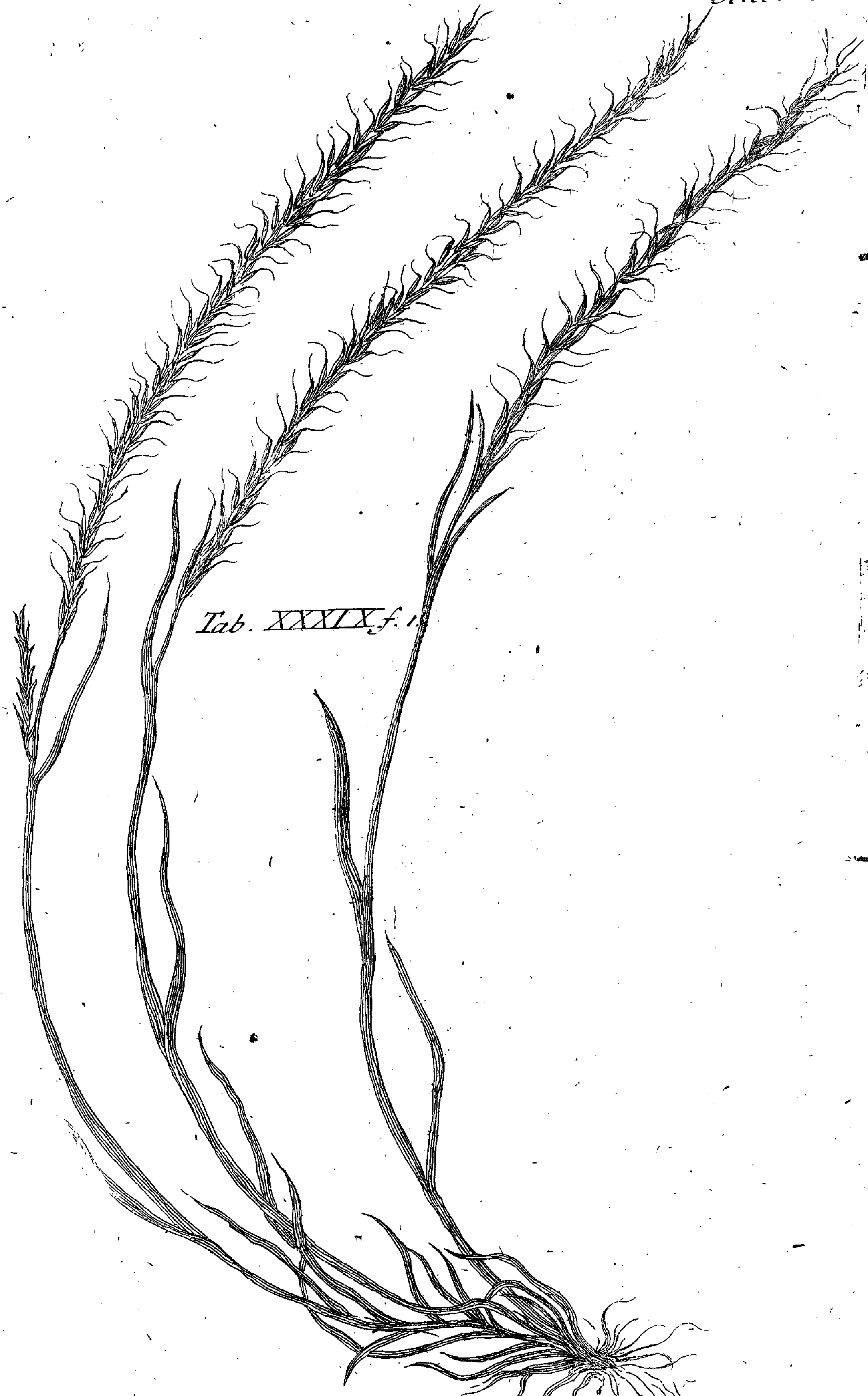


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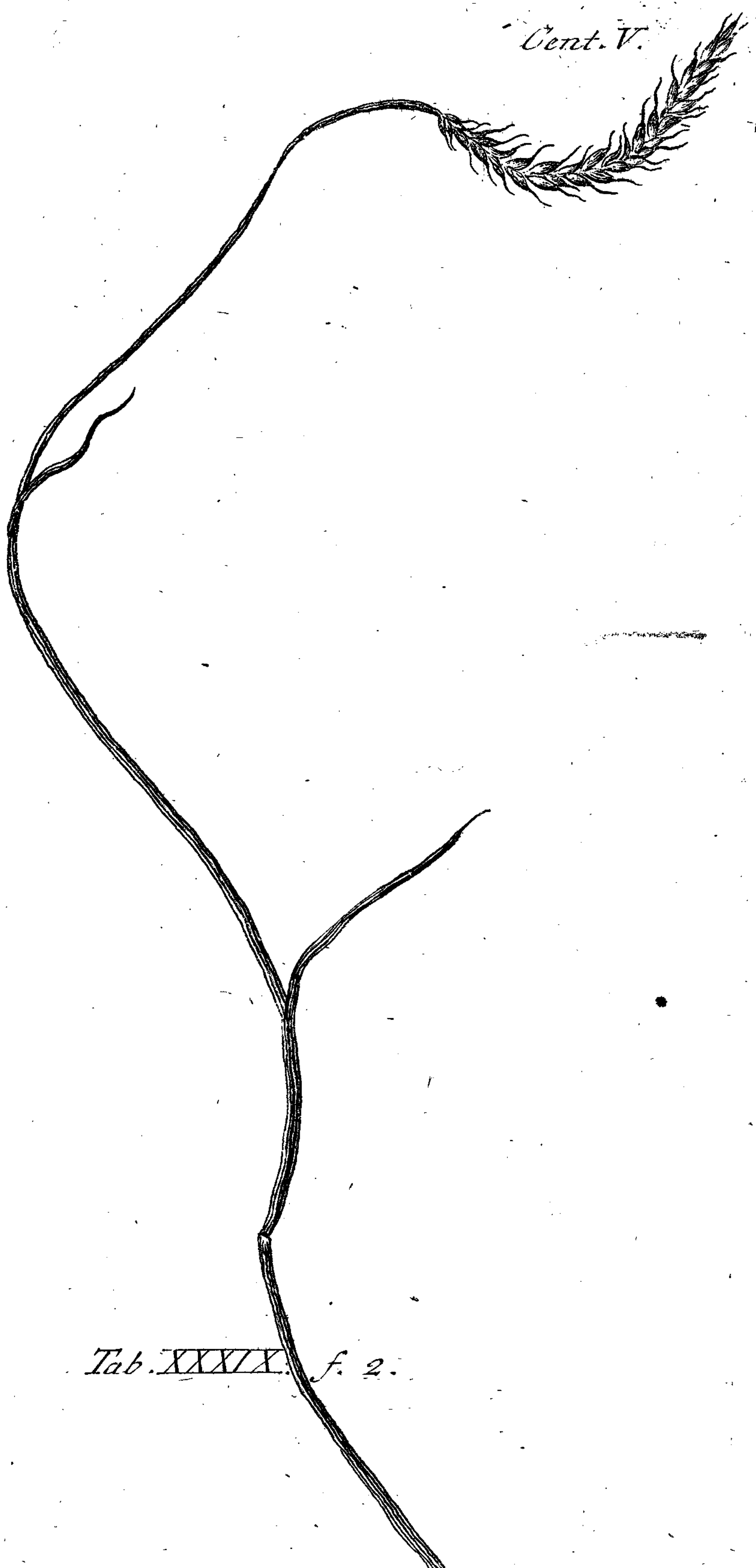


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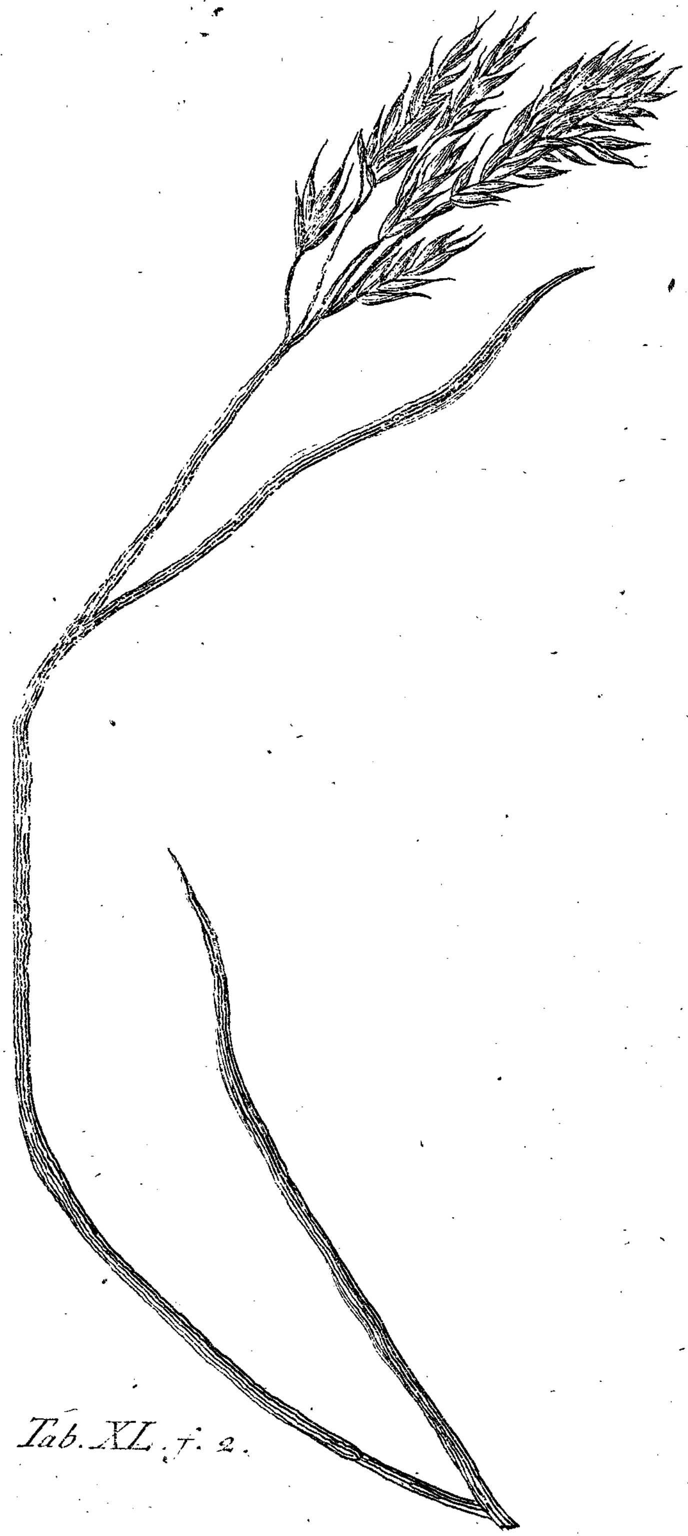




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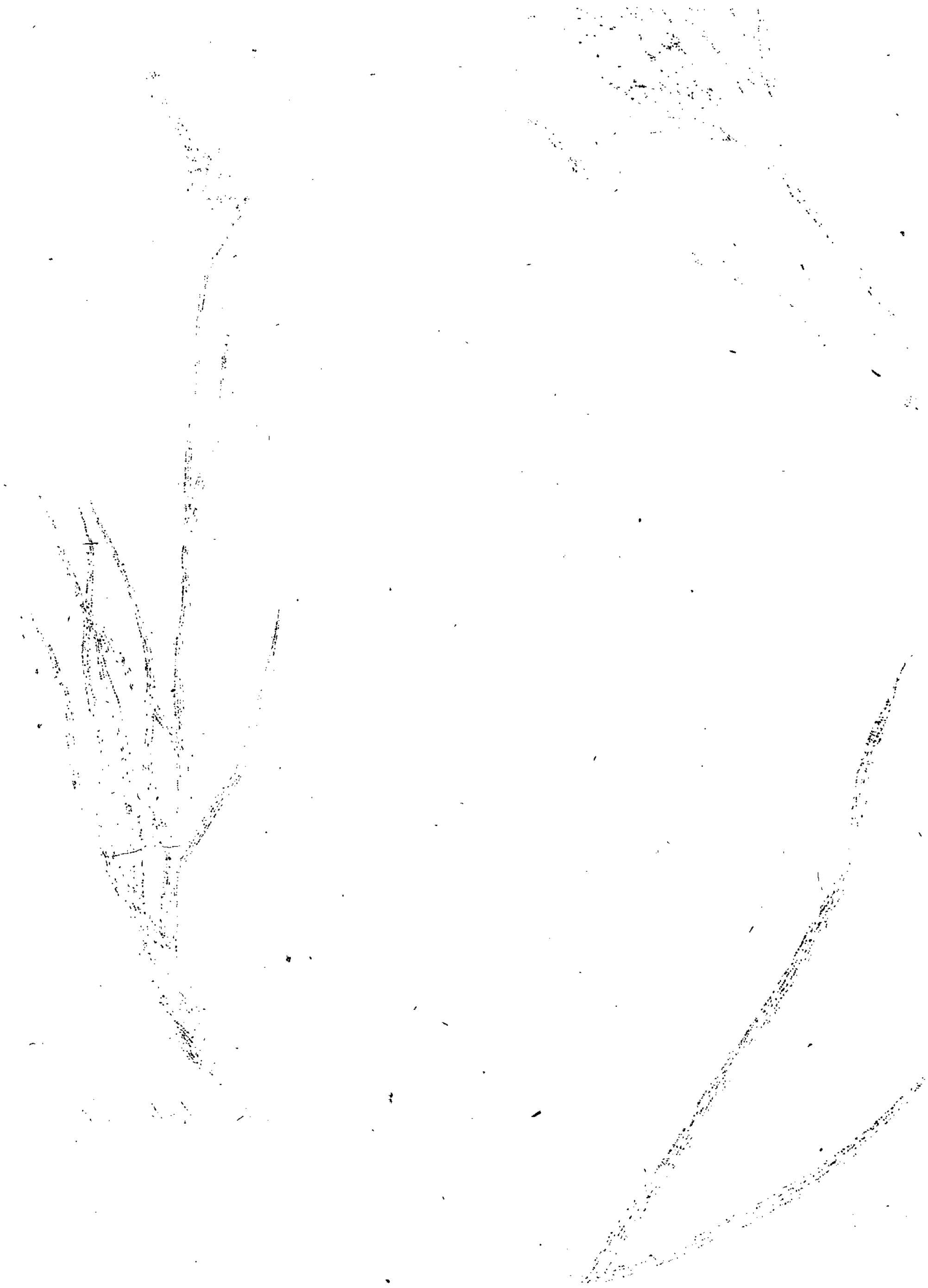
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Tab. XL. f. 2.



Tab. XL. f. 1.



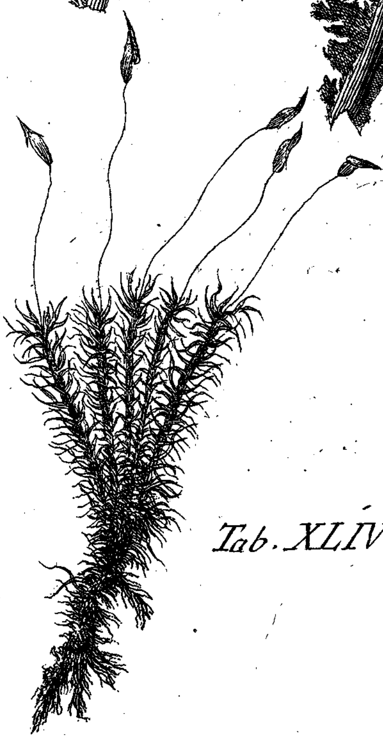

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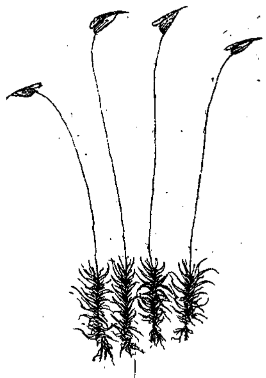
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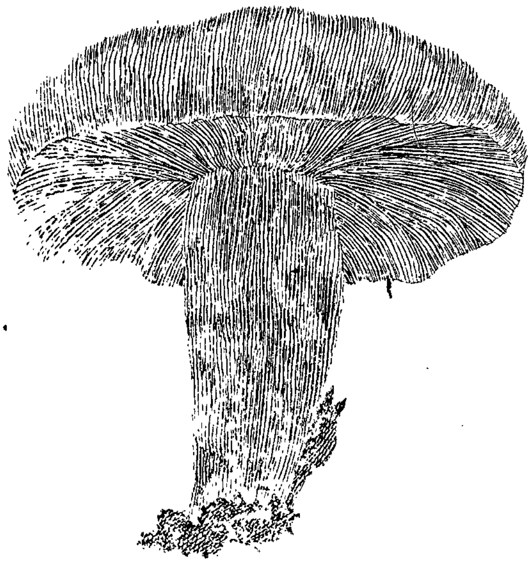
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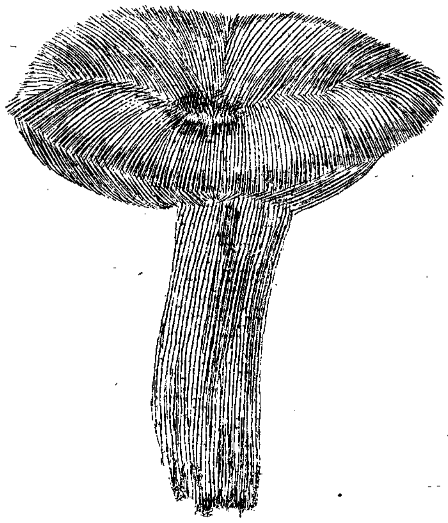
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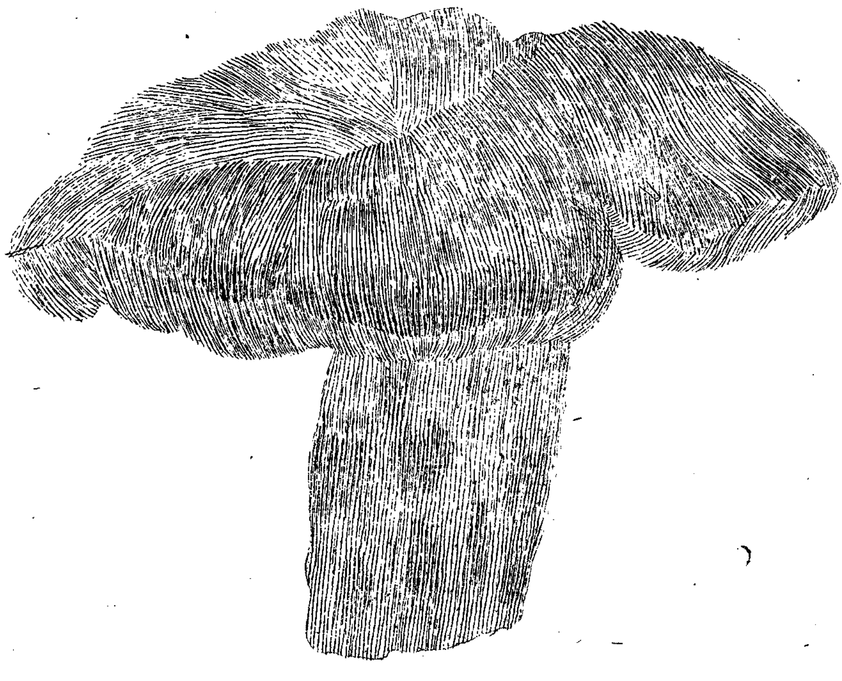
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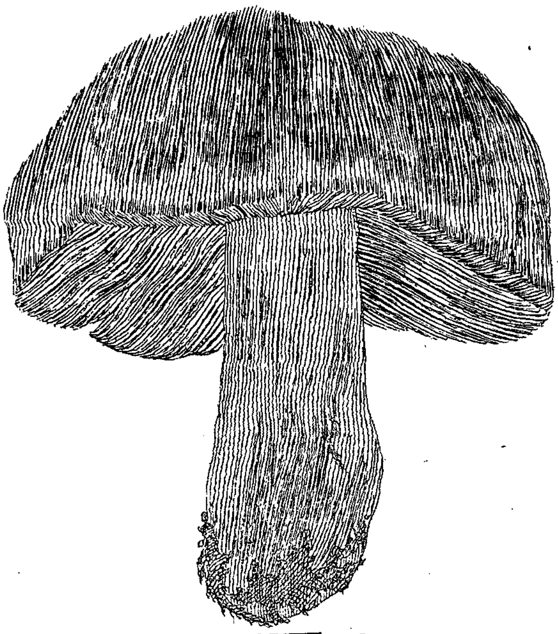
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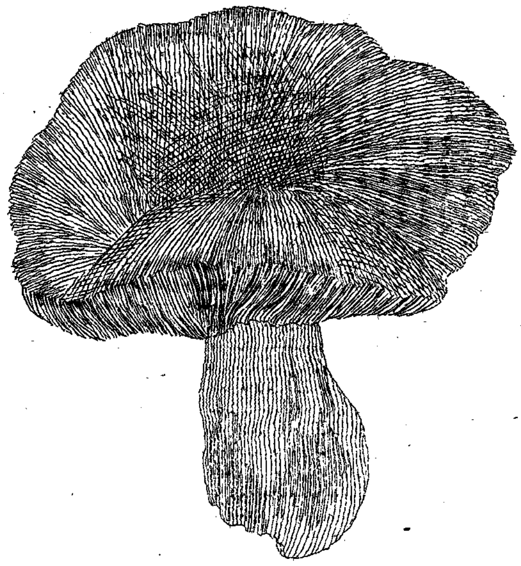
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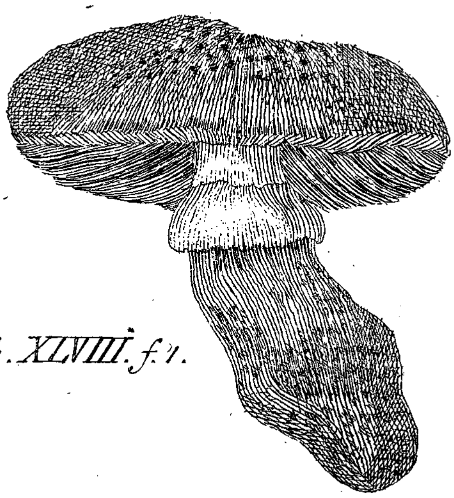
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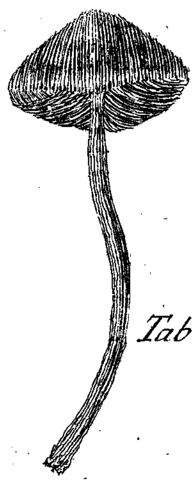
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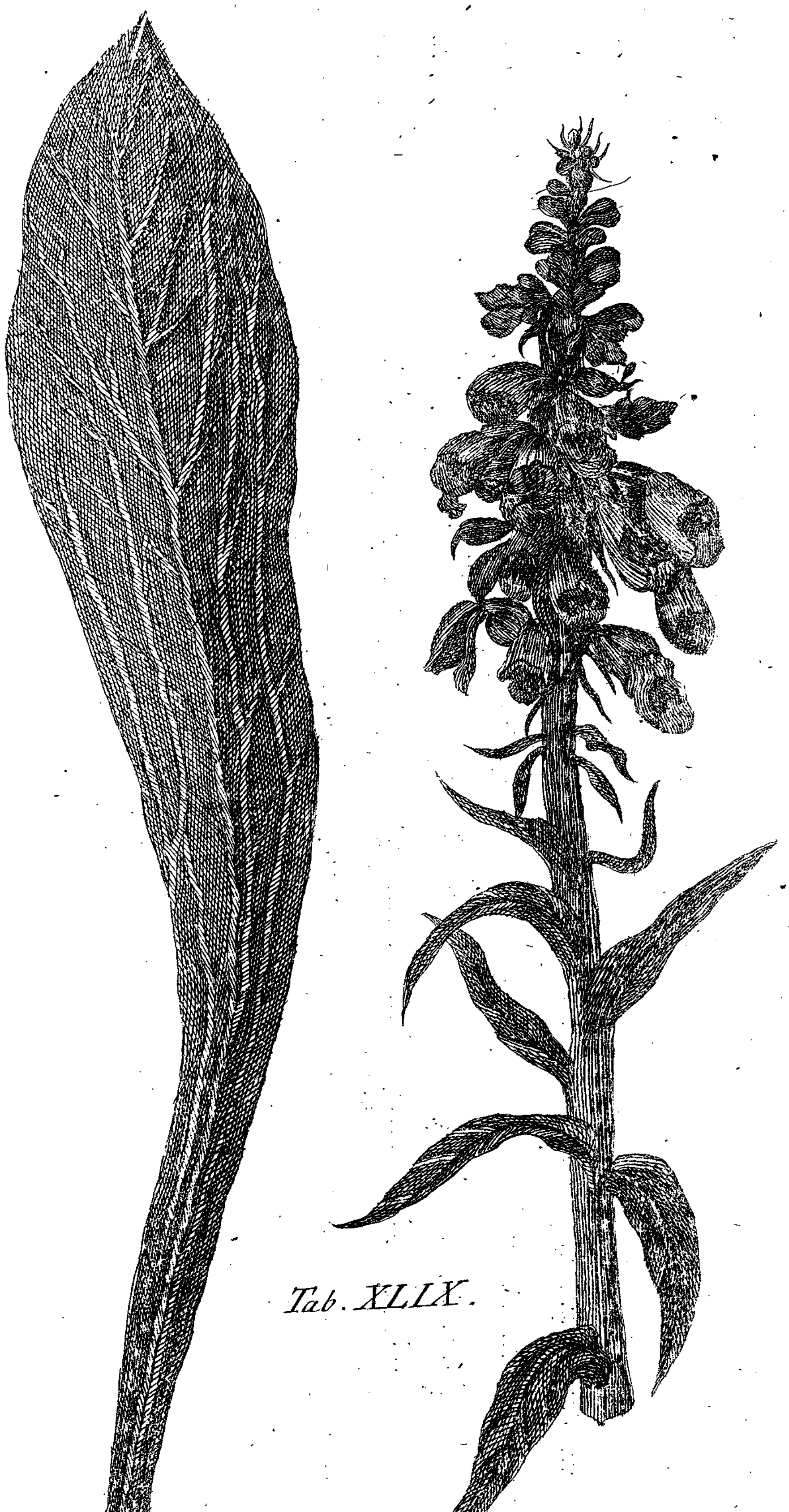
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Tab. XLVIII. f. 1.



Tab. XLVIII. f. 2.



Tab. XLIX.



Tab. LI.

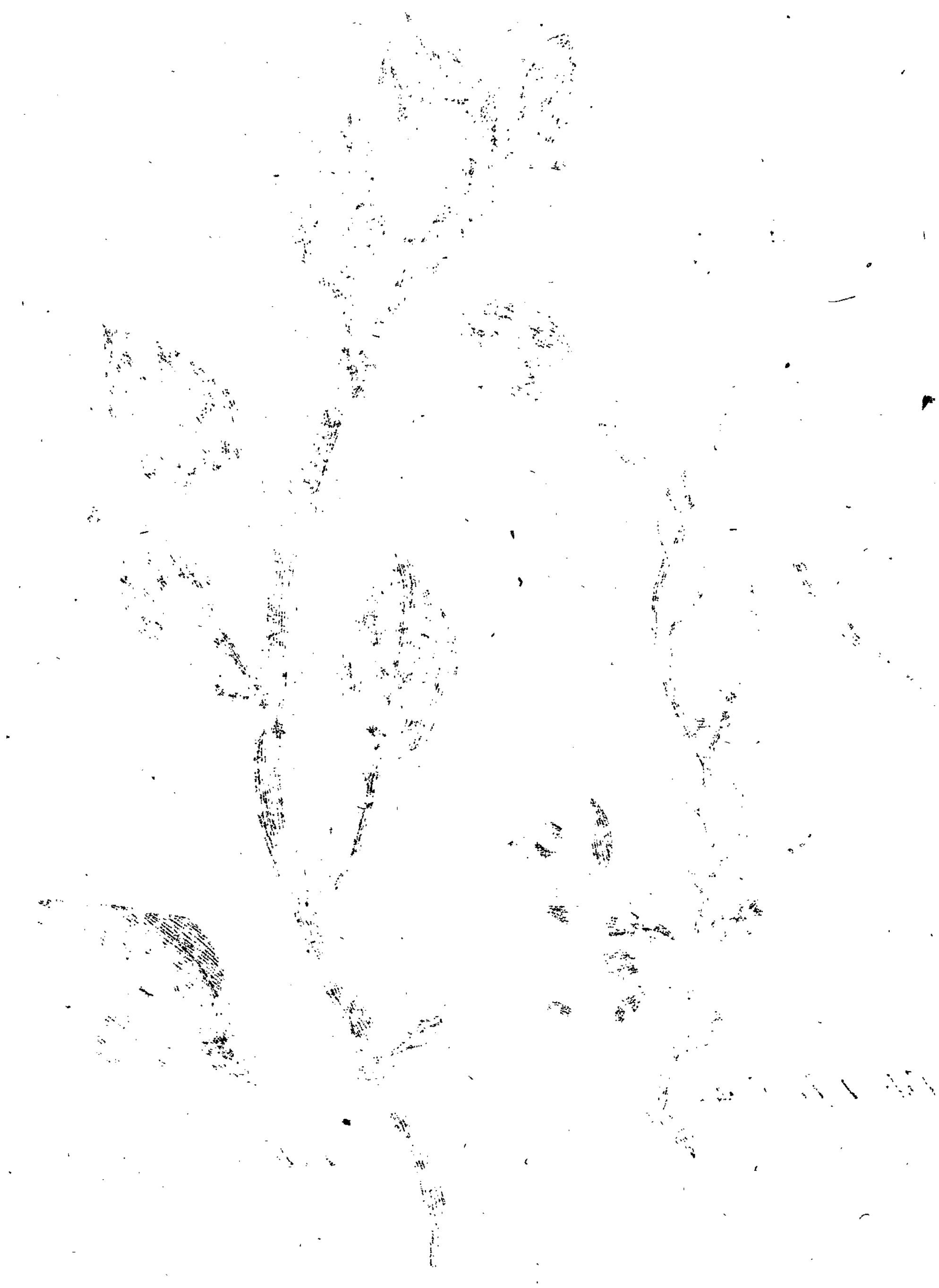
Tab. L.



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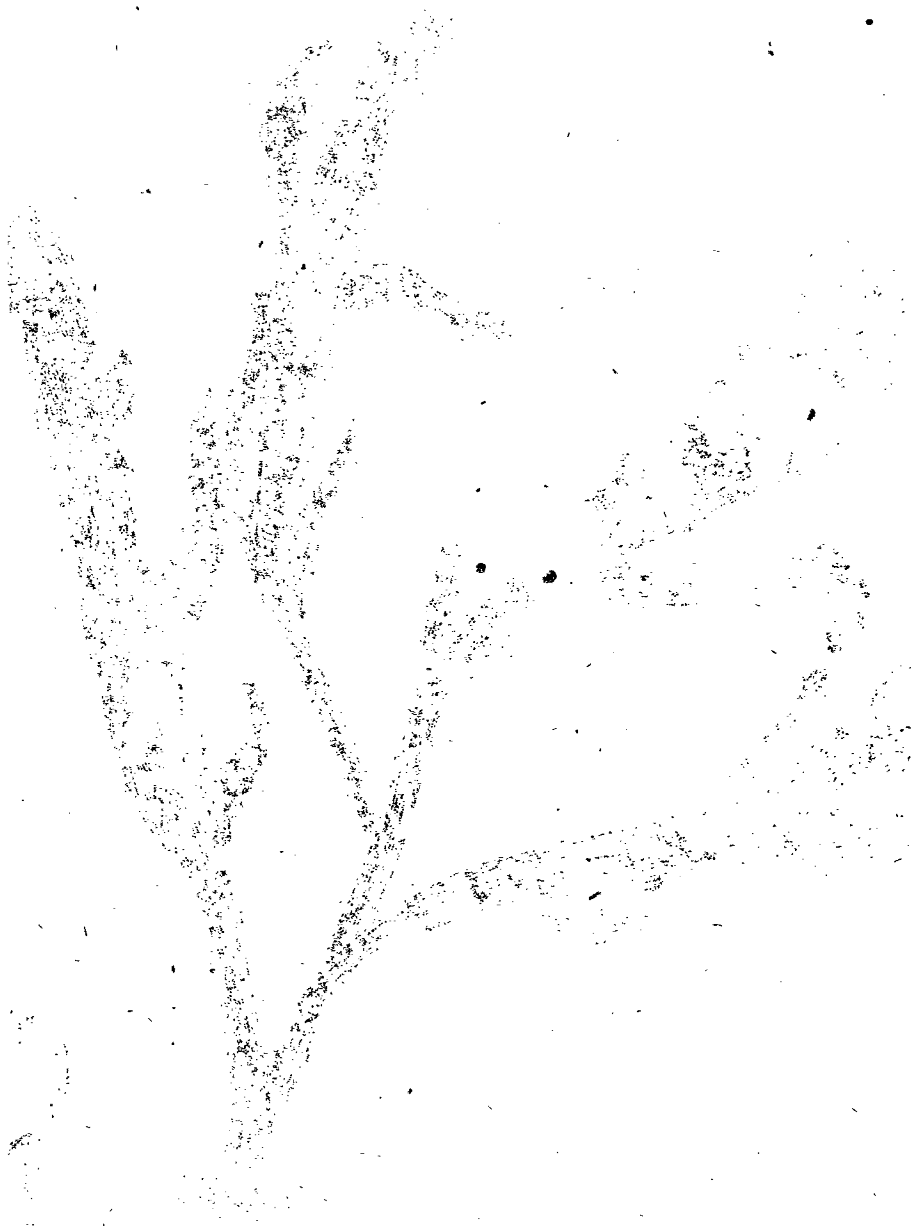


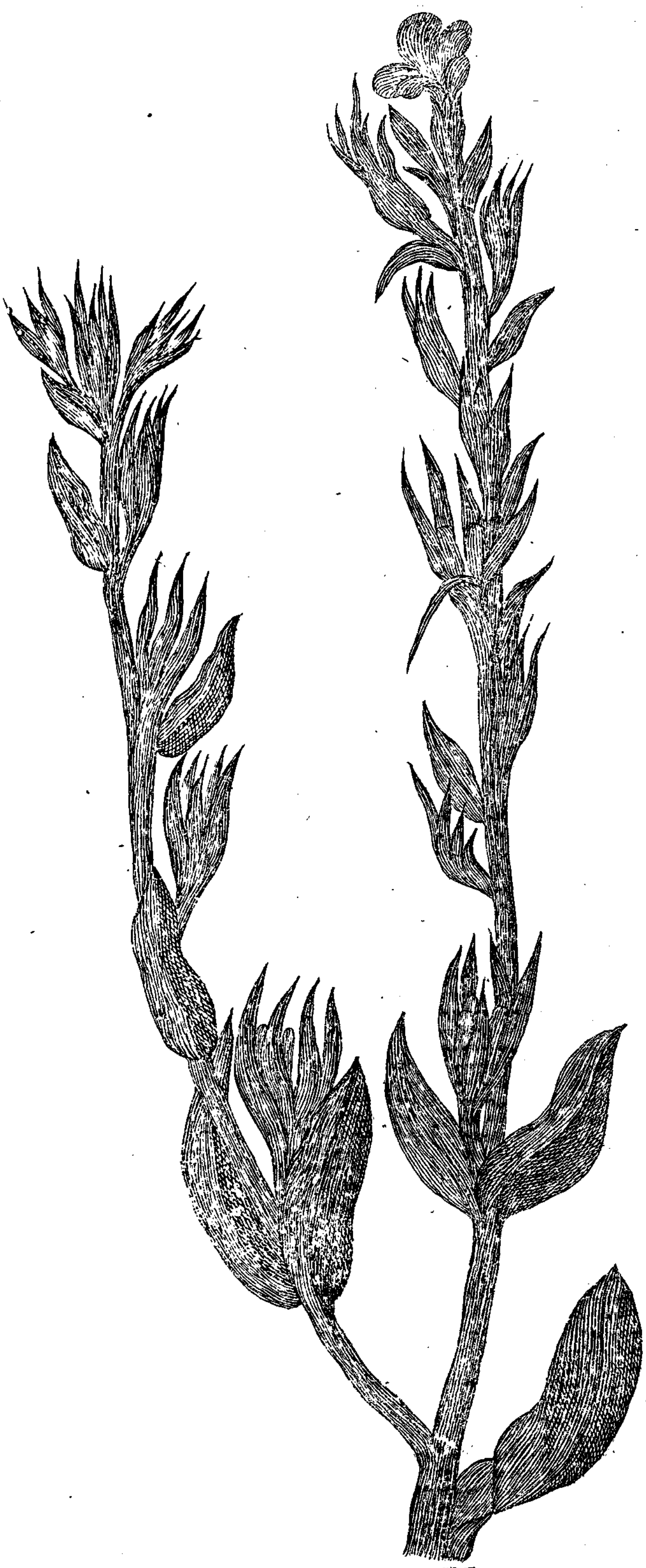
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Tab. LIII.

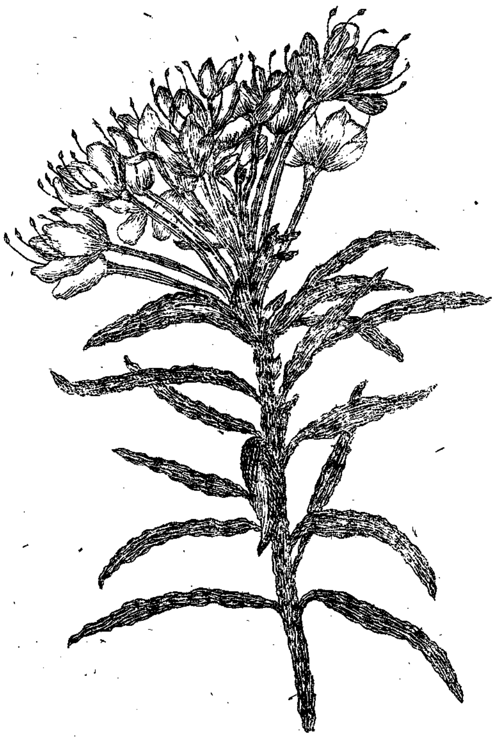




Tab. LIV.



Tab. LV. f. 1



Tab. LV. f. 2.



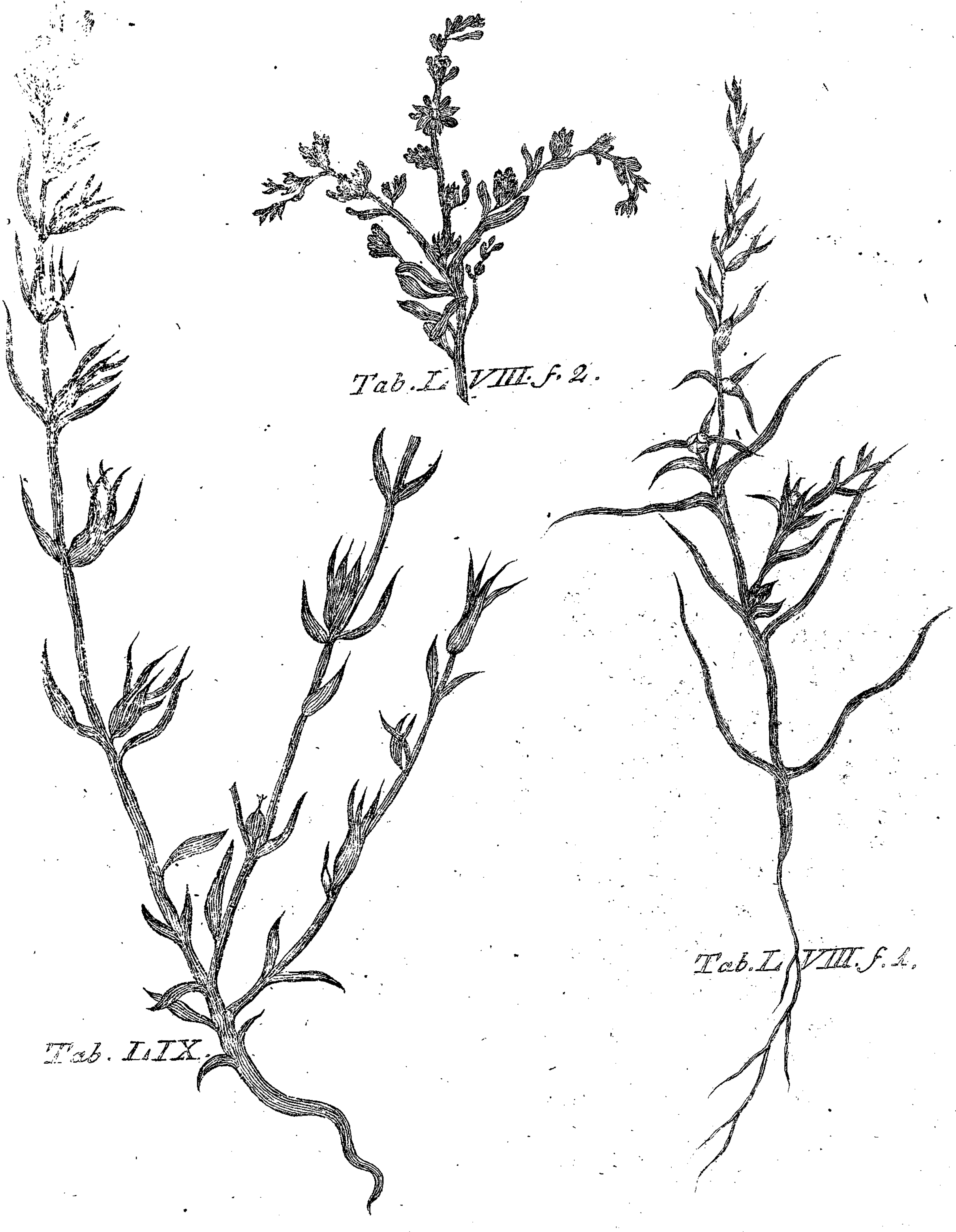
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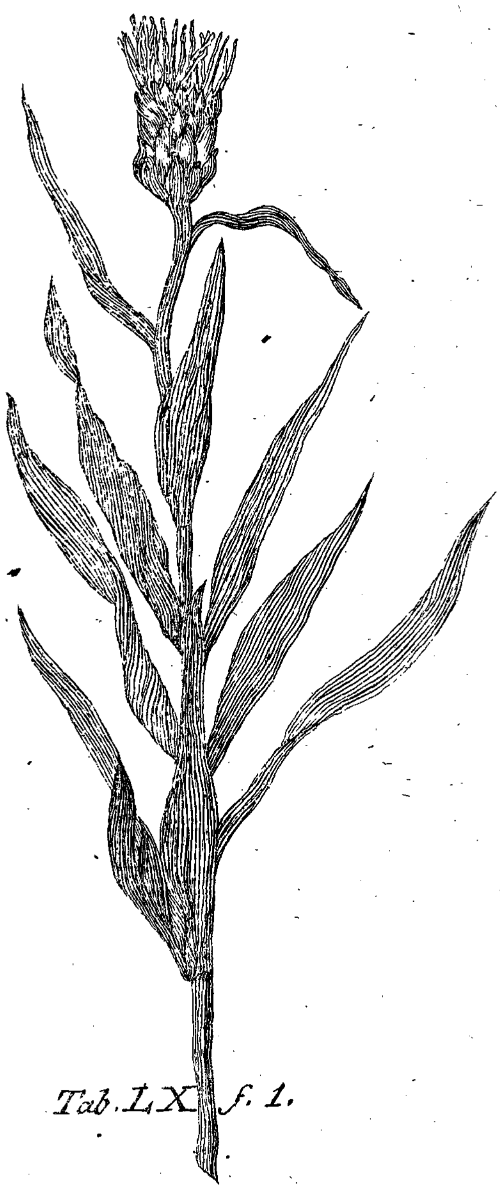
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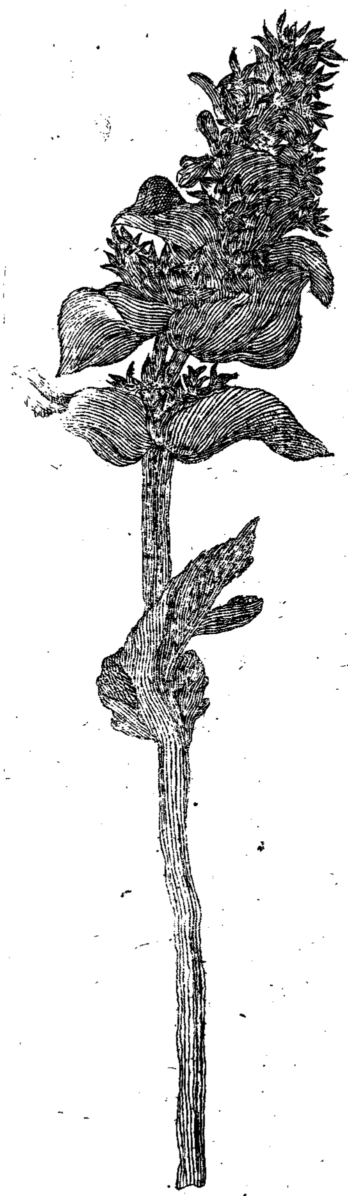
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Tab. LIX.

Tab. LVIII. f. 1.



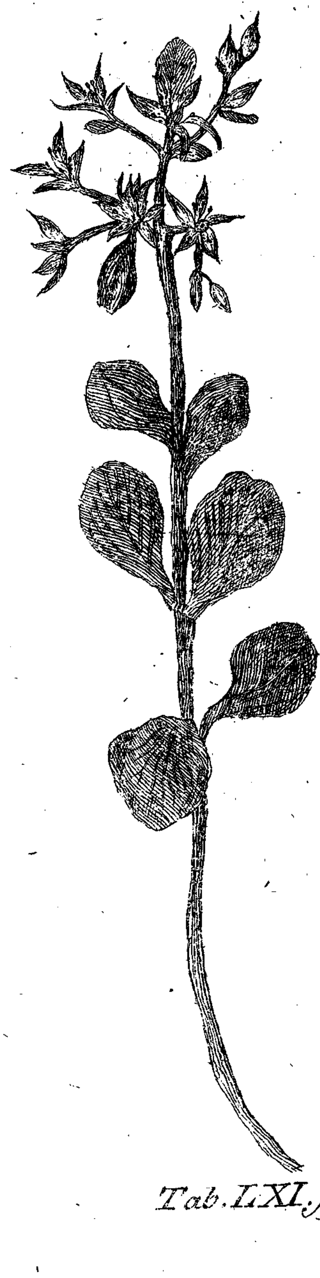
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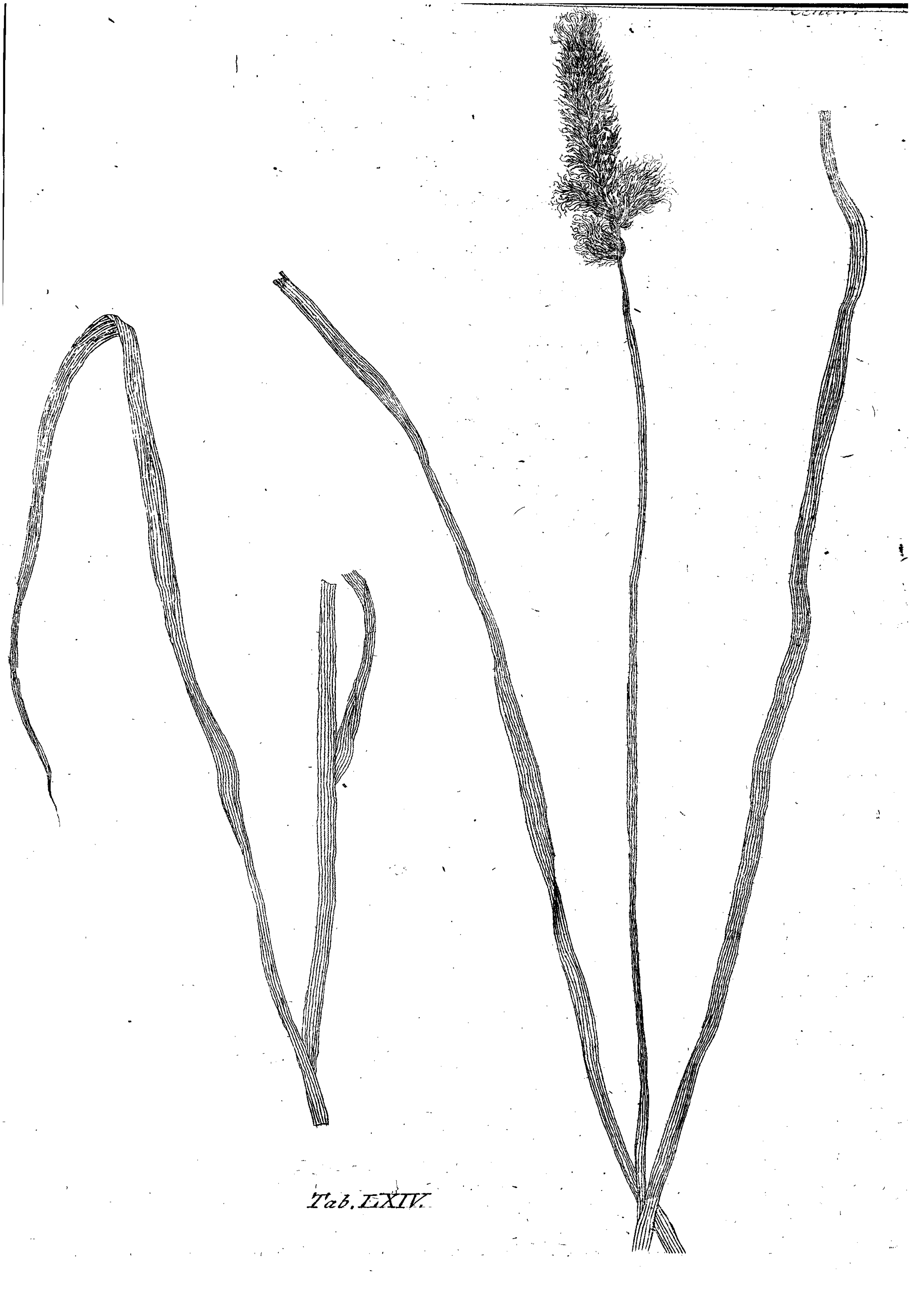
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Tab. LXI. f. 2.



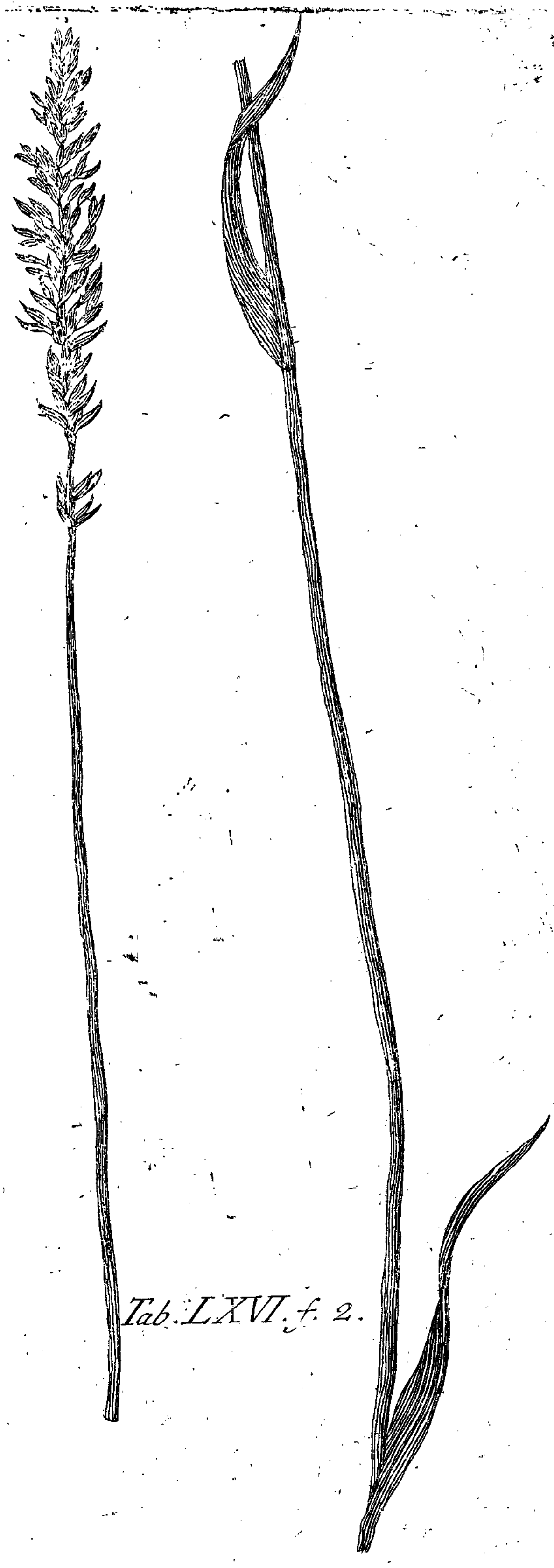
Tab. LXIII. f. 2.　Tab. LXIII. f. 1.　Tab LXII



Tab. LXIV.



Tab. LXV.



Tab. LXVI. f. 2.



Tab. LXVI. f. 1.



Tab. LXVII. f. 1.



Tab. LXVII. f. 2.



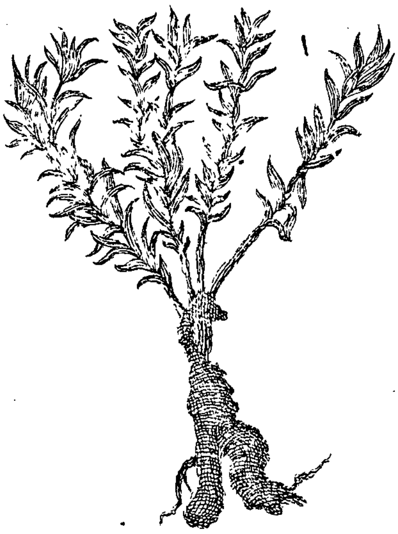
Tab. LXVIII.



Tab. LXX.



Tab. LXIX.



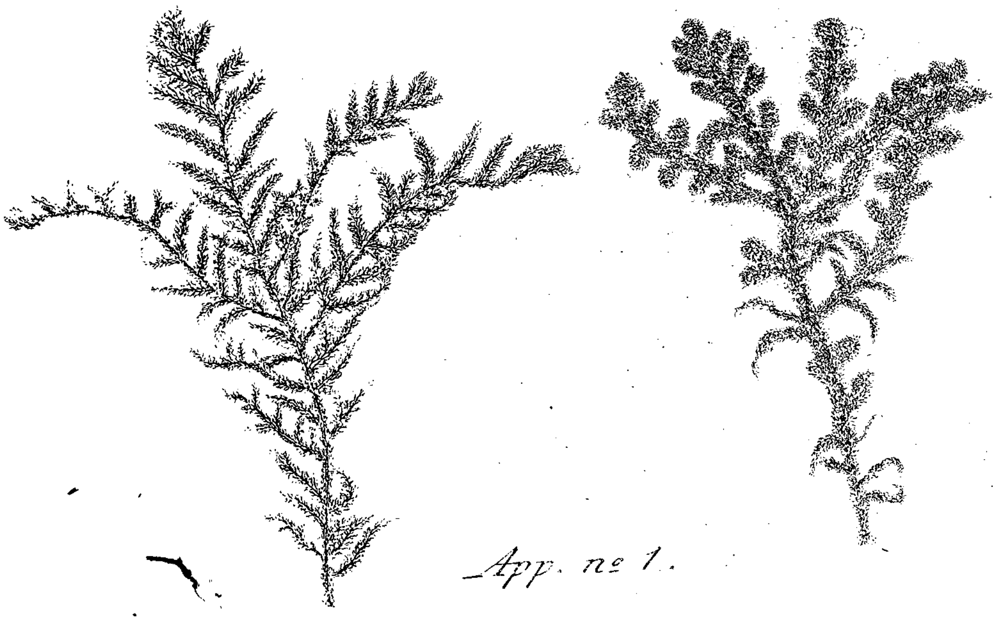
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Tab. LXXI f. 2.

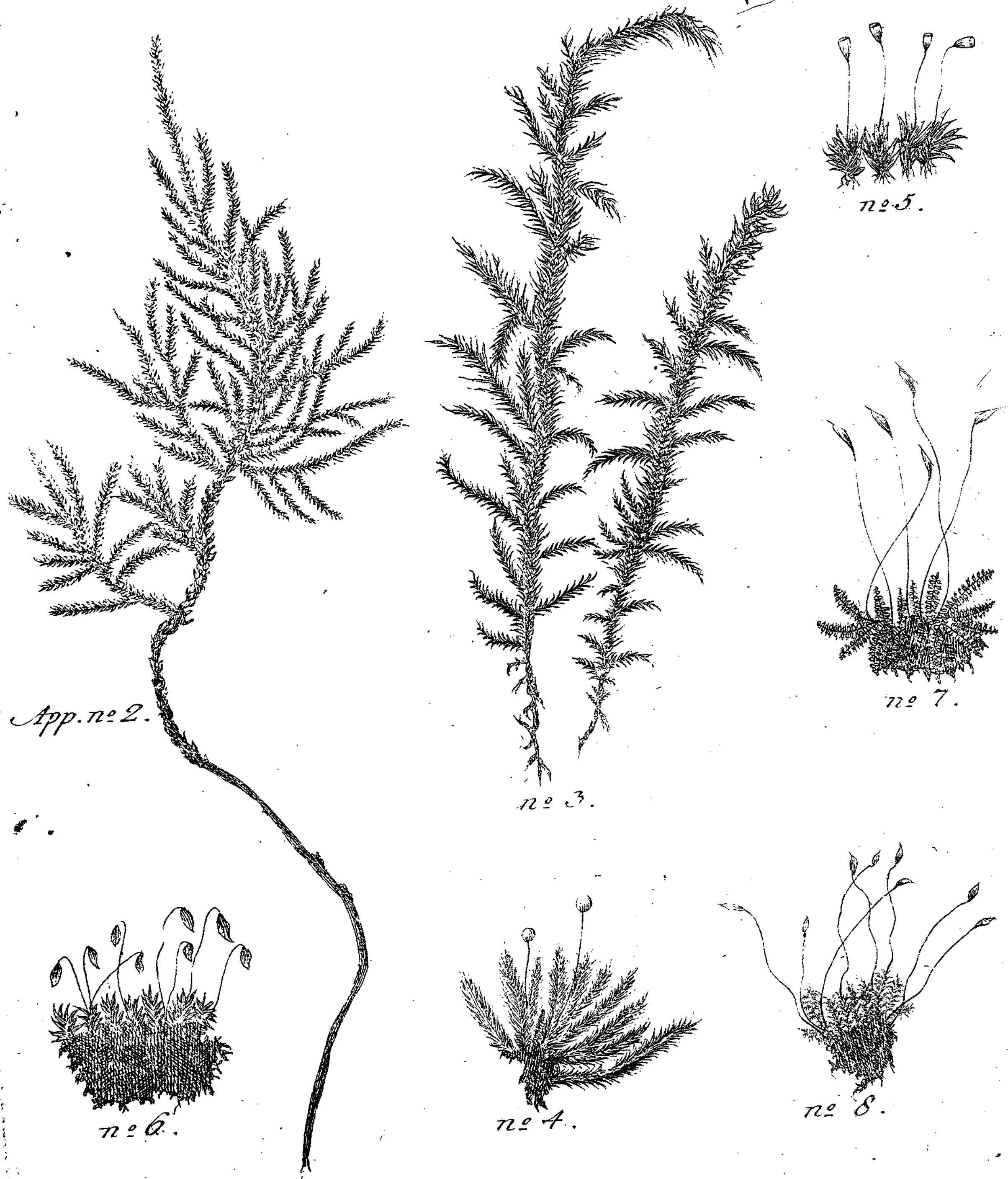


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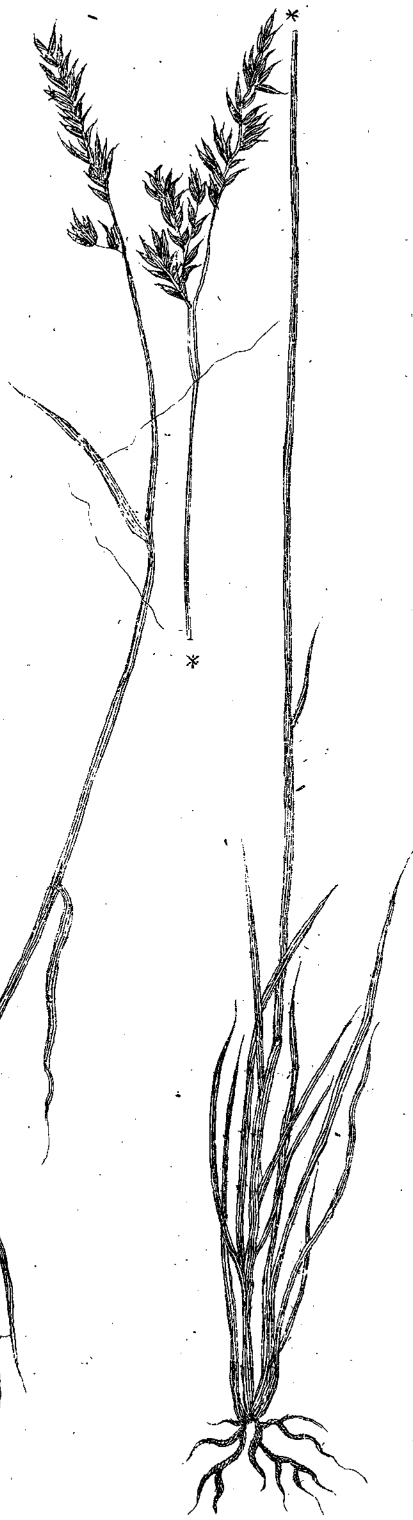
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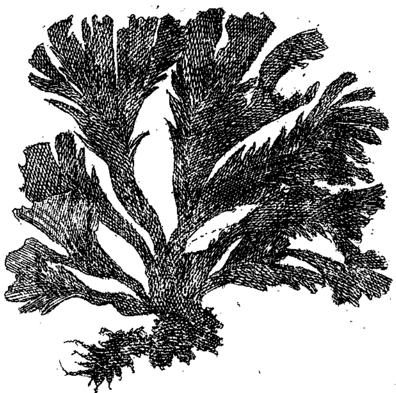




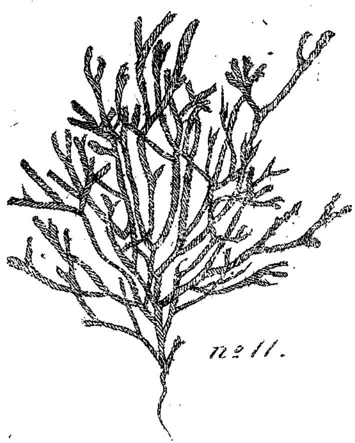
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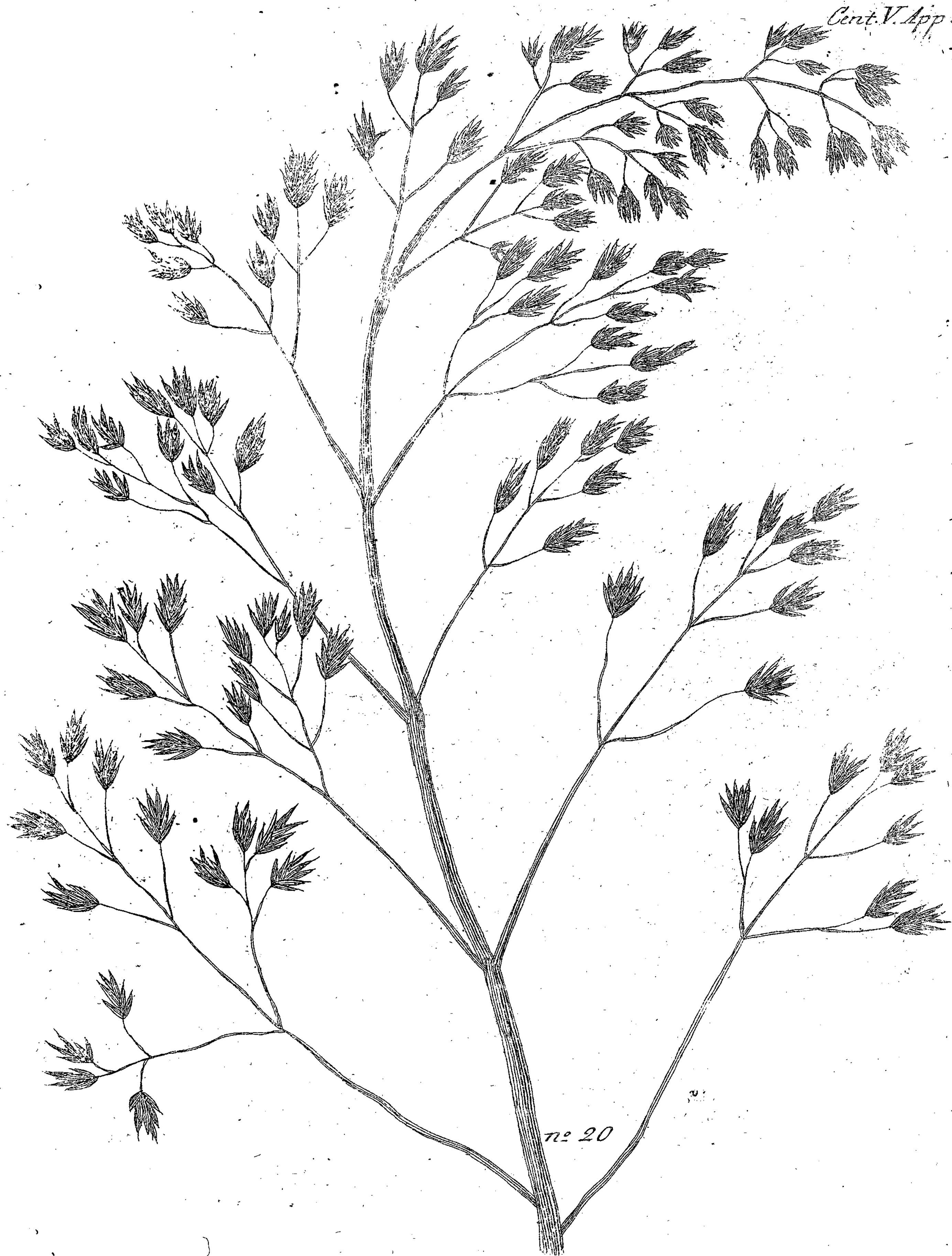
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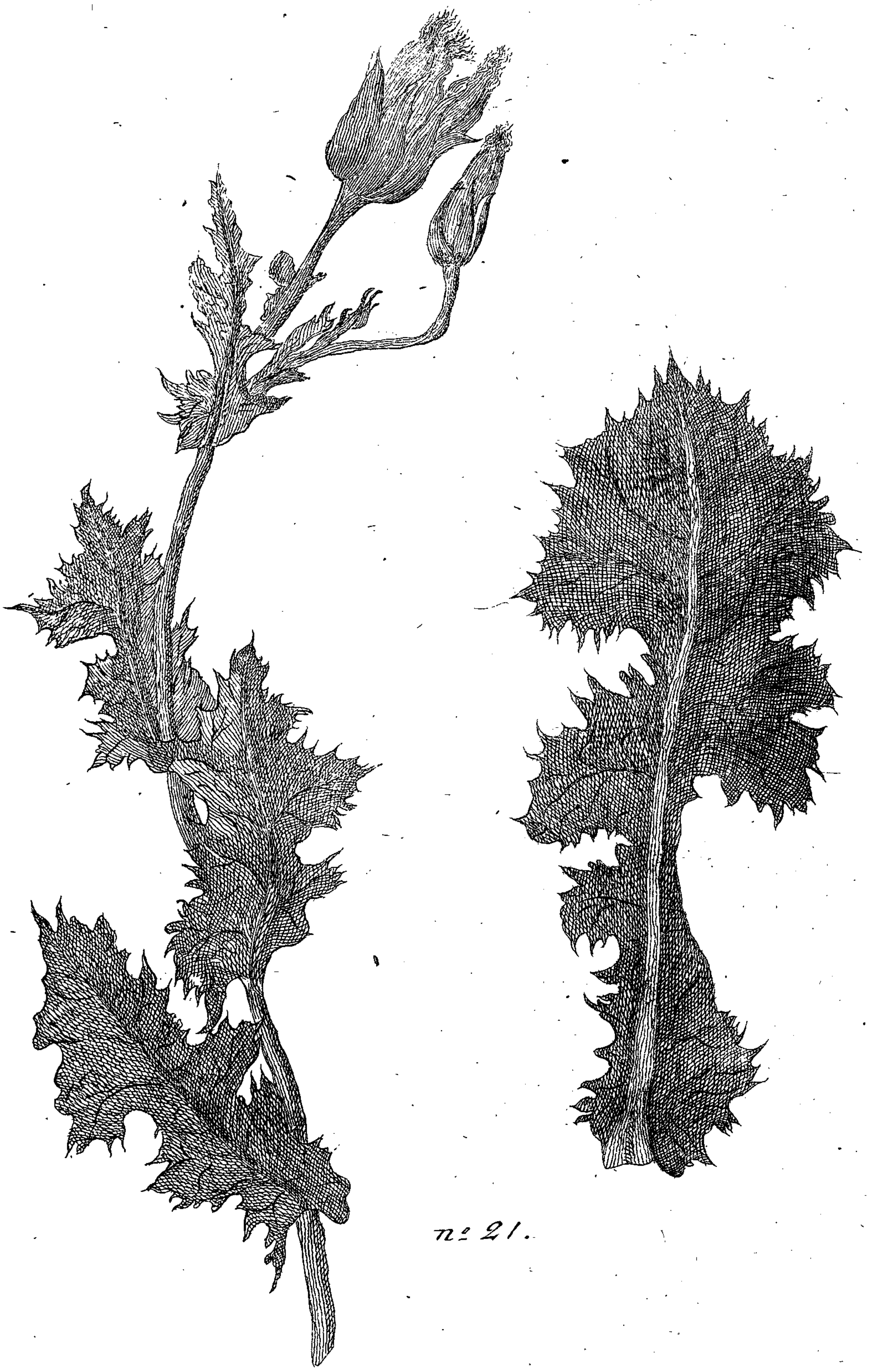
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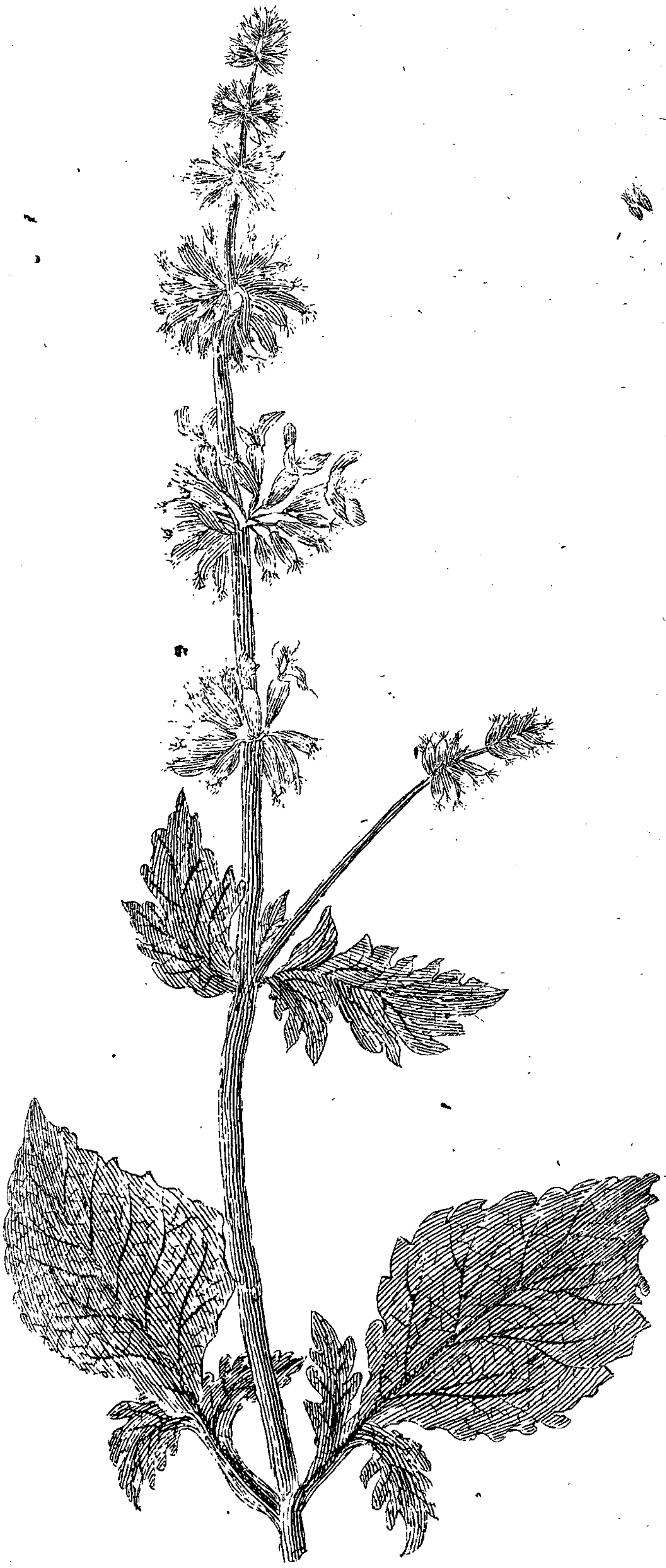
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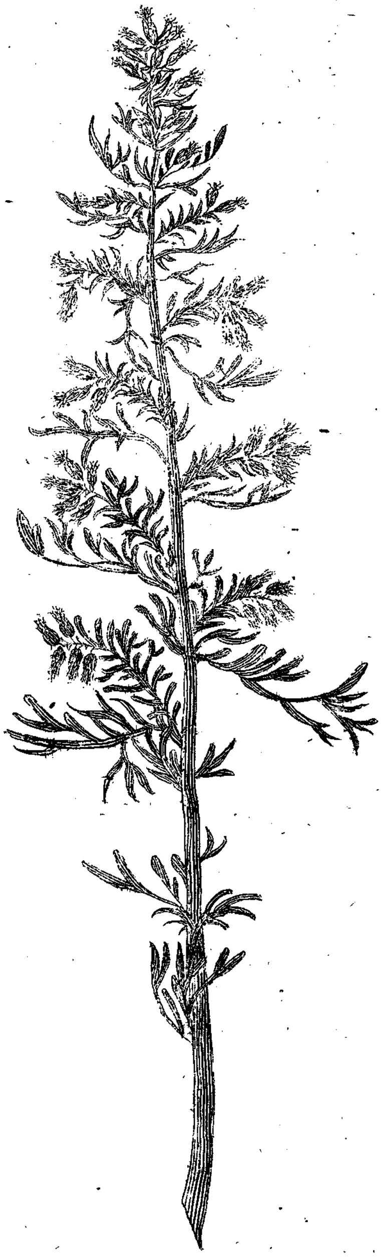
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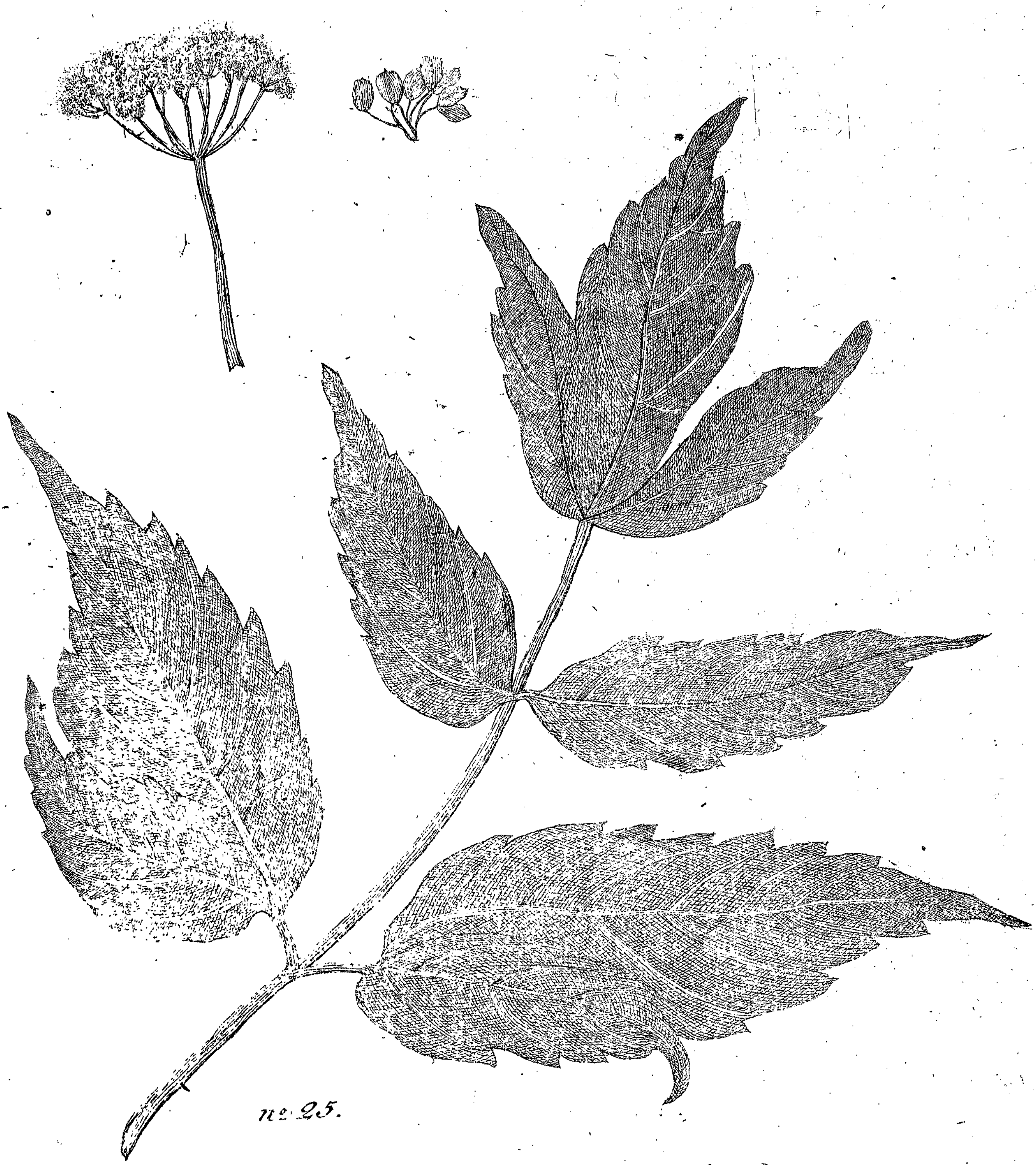
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n° 24.



nº 25.



n° 27.



n° 26.



App. nº 29.



App. nº 28.



App. nº 30.

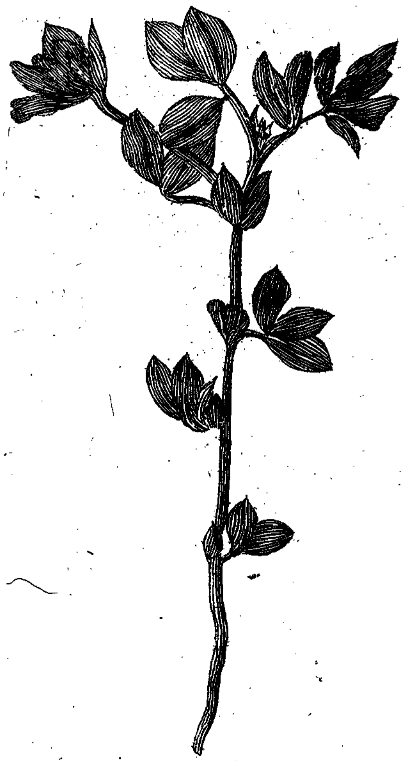


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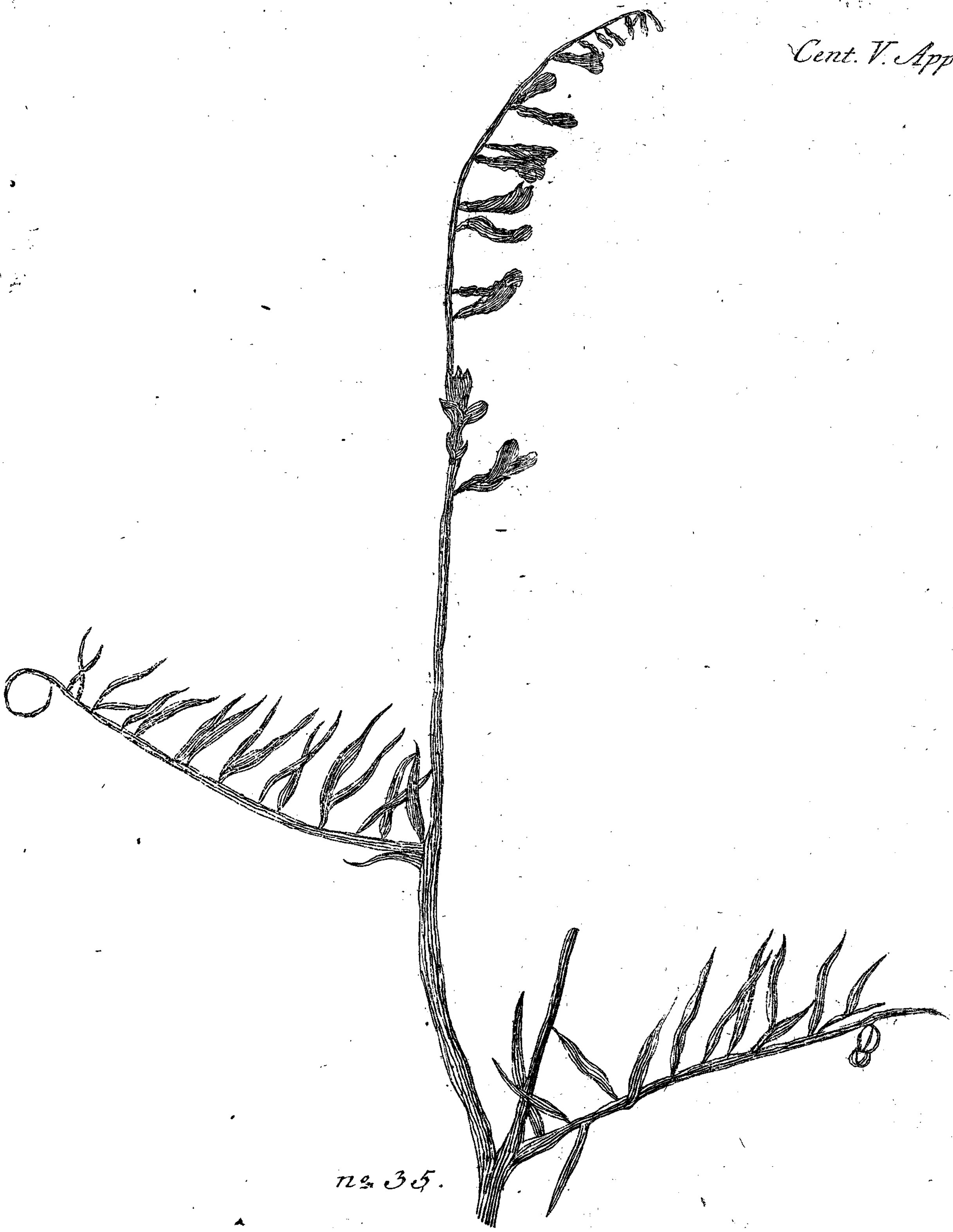
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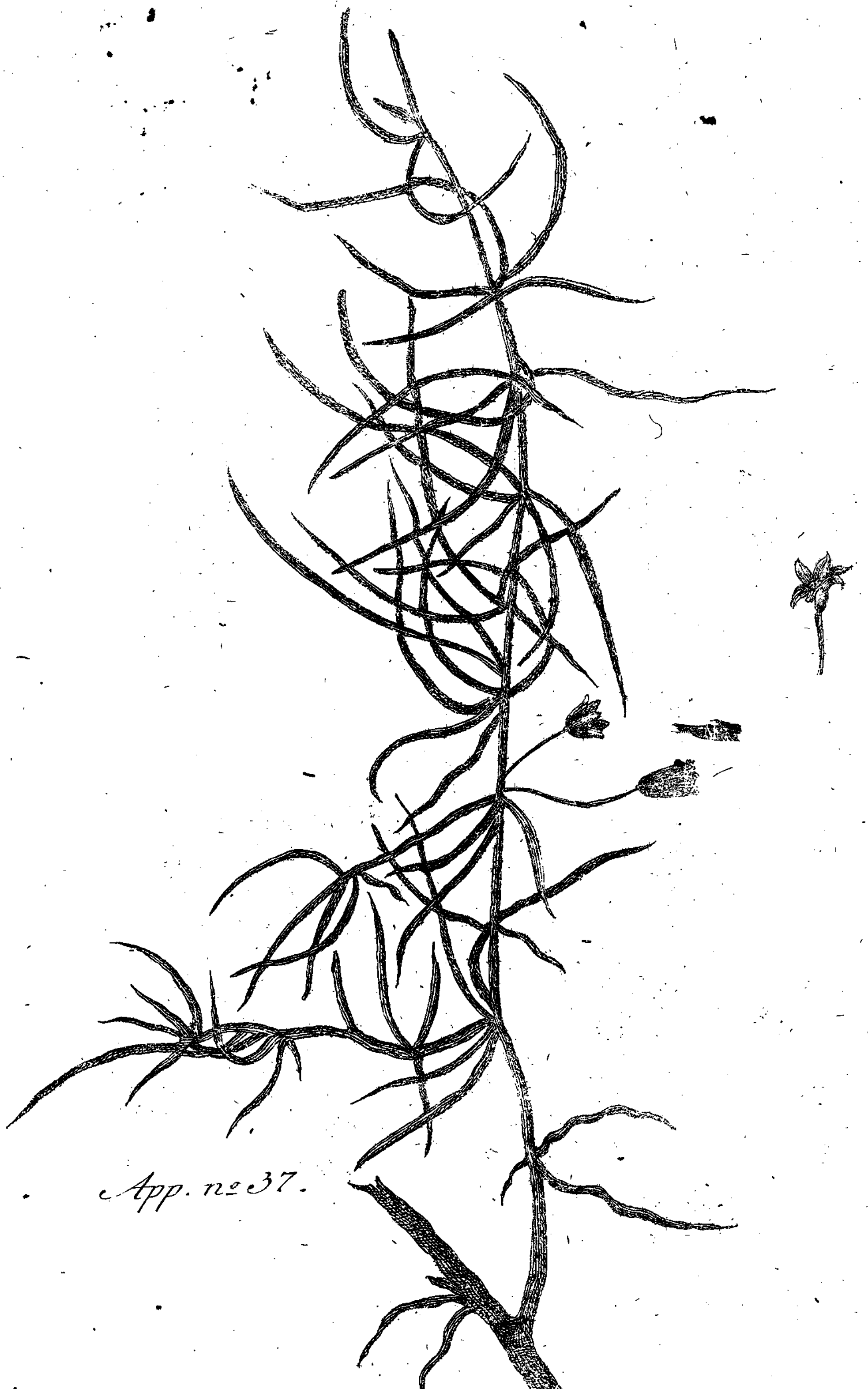
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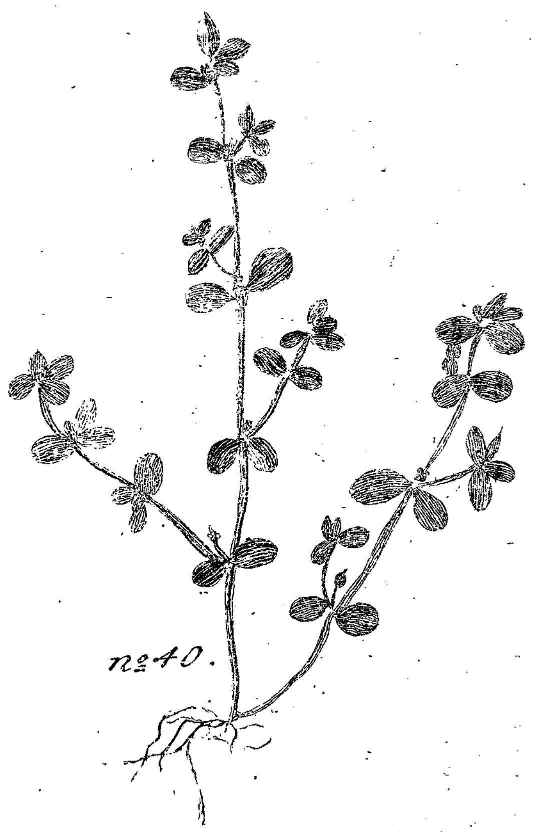
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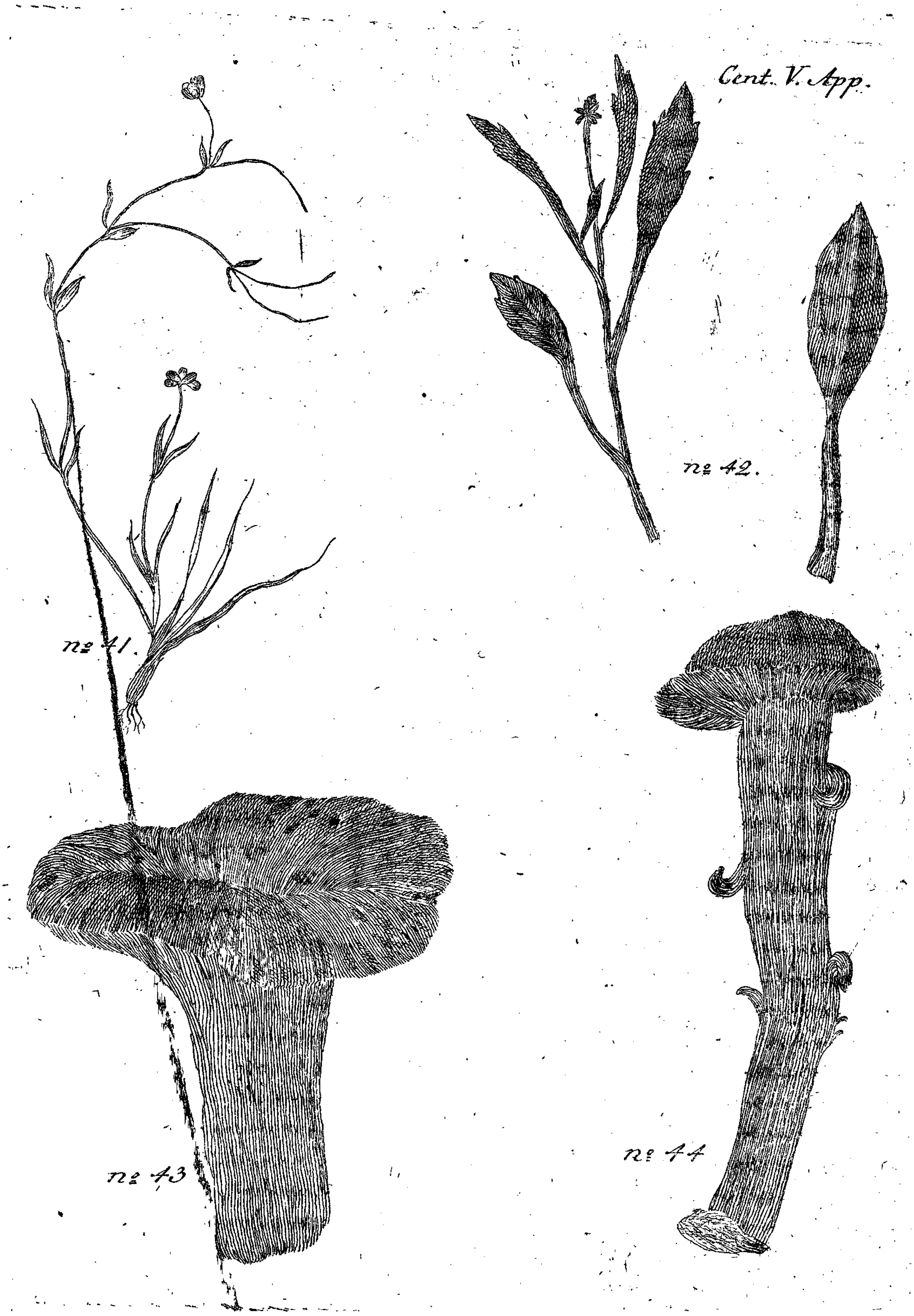
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n° 40.



n° 39.


Cent. V. App.
n° 41.
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